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THE *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* FROM 1731 TO 1868.

EDITED BY

GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.

LITERARY CURIOSITIES AND NOTES.

EDITED BY

A. B. G.

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PREFACE.

THE contributions to the history of literature contained in the following pages may not, perhaps, be intrinsically valuable in consequence of new facts contributed to the subject, but they will be, I venture to think, of considerable interest to the many who now and always love to ponder over the doings of men of letters. The *Gentleman's Magazine* was always open to contributors on almost any branch of literary history or curiosity, and it is difficult to distinguish always what is worth preserving and what may be allowed to pass. Long disquisitions upon the authorship of contemporary books; angry debates between scholars upon some minutia of current note; criticism of celebrated books; exposition of passages in the classics and in the Scriptures, are to be met with in almost every number, certainly in every volume. To steer one's way between all this for the production of a volume which shall prove essentially useful to the present day is a task which cannot be fulfilled without eliminating a large quantity of material. But the sections included in this volume, dealing with facts in the history of book-making, book-selling, libraries, and some special examples of Bibles, Prayer-books, etc., contain many notes which might easily be overlooked by the student, and which will certainly be of interest to the lovers of Disraeli's "Curiosities of Literature." More than this the volume cannot pretend to achieve. It will be left for another volume to collect the considerable amount of bibliographical information which is given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*: the present one gathers up the literary curiosities and notes.

Those of us who in this age of rush and struggle can turn aside to the calming restorative of a library appreciate in more ways than one the grand words of Leland on visiting Glastonbury, which are recorded on p. 166.

"Some years ago I was at Glastonbury, where there is the most ancient and famous monastery of our island, recreating my mind, which was exhausted by severe study, until a new ardour of reading and learning should seize me. That ardour came unexpectedly. Whereupon I betook myself to the library (not open to everybody), that I might diligently turn over the sacred relics of antiquity. Scarcely had I crossed the threshold when the sole contemplation of these ancient books filled me with I know not what—a sort of religious fear or stupor, and made me pause. Then, having saluted the genius of the place, I most curiously examined for some days all the shelves; during which search I found amongst marvellous old manuscripts of antiquity a fragment of the 'History of Melchin.'"

It is open to question whether the rarest literary treasures of this age produce any such feelings of veneration from the many who are constantly engaged in consulting them, although from the lips of poets there occasionally bursts forth a verse indicative of the old spirit. The great advance made by the British Museum and other public libraries, and the gradual, though slow, spread of free libraries in towns, are encouraging signs of the influence which the "high companionship of books" exercises. Few of the following pages are more instructive than those which deal with the libraries in London and the country at the beginning of this century. The strides from the state of things here depicted have been enormous. But in the meantime the old book-lover has nearly departed from amongst us. Perhaps the late Mr. W. J. Thoms was the last of his race; but from Leland to Thoms is a far stretch, and the period includes men who have done much towards making books the servants of thought and science rather than the tyrants of taste and dilettantism.

The contributions to this volume explain themselves without the need of introducing them to our readers. They dip into some of the by-paths of literary history, and occasionally give us facts which many will gladly possess in a handy form. The literary history of England has yet to be written, and the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine* must inevitably be consulted when this noble task is begun. If the collections here brought together in any way assist the historian, the object of this volume will be attained.

I owe many thanks to kind friends for notes and assistance, particularly to Mr. H. B. Wheatley, Mr. F. Norgate, and Dr. Garnett.

G. L. GOMME.

BARNES COMMON, S.W.



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Book-making and Book-selling.



BOOK-MAKING AND BOOK-SELLING.

Paper-making in Japan.

[1761, pp. 567-569.]

PAPER is made in Japan of the bark of the *Morus Papyrisera sativa*, or true paper-tree, after the following manner. Every year when the leaves are fallen off, or in the tenth Japanese month, which commonly answers to our December, the young shoots, which are very succulent, are cut off into sticks about 3 feet long, or something less, and put together in bundles to be afterwards boiled with water and ashes. If they should grow dry before they can be boiled, they must be first soaked in common water for about twenty-four hours, and then boiled. These bundles, or faggots, are tied close together, and put upright into a large kettle, which must be well covered, and then they are boiled till the bark shrinks so far as to let about half an inch of the wood appear naked at the top. When the sticks have all been sufficiently boiled, they are taken out of the water, and exposed to the air till they grow cold; then they are slit open lengthways for the bark to be taken off, which being done, the wood is thrown away as useless, but the bark dried and carefully preserved, as being the substance out of which they are in time to make their paper, by letting it undergo a further preparation, consisting in cleansing it anew, and afterwards picking out the better from the worse. In order to this it is soaked in water three or four hours, and, being grown soft, the blackish skin which covers it is scraped off, together with the green surface, of what remains, which is done with a knife which they call *Kaadsî Vusaggi*, that is, a Kaadsî razor; at the same time also the stronger bark, which is full a year's growth, is separated from the thinner, which covered the younger branches, the former yielding the best and whitest paper, the latter only a dark and indifferent sort. If there is any bark of more than a year's growth mixed with the rest, it is likewise picked out and laid aside, as yielding a coarser and worse sort of paper; all gross knotty particles, and what-

ever else looks in the least faulty and discoloured, is picked out at the same time, to be kept with the last coarse matter.

After the bark has been sufficiently cleansed, and prepared and sorted according to its differing degree of goodness, it must be boiled in clear lye. From the time it begins to boil they keep perpetually stirring it with a strong reed, pouring from time to time so much fresh lye in as is necessary to dense the evaporation, and to supply what hath been already lost by it ; this boiling must be continued till the matter is grown so tender, that, being but slightly touched with the finger, it will dissolve and separate into flocks and fibres. Their lye is made of any sort of ashes, in the following manner. Two pieces of wood are laid across over a tub and covered with straw, on which they lay wet ashes, and then pour boiling hot water upon it, which, as it runs through the straw into the tub underneath, is imbued with the saline particles of the ashes, and makes what they call lye.

After boiling the bark as above described, follows the washing of it, which is of no small consequence in paper-making, and must be managed with great judgment and attention. If it hath not been washed long enough the paper will be strong, indeed, and of a good body, but coarse and of little value ; and if, on the contrary, the washing has been too long continued, it will afford a whiter paper, but such as will not bear ink. This part of paper-making, therefore, must be managed with the greatest care and judgment, so as to keep to a middle degree and avoid either extreme. They wash it in a river, putting the bark into a sort of sieve, which will let the water run through, and stirring it continually with the hands and arms, till it comes to be diluted into a delicate soft pulp, or mucilage. For the finer sort of paper the washing must be repeated, but the bark must be put into a piece of linen instead of a sieve, because the longer the washing is continued the more the bark is divided, and would come at last to be so thin and minute that it would run out of the holes of the sieve and be lost ; and at the same time also, what hard knots or flocks, and other heterogeneous useless particles remain, must be carefully picked out, and put up with a coarser sort of bark for worse paper. The bark having been sufficiently washed, is put upon a thick, smooth, wooden table, in order to its being beaten with sticks of the hard Kusnoki wood, which is commonly done by two or three people until it is wrought fine enough, and becomes withal so thin, as to resemble a pulp of soaked paper, which, being put into water, will dissolve and disperse like meal. The bark being thus prepared is put into a narrow tub, with the fat, slimy infusion of rice and the infusion of the oreni root, which likewise is very slimy and mucilaginous. These three things being put together must be stirred with a thin clean reed till they are thoroughly mixed and wrought into a uniform liquid substance of a good consistence. This succeeds best in a narrow tub, but afterwards the mixture is put into a larger one, which

is not unlike those made use of in our paper mills. Out of this tub the leaves are taken off one by one, on proper patterns made of bulrushes, instead of brass wire, called *mys*. Nothing remains now but a proper management in drying of them. In order to this they are laid up in heaps upon a table covered with a double mat, and a small piece of reed is put between every leaf, which, standing out a little way, serves in time to lift them up conveniently and take them off singly. Every heap is covered with a small plank or board, of the same shape and size with the paper, on which are laid weights—first, indeed, small ones, lest the leaves, being then wet and tender, should be pressed together into one lump, but, by degrees, more and heavier, to press and squeeze out all the water. The next day the weights are taken off, the leaves are lifted up one by one, by the help of the small stick above mentioned, and with the palm of the hand clapped to long rough planks made for this purpose, which they will easily stick to, because of the little humidity still remaining. After this manner they are exposed to the sun, and, when quite dry, taken off, laid up in heaps, pared round, and so kept for use or sale.

I took notice that the infusion of rice with a gentle friction is necessary for this operation, because of its white colour and a certain clammy fatness, which at once gives the paper a good consistence and pleasing whiteness. The simple infusion of rice-flower will not do it, because it wants that clamminess, which, however, is a very necessary quality. The infusion I speak of is made in an unglazed earthen pot, wherein the rice grains are soaked in water, and the pot afterwards shaken, gently at first, but stronger by degrees; at last fresh cold water is poured upon it and the whole percolated through a piece of linen. The remainder must go under the same operation again, fresh water being put to it, and this is repeated so long as there is any clamminess remaining in the rice. The Japanese rice is by much the best for this purpose, as being the whitest and fattest sort growing in Asia.

The infusion of the *oreni* root is made after the following manner. The root, pounded, or cut small, is put into fresh water, which in one night's time turns mucilaginous and becomes fit for use after it has been strained through a piece of linen. The different seasons of the year require a different quantity of water to be mixed with the root. They say the whole art depends entirely upon this. In the summer, when the heat of the air dissolves the jelly and makes it more fluid, a greater quantity is required, and less in proportion in the winter and in cold weather. Too much of this infusion mixed with the other ingredients will make the paper thinner in proportion; too little, on the contrary, will make it too thick; therefore a middle quantity is required to make a good paper, and of an equal thickness. However, upon taking out a few leaves they can easily see whether they have put too much or too little of it. Instead of the *oreni* root, which sometimes at the beginning of the summer grows very scarce, the paper-

makers use a creeping shrub called *Sane kadsura*, the leaves whereof yield a mucilage in great plenty, though not altogether so good for this purpose as the mucilage of the above-mentioned oreni root. I have also mentioned the *Juncus sativus*, which is cultivated in Japan with great care and industry. It grows tall, thin, and strong; the Japanese make sails of it, and very fine mats to cover their floors.

It hath been observed above that, when the leaves are fresh taken off from their patterns, they are laid up in heaps on a table covered with two mats. These two mats must be of a different fabric; one which lies lowermost is coarser, but the other, which lies uppermost, is thinner, made of thin, slender bulrushes, which must not be twisted too close one to another, but so as to let the water run through with ease, and very thin, not to leave any impressions upon the paper.

A coarser sort of paper, proper to wrap up goods and for several other uses, is made of the bark of the *Kadse kadsura* shrub, after the method above described. The Japanese paper is very tight and strong, and will bear being twisted into ropes. A thick, strong sort of paper is sold at Siriga (one of the greatest towns in Japan, and the capital of the province of that name), which is very neatly painted and folded up, so much in a piece as is wanted for a suit. It looks so like silken or woollen stuff that it might be mistaken easily for them. A thin, neat sort of paper, which hath a yellowish cast, is made in China and Tonquin, of cotton and bamboos. At Siam the Samnites make their paper of the bark of the pliokkloi tree, of which they have two sorts, one black and another white, both very coarse, rude, and simple, as they themselves are. They fold it up into books, much after the same manner fans are folded, and write on both sides, not, indeed, with a pencil, in imitation of those more polite nations who live farther east, but with a rude stylus made of clay.—Thus far the description of the way of making paper in the East, which the late learned Becmannus was so desirous to know, and so earnestly entreated travellers to inquire into, being, however, mistaken in supposing that it was made of cotton, whereas it evidently appears by this account that all the nations beyond the Ganges make it of the bark of trees and shrubs. The other Asiatic nations on this side the Ganges, the black inhabitants of the most southernmost parts excepted, make their paper of old rags of cotton stuff, and their method differs nothing from ours in Europe, except that it is more simple and the instruments they make use of are grosser. [See Note 1.]

Account of the First Making Paper from Linen.

[1763, p. 137.]

In your magazine for May, 1762, an account of the first making paper from linen rags being desired, your inserting the following account will oblige your correspondent,

A. M.

M. Saintfoix, in his "Essais Historiques," has the following article : "An inhabitant of Padua, at the beginning of the fourteenth century, invented paper. It is a composition of old linen, pounded and ground by means of a water-mill, and afterwards laid out in sheets. It was not till the reign of Philip de Valois that it began to be known in France, and used instead of parchment. Philip reigned from 1328 to 1350."—In another part, speaking of Parchment Street, in Paris, he says that "Before the invention of printing in Europe, the Benedictines, Barnardines, and Carthusians employed themselves in copying ancient authors, and to them we owe the preservation of many valuable books. The Carthusians, understanding that the Count de Nivers intended them a rich present of plate, signified to him that parchment would be much more acceptable." The use of paper, such paper as ours, is but of a modern date. So lately as King John's time (son of the above Philip) parchment only was used for writing.

On the Bad Composition of Paper.

[1823, Part II., pp. 21, 22.]

Allow me to call the attention of your readers to the present state of that wretched compound called paper. Every printer will corroborate my testimony;* and I am only astonished that the interesting question has been so long neglected and forgotten. It is a duty, however, of the most imperative description—our beautiful Religion, our Literature, our Science, all are threatened.

Every person in the habit of writing letters on "Bath wove post" must have been sensible of what I complain. Specimens there are, that, being folded up, crack at the edges and fall asunder; others, that being heated at the fire, disintegrate and tumble to pieces.

I have seen letters of a recent date already become a *carte blanche*. One letter, which I forwarded by post, fell to pieces by the way, and I have noticed more than once a description of writing-paper, that, being bent, snapped like a bit of watch-spring. I have in my possession a large copy of the Bible printed at Oxford, 1816 (never used), and issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society, crumbling literally into dust. I transmitted specimens of this volume to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and to Mr. Wilberforce. No doubt it must be difficult to legislate on such a subject; but something must be done, and that early. I have watched for some years the progress of the evil, and have no hesitation in saying that if the same ratio of progression is maintained, a century more will not witness the volumes

* We insert this letter of our ingenious correspondent with much pleasure, as we can from sad experience confirm the truth of his assertions; and we are not without a hope of his hints producing some beneficial results. It is notorious that the great mass of printing papers are now made of *cotton* rags; and that to produce a better colour, the pulp undergoes a chemical process, which materially injures its durability.

printed within the last twenty years. MS. Records are in the same fatal condition.

Our typography does credit to this "our dear, our native land," and the paper is apparently good. The ink, however, betrays the fatal secret; there is the canker-worm; the ink of our most brilliant specimens of modern typography, as those of Ballantine, Bulmer, etc., has already become brown. I now see clearly that "black letter" books are so called by a just and proper emphasis; for those of modern times are "brown letter" volumes.

The causes of destruction are twofold: the material, and the mode of bleaching the rags.

The use of cotton rags was very happily superseded by those of linen, yet I fear some manufacturers are not very scrupulous in the selection.

The application of quicklime to the rags, once prevalent in France, but very properly subsequently interdicted, was a serious evil, for it actually decomposed the material. Are we entirely guiltless? Such a process must needs disorganise the fibre.

The Chinese dip their paper in alum water; it is thereby rendered brittle. Alum is clearly indicated, even to the taste, in the copy of the sacred volume already referred to.

I take it, however, that the chief causes of destruction consist in the employment of sulphate of lime, etc., in the pulp, and bleaching the rags previously, or the paper subsequently, with oxymuriatic acid gas (chlorine).

The tissue of paper will be more or less firm and permanent according to the substance from which the pulp is obtained. I am disposed to think that nettles (*Urtica urens*) would be an excellent substitute for linen rags, if linen cannot be obtained in sufficient quantity. In the north of Italy they manufacture a beautiful cloth from the parenchymatous fibre of the nettle.

Various have been the substitutes for, and materials of, paper. The medulla of the *Cyperus papyrus* (not the epidermis of that plant, as has been erroneously supposed); the bark of trees, as of the paper mulberry, white cotton, silk, etc., have afforded materials for the pulp. The "paper reeds" are adverted to in Holy Writ; and it has often occurred to me that the wasp (*Vespa vulgaris*) first gave the important hint of our present paper tissue to man.

I have specimens of paper made from amianthus (incombustible paper), leather (not parchment, etc.), wood, straw, silk, etc.

Having examined the paper taken from the copy of the Bible, 1816, and already mentioned as in a state of ruin, by chemical re-agents, I presume leave to subjoin the results.

To the tongue it presents a highly astringent and aluminous taste.

On a heated metallic disc the leaf evolves a volatile acid, evincing white vapours with ammonia.

The paper is brittle as tinder, and of a yellowish tint. The ink is brown.

Litmus paper was reddened in a solution of the leaves in distilled water.

Hydriodate of potassa became greenish-yellow from free sulphuric acid, or rather from the excess of that acid, obtaining in the supersulphate of alumina (alum).

Oxalate of ammonia gave the usual indications of lime.

Nitrate of silver exhibited the presence of muriatic acid, no doubt resulting from the chlorine employed in whitening the rags or paper.

Nitrate of baryta proved the presence of sulphuric acid, or of a sulphate.

The inference from these tests follows :

Free muriatic acid (from the chlorine).

Sulphate of lime.

Supersulphate of alumina.

This analysis has been submitted to the University of Oxford, through the medium of a friend.

Yours, etc. J. MURRAY.

[1823, *Part II.*, p. 453.]

The observations of Mr. Murray, p. 21, on the bad qualities of paper, are much strengthened by the following remarks by Professor Brand, from the "Annals of Philosophy" for July, 1823 :

"In order to increase the weight of printing papers, some manufacturers are in the habit of mixing sulphate of lime or gypsum with the rags to a great extent. I have been informed by authority upon which I place great reliance, that some paper contains more than one-fourth of its weight of gypsum ; and I lately examined a sample, which had the appearance of a good paper, that contained about twelve *per cent.*

"The mode of detecting this fraud is extremely simple : burn 100 grains, or any given weight of the paper in a platina or earthen crucible, and continue the heat until the residuum becomes white, which it will readily do if the paper is mixed with gypsum. It is certainly true that all paper contains a small quantity of incombustible matter, derived from accidental impurities, but it does not amount to more than about one *per cent.* ; the weight, then, will indicate the extent of the fraud.

"With respect to the imperfection of paper, I allude to the slovenly mode in which the bleaching, by means of chlorine or oxy-muriatic acid, is effected. This, after its operation, is frequently left in such quantity in the paper that it may be readily detected by the smell. Some time since, a button-maker in Birmingham, who had manufactured the buttons in the usual way, was surprised to find that, after being a short time kept, they were so tarnished as to be un-

saleable: on searching for the cause, he found that it was derived from the action of the chlorine, which had been left in the paper to such an extent as to act upon the metallic buttons." [See Note 2.]

The Early Use of Paper in England.

[1852, *Part I.*, pp. 267, 268.]

Mr. Hallam, in his "Introduction to the Literature of Europe," Chap. I., §§ 58—65, has summed up the authorities that fix the date of the introduction of paper into Europe as a vehicle of writing—a question he very justly distinguishes apart from its invention; but he is not enabled to demonstrate much as to the use and adoption of paper in England, either for the purposes of communication by letter, preservation of accounts, matters of business, or for remembrances *quasi* of record; leaving it to be inferred by his readers from the paucity of the instances he cites that paper was by no means in general use in England till near the end of the reign of Edward III.

The following extract from a contemporaneous Year Book, containing a Report of Pleadings before the Justices in Eyre at the Tower of London in the fourteenth year of King Edward II., will (in my opinion) tend more towards fixing the date of the general use of paper in England than any other yet cited. I will give you the extract entire, as it sets forth why the mayoralty of the city of London was seized into the King's hand in consequence of the corrupt practices of John Gisors,* and has therefore some historical interest. [Year Book of London, Iter 14 Edward II. MS. Harl. 453,† ff. 11, et seq.] Placita Itineris London coram Hervico de Stanton et Sociis suis apud Turrim London' anno r. R' E. filii R' Edwardi quinto decimo.‡

Translation.—" * * * * By the verdict of an Inquest it was found, that, whereas the freemen of the City of London had such a franchise that if any of them were indicted of felony they should be delivered on mainprise until the coming of the Justices in Eyre, and in the meanwhile they ought not to answer to any indictment or appeal,—So it was, that one Henry of Brandon, who was not free of the City of London, was indicted of manslaughter, etc., the sixth year of the reign of the King that now is; and John of Gisors, then Mayor of London, caused his name to be put *in paper* (en paper—another

* The misdemeanour with which John de Gisors was charged had been committed during his mayoralty eight years before. One Henry de Braundeston had slain a man in holy church at our Lady atte hille; and the mayor had admitted the felon to the franchise of London after the felony was done.—'French Chronicle of London' (printed for the Camden Society, 1844), p. 41.

† The MS. of this report is contemporaneous with the proceedings in Eyre. There are two other reports of this *Iter*, one of which is preserved in Lincoln's Inn library.

‡ De Itinere apud London,—Pat. 14 Edw. II., p. 1, m. 7.

copy of this MS. reads 'en lo^r papier') among the names of those who were freemen of the city, and received as free of the city, and caused the date of the entry, etc., to be put six weeks before the felony committed, and afterwards delivered him on mainprise as free of the city, etc., whereby the King's suit and the party's was delayed against common right: and because the said mayor was chosen by the commonalty of the said city, and his act must turn to the prejudice of the commonalty, and he misused this franchise to the disinherison of the King and the dishonour of the crown, it was awarded that this franchise was lost for evermore; and consequently, because he had wrongfully used this franchise as mayor, and by colour of his mayoralty, the mayoralty was taken into the King's hand at his grace; and Sir Ralph de Berners was assigned warden on the King's behalf; and it was commanded all the sheriffs and other ministers of the city, and others, that they should be obedient to him; and the said John is in ward, and at the King's grace. And afterwards in the place of Sir Ralph was Sir Robert of Kendall* assigned warden of London on the King's behalf by commission,† and he brought the King's commission that commanded this into Eyre," etc.

In addition to the instances of cotton paper now in existence and referred to by Mr. Hallam, may be noticed an ancient manuscript book, now in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, and which Mr. Gresley of that city, solicitor, their registrar, obligingly exhibited to me. This cotton paper presents the appearance of a smooth pressed surface rendered apt to receive the exaration of the pen, by size or some similar preparation, and now rendering the surface of a brown colour; the edges of the leaves, from which the sizing has been rubbed or worn off, disclose the white cotton much the same as it appears in its raw state; in fact, the makers of this paper seem to have followed the course of the manufacturers of the ancient papyrus. [See Note 3.]

Yours, etc. T. E. T.

Foolscap Paper.

[1787, *Part II.*, p. 761.]

Enclosed I send you half a sheet of foolscap paper, whereby I presume its title is defined from the watermark. It may perhaps be worth while to note this in your Magazine (see Plate II., fig. 4); and at the same time to ask whence arises the water-mark of three balls

* This Robert of Kendall had been not long previously appointed Constable of Dover Castle.—Pat. 12 Edw. II., p. 1, m. 8.

† Rex concessit Roberto de Kendale officium Majoratus Civitatis London' quod jam in curiâ Regis coram Justiciariis itinerantibus apud Turrim London' captum fuit in manus Regis apud Westm' 20^o Februarii. [1321].—Pat. 14 Edw. II., p. 2, m. 22.

suspended from a triangle, for I have seen exactly such at some pawnbrokers'; whence query, if there is not some curious historical anecdote upon which is founded this water-mark?—Pott paper is so called from originally bearing a water-mark of a flower-pot.

Yours, etc. B. C.

Ink.

[1805, *Part II.*, p. 1004.]

Having lately had occasion to search several Parochial Registers, I found the earliest in date, in almost every instance, the most legible. This is undoubtedly owing to the care or better method of preparing ink in former times than the present. The entries in many registers of as early a date as 1538 were still black and beautiful, and, to all appearance, likely to preserve their brilliancy and colour for a long period. Entries in the same registers within the last fifty years were nearly obliterated, the ink being of a dusky red or pale green, arising either from the improper proportions of the materials used, or from the badness of the materials themselves. Some one of your numerous correspondents will be obliging enough, perhaps, to inform a constant reader, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, whether any chemical preparation or infusion will restore the nearly decayed colour; if so, how is it to be made, and how applied? It will be considered a farther obligation if any gentleman conversant in chemistry will give, through the same medium, an approved formula for making an indelible ink, which shall flow easy from the pen, and require no great skill or trouble in the preparation.

Yours, etc. PHOSPHORUS.

[1823, *Part II.*, pp. 258, 259.]

The following extracts are from the Parliamentary Report respecting the "Ingrossing" of Bills; a Committee having been appointed on that subject to ascertain whether the plan of ingrossing might not be abandoned for the common hand. The extracts regarding the superiority of the ink of olden times are exceedingly curious, and merit the attention of the scientific, as well as of those who are anxious about the preservation of records:—

Jonathan Hewlett, Esq. (of the Common Pleas), examined.

In the number of records you have examined in the different offices, have you observed that the ink has given way lately?—I have, in the records written in what I call this mercantile way, observed that it may be probably not owing to the badness of the ink, but owing to the very imperfect mode of writing now; certainly we do not know how to make ink; that I believe from observation.

You conceive the ancient ink much more likely to last?—Yes; I

have had charters and documents in my hands, for the purpose of being translated, and the ink has been entirely chipped off, but I have been enabled to make it out by the impression which was made at the time of writing on the parchment, by the pressure of the pen, in many cases; I do not know whether it is indigo, or what, but there was a blue tinge remaining, which has enabled us to make it out, though the ink was gone.

Do you not think that it would be a very proper measure, if Government were to take some means of inducing gentlemen of chemical science to prepare some ink for public documents?—It would be an invaluable thing. My own opinion is, that if an infusion of oak bark were added to the common ink, that it would render it more stable than it is now.

When the ink was obliterated, and you have been able to read the record from the marks which have been left by the pen, was it in the ingrossing or court hand?—In the court hand; written before the Act of Parliament of George II.

Do you know whether the records in the Court of Exchequer, some forty or fifty years ago, were written with a much better ink than we now have in use?—I have observed that the records of the Court of Exchequer are certainly more black, and consequently more legible than others.

Were you never led to inquire how that was?—No.

Do you observe that to come down to the present day?—No; I speak of modern records—that is, within sixty or seventy years.

Have you any knowledge of the ink peculiar to the Exchequer?—No, I have not.

Mr. William Tubb, examined.

What office do you hold?—I attend for the Deputy of the Chief Usher in the Exchequer.

It has been stated to the Committee that there was in the possession of the usher a receipt for making ink for the public offices; are you able to state to the Committee whether that receipt now exists?—To the best of my knowledge or belief I do not believe that receipt ever existed. The Chief Usher procured the materials from a druggist, and they were given to an old man, who used his own discretion in making this ink; the Chief Usher only supplied the materials.

When was that?—Previous to the year 1815.

Who was the old man who used to make the ink?—A Mr. Brown of Westminster, residing close by. I know the quantity of materials that were used, if that would be of any service.

You know the quantity of materials used to make a given quantity of ink?—Yes; we continue now to supply the Court of Exchequer with ink; another old man now makes it.

You know the materials of which the Exchequer ink was composed?—Yes.

Will you state what you conceive to be the materials?—Forty pounds of gall, ten pounds of gum, and nine pounds of copperas to forty-five gallons of rain-water.

Do you conceive that those are the same materials which have, time out of mind, been used in the Exchequer?—I conceive they were used by this old man, whose ink is so very much prized; this receipt was taken from the mouth of this old man.

John Bailey, Esq., examined.

Do you consider the ink of the present day equal to that used a hundred years ago?—It is not half so good; it is exceedingly bad. In the Rolls of Chancery, in many instances, I have seen, from Henry the Eighth's time downwards, that the ink has chipped off; that was not the case anciently.

Have no means been taken to secure a good ink for records?—Not that I am aware of; in the Rolls of Chancery there are lines frequently in which there are not more than a few letters perfect.

Have you any knowledge of any ink now used in one office superior to that used in any other?—No, I am not aware of any distinction.

How has the ink for the last hundred years been?—It has been of a glutinous nature, which peels off; that has been the case from the reign of Henry VIII.; as to the *earlier records*, a piece of parchment might be *put into water and left for two or three days, and it would not be injured*; that *has been tried*; for several years there have been attempts to *wash them with soap and water*; that *has not the least effect, but the ink remains brighter and firmer than it was*; there was more iron used in the ink in former times than there is now, which has eaten more firmly into the substance. [See Note 4.]

Anecdotes of Early Printing.

[1829, *Part II.*, pp. 291, 292.]

Having noticed lately in the public papers some auction sales of celebrated libraries, stating the extraordinary high prices certain old books produced, permit me, through the medium of your interesting magazine, to make a few observations and anecdotes on early and subsequent printing.

The sums given at these sales evince that the passion for obtaining early printed books is rather increased than abated. The Latin Bible, printed between 1450 and 1455, sold at Hibbert's sale in June last for three hundred guineas, whereas the rare Latin Bible printed from blocks, and the first edition, sold at Willett's sale in 1813 for only £257 5s. The keen desire of possessing these curious ancient relics creates an interesting competition, and we can hardly calculate

what still more antiquated articles might obtain if offered to the public. I do not recollect any of Laurence John Coster's* wooden block and wooden type books being brought to market; these I reckon would have been esteemed precious morsels for spirited collectors to have contended for. Laurence printed many books, and some embellished with cuts, both on vellum and paper, among others, "Horarium, Speculum Salutis, Speculum Bellicum," and two editions of "Donatus," which were all printed between 1430 and 1440,† in which year he died, and his son-in-law, Thomas Peter, succeeded him, and continued printing books with separate wooden types for several years.‡ About 1444 came into use the metal or fusile types, *typi mobiles*, which was a considerable advance in the art of printing; though the improvements since have not been so surprising as many imagine; for a few days since I very minutely examined a fine copy of the rare and splendid edition of Cæsar's Commentaries, printed by Nicholas Jenson at Venice, 1471; it is in Roman pica, or somewhat larger; the type is a fair round letter, and little inferior to the letter of our modern Bibles; several of the Roman capitals are so finely executed that they would have been no discredit to a letter foundry of the present day.

The invention of printing appears to have been long known before it was practised in England, and it is to be traced many ages back. The Chinese performed printing at a very remote period, and the Romans were not ignorant of the art; the Roman sigillum, with which they stamped their earthen vessels when the clay was soft, is not uncommon, and is a species of printing. These implements were sometimes made with letters hollow by incision, and also in relieve; that in the Duke of Richmond's collection is a brass instrument, with raised letters and border, having a ring-handle on the back to hold and impress the letters on paper or vellum; the words it impresses are "Caius Julius Cæcilius Hermias," a private person.

In Morel's "Thesaurus Numism." [vol. ii., p. 24] an account is given under the reign of Claudius of a medal of large brass, with many lines in Roman capitals, which the artist might have accommodated to the purposes of printing on vellum and paper with little difficulty if he pleased. The lines are,

S. P. Q. R.

Aquas Claudiam ex fontibus qui vocabantur, Caeruleus et Curtius a milliario xxxv, et item anienem novam a milliario lxii, sua impensa in urbem perducendas curavit cos. v.

* A name imposed on him, from a distinguished public office he held at Haerlem, called *Coster*, hereditary in the family.

† Some writers inform us that Laurence carried on the printing business twelve years before he died: the date in that case would then be 1428, which would make this æra of printing 402 years to the present year.

‡ In 1450 a Latin Bible printed with metal types was published, and supposed to have been six or eight years in printing.

In Cicero's "*De Naturâ Deorum*," there is a passage that has a reference to printing, where he directs the types to be made of metal, and calls them *formæ literarum*.

The discovery of copper-plate printing by the rolling press occurred about 1450, and the earliest that is dated is 1461; and the engravers since have been very numerous; which are amply recorded by Strutt and Bryant: though very few of the engravings of the old masters now produce much in commerce, except those by Albert Durer, Mark Antonio, Pass, Rembrandt, Hollar, Marshall, Faithorne, White, and three or four more. Copper plates have served the purposes of exhibiting accurate representations of paintings, drawings, and autography; but the most popular and important use has been to illustrate biography with portraits, and this branch has been carried to a greater extent than any other part. Such an immense profusion have been engraved of these, that all of the British denomination were arranged into a complete system in the year 1793, by Bromley, regulated into periods, classes, divisions, and subdivisions, embracing all, from the prince to the humblest character in society, omitting none whose portrait could be found, either cut in wood or engraved in copper, from the earliest that could be traced, to the time of George III.; but another work of the kind is now much wanted. I cannot discover any English portrait that is engraved in copper-plate till the year* 1559, when one of Queen Elizabeth appeared by Geminie, in folio, with ornaments; it is a most wretched specimen of copper-plate engraving, and was undoubtedly intended for Queen Mary; but she dying in 1558, with a little alteration the artist made it pass for her sister Elizabeth. The rage for English portraits appears to have risen to its highest pitch in the year 1800, when a warm competition was manifested at the sale of Sir William Musgrave's collection, which lasted thirty-one days, and the sale produced £4,987 7s.; and it seems the mania for old heads did not subside for several years; for we find eight years after, at the auction of Sir James Winter Lake's collection in 1808, that, although many of the inferior class of portraits had decreased in value, others had advanced, and sold higher than was ever witnessed before in England; the Duke of Norfolk sold for £32 11s.; James I., by Elstrack, £47 5s.; Oliver Cromwell, by Faithorne, £34 13s.; and Sir Francis Englefield, by Faithorne, £73 10s.; this last portrait perhaps fetched the largest sum that any single engraved portrait had ever produced before; a wide alteration of times and prices since the year 1745, when Dr. Fothergill purchased John Nichols's (the Quaker) choice collection of two thousand portraits, including also his collection of rare tracts, for eighty guineas.

* There is a portrait of Henry VIII., 1548, and another of Mary, 1555, by apparently foreign engravers, which have not been acknowledged by Bromley; the first is a ridiculous caricature, the other a small oval.

Had no other mode of printing but the copper-plate been devised to the present day, it is very evident we should not have been destitute of printed books; for many superior and beautiful works have been published in this and other countries, in which not a single word or letter of wood or metal types has been introduced; for instance, Sturt's Common Prayer and devotional books, Pine's Horace and Virgil, etc.; for necessity and invention would soon have overcome its present slow process, as progressive improvements of despatch would have naturally and consequently followed.

SHIRLEY WOOLMER.

A Note on the History of Printing.

[1831, *Part II.*, p. 586.]

I do not know whether the following discrepancy of dates in the history of printing has been observed or accounted for. If so, perhaps there may be something in the notice of the Chronicle from which it is taken which may atone for bringing it before you.

It is said (by Astle) that Fust and Gutenberg, who were said to have used *moveable wooden* types, and perhaps did so print a few pages, separated their partnership in 1455. Now, under the date 1459, Philip de Lignamine, himself a printer of 1474, writes in the present tense, "Jacob, by name Gutenburger, by birth an Argentine, and a certain other named Justus (Fustus?), both skilfull of printing letters on *skins* with *metal* types, are known to make each of them 300 sheets ('cartas') a day at Maguntia, a city of Germany. John, also called Mentelin, at Argentina, a city of the same province, and skilful in the same art, is known to print as many sheets a day." I am not quite certain if he here speaks of them as partners or not. The year in question, 1459, is said to have seen the first book printed with *cast metal* types, namely, "Durandi Rituale," at Mentz. (Meerman, cited by Astle, p. 218.) Fust and Schœffer having used for the small letters of their Psalter of 1457, *moveable metal* types, but *cut*, not cast.

The above notice is from the Original and Contemporary part of the Chronicon of John Philip de Lignamine, a Messenian, a knight of Sicily, and typographer of Rome, and familiar friend of Pope Sixtus IV. (printed at Rome, and dedicated to Sixtus). He hints that he had increased the work of some other author, but does not say whose. With the exception of whole periods, lines, and words omitted, whereby it is almost unintelligible, Eccard (the editor of the "Corpus Historicum Medii Ævi") found it in all else the same with a Chronicle by a Ferrarese, seemingly Ricobaldi, as far down as the year 1312. Thenceforward it is continued down to 1473, the third of Pope Sixtus. In which year, after the spoiling of Spoletum, Indertum, and Castellum, it ends thus: "Of this most worthy pontiff,

in the third year of whose pontificate we know other famous things, we leave the feats to be commemorated by others who can do that better. Let him be the end of this series of times." Eccard has twice dated this Chronicle as down only to 1469. And yet 1471 follows in plain figures; and it comes down to 1473, and seems printed in the year 1474. Perhaps this may be considered as the first date of a work *originally* printed, and this Chronicle, from 1312 to 1473, as one of the first specimens. Caxton's first print in England, the "Game at Chess," is stated to have been finished in the Abbey of Westminster, the last of March, 1474, and was followed by the "Book of Jason," in 1475. And Caxton's "Recueil des Histoires de Troyes," printed at Pruges in 1468, continued at Ghent, and finished at Cologne in 1471, was a translation, not an original. Some block books, executed before 1450, may rank as originals, but hardly as books in the modern sense of the word.

C. W. C.

[1850, *Part II.*, p. 458.

J. G. remarks that, in the list of places where printing was practised before 1500, derived from Santander, and printed in various common books, as in Horne's "Introduction to Bibliography," i. 175, and Johnson's "Typographia," i. 64, the city of Granada is entered under the date of 1497, with the printer's name of Menardus Ungut. Horne further gives the title of the book which was first printed there as "Franc. Ximenes de vita christiana." J. G. refers to "Spain and the Spaniards" in 1843, by Captain S. E. Widdrington, vol. ii., p. 195, for a passage which establishes more correctly the *date when printing was first practised in Granada, the name of the printer, and the title of the book printed*. In the library of the University at Santiago Captain Widdrington was shown a book with the following colophon, "Fue acabado y impresso este primero volumen de vita Cristi de Fray Francisco Ximenes de la grande y nombrada ciudad de Granada, en el postrero mero dia del mes de Abril A. 1496, por Bernardo Ungut y Johannes de Nuremberg, Alemanes, por mendado y espensas del muy reverendisimo Senor don Fernando de Talavera, primero arzobispo de Granada de la santa Iglesia de esta ciudad." "This first volume of the 'Life of Christ' was finished and printed by Fray Francisco Ximenes [the celebrated Cardinal], of the great and celebrated city of Granada, on the last day of April, 1496, by Bernard Ungut and John of Nuremberg, Germans, by order and at the expense of the most reverend Senor Don Fernando de Talavera, first Archbishop of Granada, of the holy church of that city." [See Note 5.]

Errors Concerning Pointing Corrected.

[1759, p. 162.]

Mr. Edgar Bochart, in his essay on the introduction of pointing (see p. 15), says: "In 'Hackluyt's Voyages,' printed 1599, we see the first instance of a semicolon; and, as if the editors did not fully apprehend the propriety of its general admission, it is but sparingly introduced. The admiration was the last stop that was invented, and seems to have been added to the rest in a period not far distant from our own times."

'That your correspondent is mistaken in supposing the semicolon to have been prior to the admiration is evident from the Catechism set forth by King Edward VI., and printed by John Day in the year 1553. In a question in this Catechism (p. 19), there is a note of admiration, as follows: "Master, oh the unthankfulness of men! but what hope had our first parents, and from thencefourth the rest, whearby they wear relieved?"

There is no other stop of the like kind in so much of the book as I have by me (which is imperfect), and not one semicolon.

Yours, etc. E. GREENSTEAD.

William Caxton the Printer.[1848, *Part I.*, pp. 494, 495.]

Most persons who have written either a life or notice of the father of English printers, have referred to the Churchwardens' Accompts of the parish of St. Margaret in Westminster. However, as no complete series of extracts from those books has yet appeared, I send you, after a very careful search, all the passages in which I find that Caxton's name occurs, in the hope that they may elicit fresh information concerning the time of his death.

A.D. 1478-80. In the accompt of John Wycam and Nicholas Wollescroft—

Received, "Item, the day of burying of William Caxton for ij torchis and iiij tapirs atte a lowe masse, *xxd.*"

Oldys ("Biographia Britannica") assumed that this entry related to the father of the printer, who, he therefore concluded, must have "lived to a good old age." At the close of the same accompts is an entry relative to their audit, in the following terms:

"The which some . . . the fore saide wardeyns have paide and delyvered in the full audite unto William Garard and William Hachet, their successours, togeder with the treasurer of and in the chirche aforeseid to them delyvered in the begynnyng of this accompte, etc., etc., in the presence of John Randolf squyer, Richard Umfrey gentilman, Thomas Burgeys, John Kendall notary, William Caxton, etc., with other paryshyns," etc.

- 1480-2. William Garard, Willyam Hatchet. William Caxton's name is attached as an auditor ; and again in the accompts of
 1482-4. Willyam Burgham, Thomas Crane.
 1490-2. Rychard Frost, Robard Lowthyan.

In the first year of their accompt,
 "Item, atte bureyng of Mawde Caxston for torches and tapres,
 iijs. ij*℥*."

In the second year—

- (1491.) "Item, atte bureyng of William Caxton for iiij torches,
 vjs. viij*℥*."

"Item, for the belle atte same bureyng, vj*℥*."

Here, then, before the era of parochial registers, we have a record of the funeral of the ever-memorable Caxton. His will is not extant ; but from the entries in some subsequent accompts it appears that he bequeathed a certain portion of his stock of printed books to the "behave" of the parish of St. Margaret's.* There is no accompt remaining for the two years 1492-94 ; and in that for the years 1494-96 there are no entries of the sale of books ; but in the next account we first hear something of the produce of the printer's bequest in the following entries :

- 1496-8. John Denys, John Fanne.

"Item, receyved by the handes of William Ryolle for oone of thoo printed bokes that were bequothen to the churche behave by William Caxton, vjs. viij*℥*."

"Item, receyved by the handes of the said William for another of the same printed bokes called a legend, vjs. iiij*℥*."

"Item, by the handes of the parisshe prest for another of the same legendes, vjs. viij*℥*."

There then remained in store :

"Item, in bokes called Legendes of the bequest of William Caxton, xiiij."

Of these thirteen copies of "The Golden Legend" (printed in 1483), nine copies were disposed of at various prices† during the two following years, as appears in the accompt of—

* His executors made a further present to one of the parish guilds : "Item, iiij prynted bokes, ij of theym of the Lyfe of Seynt Kateryne, and other ij of the birth of our Lady, of the gift of th' executors of Caxton." This is the first entry in an inventory of "certeyn jewells, plate, and bokes remaynyng in our Ladies tresory," appended to the accompt of William Tebbe, John Atwell, William Bate, late Maister and Wardeyns of the fraternite or gilde of our Blessed Lady Assumpcion, within the parisshe churche of Senc Margarete of Westmynster. From the fest of S. John Baptist xx A° K. Henry VII. to the same fest xxiiij. K. Hen. VII. and which is one of two accompts in a volume preserved in St. Margaret's vestry distinct from the churchwardens' books.

† The copies sold for 5s. 8*d.*, 5s. 2*d.*, and 5s. to William Geiffe, were probably on consideration that he was entitled to some profit on procuring their sale to a third party. Stalls for books, as well as other small merchandise, were permitted in the hall of the palace of Westminster as early as the middle of the sixteenth century,

"1498-1500. Wyllyam Shoter and Watter Gardener.

"The Receites of Bookes callyd Legendes, in the first yere of this accompte.

"Fyrst Receyved of Joh'n Crosse for a prainted legend, vs. viij*℥*.

"Item, Received for another legende solde in Westmynster halle, vs. viij*℥*.

"Item, Received of Will'm Geyfe for a nother of the same legendes, vs. viij*℥*.

"Item, Received of the sayde Will'm Geyfe for another Legende, vs. viij*℥*.

"Item, R. of Water Marten for another legende, vs. xj*℥*."

In the second year—

"Item, R. of William Geiffe for ij legendes printed, xs. iiij*℥*.

"Item, R. of Daniell aforge for a printed legende, vs. xd.

"Item, R. of William Geiffe for a printed legende, vs.

"Memorandum, there remayneth in store to the said chirche, etc.

"Item, in bokes called Legendes of the bequest of William Caxton, iij.

"1500-2. Thomas Bakar, John Mayburne.

"Ther remayneth in store, etc.

"Item, a prynted legende booke of the bequeste of Will'm Caxton."

It may be interesting to add, by way of remark, that these "Legendes" were a book which was actually passing through the press at the time of Caxton's death, and which, indeed, bears this posthumous imprint: "Fynysshed at Westmestre the xx day of May, The yere of our lord M.cccc.lxxxiiij. And in the viij. yere of the reygne off kynge Henry the vij. By me Wyllyam Caxton" (Dibdin's "Ames," vol. i., p. 193).

Caxton had first printed "The Golden Legende" in the year 1483; and there is supposed to have been another intervening edition before that of 1493. They are now all so rare that imperfect copies have been sold for £25, £31, and £35, instead of the five or six shillings which was their original price.

I remain, etc. MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

Curate of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

if not before. The poor scholars of Westminster were employed in hawking books between school hours. In the procession of sanctuary men which accompanied the abbot of Westminster and his convent, Dec. 6, 1556, was "a boy that killed a big boy that sold papers and printed books, with hurling of a stone, and hit him under the ear in Westminster hall. The boy (killed) was one of the children that was at the school there in the abbey; the boy (doing penance) is a hosier's son above London Stone."—(Machyn's "Diary.")

Typographical Anecdotes.[1787, *Part II.*, p. 760.]

The name of Corsellis having been of singular note in the typographical art, I send you an exact delineation of the monument in Layer Marney Church, on Nicholas Corsellis, Esq., who died in 1674, whose epitaph is quoted by Dr. Ducarel in his letter to Mr. Meerman, preserved in "The Origin of Printing," p. 192 (see Pl. II., Fig. 2).

That this letter, however, may not be merely a matter of curiosity, I send you the distinguishing marks of many ancient printers; and am,
Yours, etc. EUGENIO.

The Anchor is the mark of Rephelengius at Leyden; and the same, with a Dolphin twisted round it, of the Manutii at Venice and Rome; the Arion denotes a book printed by Oporinus at Basil; the Caduceus, or Pegasus, by the Wechelii's at Paris and Francfort; the Cranes, by Eramoisy; the Compass, by Plantin at Antwerp; the Fountain, by Vascosan at Paris; the Sphere in a Blance, by Janson or Blew at Amsterdam; the Lily, by the Juntas at Venice, Florence, Lyons, and Rome; the Mulberry-tree, by Morel at Paris; the Olive-tree, by the Stephens's at Paris and Geneva, and the Elzevirs at Amsterdam and Leyden; the Bird between two Serpents, by the Frobenius' at Basil; the Truth, by the Commelins at Heidelberg and Paris; the Saturn, by Colinæus; the Printing-press, by Badius Ascensius, etc.—Vid. "Baill. Jugem. des Sav.," T. I. P. 2, p. 91, seq.

Frobenius, a native of Hammelburg, in Franconia, settled himself at Basil in the character of printer, a situation which he adorned, as he engaged in it by an earnest disposition to the advancement of letters, and from a determined resolution to render them subservient to the interests of society, of which he was himself a most valuable member.* The great Erasmus was induced, by the uncommon merits of this printer, to reside at Basil, from a wish to make his press the passport of his own compositions to the world. Frobenius and Erasmus possessed an unremitted mutuality of attachment from their first acquaintance to the death of the former, in 1527. No wonder that the loss of so constant a friend, and so irreproachable a man, was affectionately lamented by the latter, who consecrated that memory by an epitaph which had been before perpetuated by the virtues of the deceased.†

EPITAPH.

"Arida Joannis tegit hic lapis ossa Frobeni,
Orbe viret toto nescia fama mori.

* He would never suffer libels to disgrace his press.—"Biog. Dict."

† He was the first German printer who brought the art to perfection.—*Ibid.*

Moribus hanc niveis meruit studiisque juvandis,
 Quæ nunc mœsta jacent orba parente suo.
 Retulit, ornavit veterum monumenta sophorum,
 Arte, manu, curis, ære, favore, fide.
 Huic vitam in coelis cedas, *Deus æque, perennem
 Per hos in terris fama perennis erit.

TRANSLATION.

This tomb Frobenius' sapless bones conceals ;
 Fame through the world his sacred worth reveals ;
 Of manners spotless, *Learning's* studious friend,
 Rest of whose soothing smile, *she* dreads her end.
 Wit's ancient monuments, recall'd to youth,
 Attest in *brazen* pride his skill and truth :
 His name, just God, in heavenly joys survive !
 On earth through us, while earth remains, to live."

E. B. G.

Louvre Press.—Robert and Andrew Foulis, of Glasgow.

[1798, *Part I.*, p. 29.]

After considerable reading in typographical antiquities and history, I can find no account of the institution of the royal press in the Louvre by Louis XIV., how long it remained, whether existing now, and if a catalogue is anywhere to be found of its productions. I have seen a beautiful "*Phædrus*," 1727, and an "*Horace*" hence, dated about 1733. Perhaps some of your readers may be in possession of some information upon this subject, or may point out some traveller who mentions this matter in course ; for none of the French authors I have seen make mention of it after 1709. And also some account of the Foulis, printers, of Glasgow, Robert and Andrew. They were great and accurate printers of Greek and Latin books ; and to their memory one natural regard is due, and that is, that they were the first who formed and executed a plan for an Academy of the Fine Arts. To this scheme their fortunes, which were considerable, fell in the expenses. If I remember right, a natural son of Lord Sutherland was the first youth sent to Rome upon this business, which was no less than to transplant the graces of the pencil and chisel from the rich soil of Italy to the frigid but commercial city of Glasgow. The paintings, statues, and models produced by this endeavour to establish the first academy of the sort in Great Britain, were exhibited at Christie's and afterwards sold ; but the produce was so small that it broke the proprietor's heart, and he died on board the ship on his return to his native country. It would confer a singular obligation to the classical scholar to see an accurate list of the various editions of their books. A part of such a catalogue exists of their own printing ; but, as they remained long in business afterwards, many of their finest editions are not noticed. They began business in 1742, and, I believe, "*Demetrius Phalereus*" was the first production of their press.

* "*Date numina justa*" in the text. The occasion of the change may justify it.

In 1744 they brought out their famous immaculate "Horace;" and the number of their works afterwards came near to the Aldine series. Robert was originally a barber, and Andrew kept a school. Urie, Hamilton, Balfour and Ruddiman were their competitors, but neither produced equally beautiful or correct editions. The imperfect state of Dr. Harwood's "View of the Greek and Roman Classics" is the cause of this application. [See Note 6.]

Yours, etc. H. LEMOINE.

On the Origin of the Custom of Printers wearing Arms, in the Middle Ages.

BY DR. LHOTSKY.

[1842, *Prt I.*, pp. 600-601.]

Much has been said of late in reference to the ancient custom of printers wearing arms, and engravings of the interiors of printing-offices, in which they are so represented, have been published in several works. It has, however, appeared difficult to understand how a privilege, in those days so highly esteemed, was acquired by the printer, when the goldsmith, and silversmith, and other trades, considered at least equal to that of printers, did not possess it. To explain this fact, we must first consider that, in the Middle Ages, the copying of manuscripts was an occupation of the learned—it was practised by both knights and monks, the latter being considered as equal in rank to the nobles. When Faust and Gutenberg first commenced printing on a large scale, they issued the productions of their press as *manuscripts*, and it is from this circumstance that they incurred the suspicion of sorcery, inasmuch as nothing short of *diablerie* seemed capable of producing, at a much less price, that which had previously been considered as the result of long and tedious exertion. The earliest printed books then were circulated as *manuscripts*, produced by a new and mysterious contrivance, and this was quite sufficient to excite the curiosity and attract the notice of the higher classes, who, in that age, were especially bent towards the hidden and mysterious. In Italy, then democratic Italy, where, for instance, the somewhat second-rate painter, Giovanni Sanzio (the father of Raphael), was an intimate of the Court of Urbino—where the title of *nobile cittadino* (noble citizen) was then an ordinary title of distinction—where, in spacious town-halls, men of all ranks were brought into contact—it was in Italy, most especially, that the noble and the esquire did not disdain to practise the art of printing, and to handle either the form of the compositor or the lever of the pressman.

In the early records of Italian typography, we meet with the titles of several works, printed by such persons. One example is the huge folio entitled "Nicolai Peratti Cornucopiæ, sive commentarium Linguae Latinae, ex Valerii Martialis Epigrammatis, ad Illustrissimum

Principem Federicum Urbini Ducem, et Ecclesiastici Exercitus Imperialis invictissimum." This was printed at Venice in 1494, by Bernardinus de Cremona. Another work, having for title "*Insubrum antiquæ sedes, Bonaventuræ Canonici Scalensis*," was printed at Milan in 1541, by Joannes Antonius Castillioneus, "a relation of the author." The former is called "a most excellent and careful cal-cographer" or printer, and the same learned and industrious author,* from whom we have taken the foregoing titles of books, observes that "Bernardinus de Cremona is not less to be reckoned an author, inasmuch as in the early stages of typography, it was *only* (!) by learned men that books were printed for the general benefit of literature; so much so, that at times even noblemen exercised this art."

This custom, which originated in the impulse of circumstances, and which in the first instance was beneficial, became, in the process of time, injurious to the artisan printer, whose gains were materially diminished by the number and exertions of these *amateur printers*. In the times of Famianus Strada, about 1620, it had reached its greatest height, as will be seen by the following extract of a letter from "the Society of Typographers to the Senate and people of Poets,"† which, albeit imaginary, shows forcibly the state of things at that period: "The number of those who dispense with our labours in the printing of books, increases from day to day. This is mostly done by people of your class (poets), who endeavour to make appear, at the very daylight, what they dreamt the night before. The evil becomes every day worse; we are oppressed, and what is the main thing, do not receive the price of our labour."

Printing being thus an occupation of amateurs, who, however, could not have pursued it without the co-operation of artisan printers, we can readily understand how a certain connection would spring up between the two classes, first in the workshops and during working hours—a connection which would naturally extend beyond the time of combined labour. These printers, from the frequency of their contact with the upper classes, were naturally led to consider themselves superior to the commonalty of artisans, and thence arose their practice of bearing arms, in those times the coveted distinction of the noble, the knight, and the esquire (*armiger*)—a custom which remained a privilege of the artisan printer, even after the higher classes no longer shared his occupation, and which was discontinued only in the unmanliness of the epoch which followed the Middle Ages.

[1849, *Part I.*, p. 338.]

Cyphers, the favourite devices of a century back, and used as well by those who had right to armorial bearings as by those more modest

* Cremona Literata. Auctore Francisco Arisio. Parma, 1792, vol. i., p. 370.

† Famianis Stradæ Prolusiones Academicæ. Oxonii, 1745, 8vo., p. 274.

persons who did not as yet venture to assume them, were certainly often somewhat puzzling in their design, though after a steadfast gaze the initials intended might generally be traced out. The cypher of the eminent bookseller, Robert Dodsley, who originated the "Annual Register," is still printed in its title-page; but for many years, certainly from 1841 downwards, it has been printed *upside down*!

The Books First Printed in South America.

[1840, *Part II.*, p. 143.]

The books first printed in South America were grammars and dictionaries of the native languages, and catechisms and other works of religious instruction for the use of the Indians.

Brunet (Supplement, i. 363) mentions a "Confessionario para los Curas," printed at Lima in 1585, "por Antonio Ricardo, primero impresor en estos reynos del Peru;" but the earliest specimen of the Peruvian press that I have seen is the following, which is preserved in the library of the Athenæum here [Liverpool]: "Vocabulario en la Lengua general del Peru. 12mo. En Los Reyes. Por Antonio Ricardo. Año de MDCIII. (1604)."

In 1612 the Jesuits had a press in their house at Juli, and of this there are also specimens in the same library, viz., "Libro de la Vida y Milagros de Nuestro Señor Jesu Christo, en dos Lenguas Aymara y Romance, por el Padre Ludovico Bertonio," 4to. (this copy belonged to their house at Juli); and "Vocabulario de la Lengua Aymará, compuesto por el P. Ludovico Bertonio," 4to. (this book belonged to the College of St. Paul, of the Company of Jesus, Lima); each "Impresso en la casa de la Compañia de Iesus de Iuli, Pueblo en la Provincia de Chucuito. Por Francisco del Canto." 1612.

The same indefatigable teachers printed books at Santa Maria la Mayor, Southey says, before there was a press at either Cordova or Buenos Ayres, or in the whole of Brazil. The Athenæum possesses their Guaraní grammar and dictionary—"Vocabulario de la Lengua Guaraní,* compuesto por el Padre Antonio Ruis—revisto y augmentado por otro religioso," 4to. "En el Pueblo de S. Maria la Mayor, el Año de 1722."

"Arte de la Lengua Guaraní, por el P. Antonio Ruiz de Montoya, con los Escolios, Anotaciones y Apendices del P. Paulo Restivo," 4to. "En el Pueblo de S. Maria la Mayor. El Año de el Señor, 1724" (this book appears to have belonged "to the town of S. Angel on the Uruguay").

* The conclusion of this vocabulary is singular. After giving, under the word Zurdo, the Guaraní phrase, "chepo aç pipe, con mi mano zurda," the compiler adds: "Aqué acabo este vocabulario, y realmente con mano zurda, dexando al que tubiere mas destreza el corregirlo, para ayuda de los principiantes, á maior gloria de Dios, de su santissima Madre, y bien destas almas."

From the rudeness of the types of these two last books it has been supposed that they must have been made upon the spot.

Yours, etc. REPA.

Present State of Printing and Bookselling in America.

[1796, *Part II.*, pp. 915-917.]

The following is the result of many inquiries and some years' researches into the state of printing and bookselling in North America. And as the late Dr. Franklin, and Mr. Cooper, of Manchester, in their advice to such as are wishing to settle on that western continent, have not given any satisfactory information upon that head, I hope the facts stated hereafter may not be deemed presuming, or intruding upon more useful matter, which might otherwise find a place in your useful miscellany.

The advantages arising from the liberty of the press, like a self-evident proposition, stand in no need of proof or illustration. If they did, it would be sufficient to adduce the imperfect state of improvement of South America, where no other knowledge is suffered to be propagated but what is immediately conducive to commercial purposes, and that rarely, unless it tends to the support of unwieldy greatness, the enormity of ecclesiastical power, or the glare of useless wealth. In North America the whole circle of knowledge is occupied by ingenious industry, which has, for the most part, proved itself the successful candidate for literary fame. The people of North America have now professors in every art and science, with adequate salaries; and, whatever they may want to import, men of eminence in literature are not of the number.

Literary property is now secured in most of the States; and the example will soon be followed by the rest, as security is the best way of encouraging merit and ingenuity; and the Congress in 1789, by a resolution, strongly recommended this measure.

The people of North America manufacture their own paper, and in sufficient quantities for home consumption; but the price of labour is still so extremely high, that it seldom answers to print any works there: at least, they have hitherto seldom ventured beyond their own laws, temporary pamphlets, and newspapers, which every State now prints in abundance; the price of these is usually 6d. each; but they are not subject to any duty, and the profit falls into the proprietor's pocket.

The newspapers of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, are unequalled, whether considered with respect to wit and humour, entertainment, or instruction. Every capital town on the continent prints a weekly paper; and several of them have one or more daily papers. Of late, in the Northern States, they print a few school-books, and occasionally, in New York,

Philadelphia, and Baltimore, print any tract not remarkably large; translations from the French, and a few reprints from English publications, are all that have hitherto been done there. A miserable edition of Cook's "Voyages," printed with types cast there, was more than five years upon sale; but of late Wilson of Glasgow has furnished them with types better and much cheaper than their own.

About 1789, one Bell, a bookseller in Philadelphia, reprinted Blackstone's "Commentaries;" but the book is very ill-done, and yet sells much higher than those imported. Aitken, a printer there, finished an American edition of the Bible; which, though highly approved, and recommended by a resolution of Congress, was a losing concern. Since this, a Bible for the pocket has been sent over, all composed, in metal, from Fry's, to be printed there upon their own paper. The "Travels of the Marquis de Chatellux" have been reprinted at New York, and some few other publications; but they are ill-executed, and sell but slowly. Wayland (who went from Middle Row, and who, with all his family, is since deceased of the yellow fever) set up a newspaper upon the plan of the *Daily Advertiser*, which succeeded very well. He wrote me word, any popular piece upon the subject of liberty had a great sale there: but that serious books would only do as imported, as the people esteemed English-printed books much better than the productions of their own presses.

The wages of printers are very great even now; and progressively so from the extreme parts of the Northern to the Southern State. In New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, journeymen printers have from three to eight dollars per week; in New York, Philadelphia, and Maryland, from five to ten per week; and in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, from eight to twenty, according to their merit and ability. Printers are the scarcest trades yet in the Southern States.

The greatest booksellers are in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Northward of New York, there is none of any consequence; nor any in Boston of note; or southward of Baltimore, not even in Charlestown, the liveliest city in all America. The booksellers throughout the continent are generally supplied from one of the above three places, where there are many considerable stores of books daily imported from Europe; and there are few publications that cannot be purchased here, except very heavy and expensive ones, of which they have none. A single book of the value of £5 or £10, is nowhere to be found here; but Gill on the Prophets, Matthew Henry's Works, or Burkitt on the New Testament, easily find purchasers. Dr. Watts's Works have been known to produce three times the price for which they sell in London.

The usual currency of sale is at the advance of £50, and in many instances £100 per cent.; and their sales are very great: for, it is

scarcely possible to conceive the number of readers with which every little town abounds. The common people are on a footing, in point of literature, with the middle ranks in Europe; they all read and write, and understand arithmetic. Almost every little town now furnishes a small circulating library.

Prints are a good article to carry over, and so are engraved copper-plates. Of late a great number have been sent over from here, which have given rise to some useful works now doing there in numbers. Artists in drawing, designing, and engraving, are very rare in America.

Books are sold southward of Maryland, particularly in Virginia and North Carolina, at an extravagant price; not unfrequently at an advance of £200 per cent. Novels and useful histories are the best articles to be considered here after dictionaries.

Law books have the most rapid sales, and that at an excessive price. Newman's "Conveyancing" has sold in Philadelphia for eight or nine guineas per set; and were bought up immediately. Bacon's "Abridgement," a book which, with Blackstone's "Commentaries," is highly in repute throughout America, has repeatedly been sold in North Carolina for 100 hard dollars.* In North Carolina they do not import from Europe, but purchase, at an unreasonable high price, of the Northern booksellers, and then sell at an advance of £50, or, in many instances, £100 per cent.

Great quantities of various kinds of produce are constantly shipped from the Southern States to Philadelphia and New York for European books, which are mostly of general history, grammars, dictionaries, and medical articles.

Whatever is useful sells; but publications on subjects merely speculative, and rather curious than important, controversial divinity, and voluminous polemical pieces, as well as heavy works on the Arts and Sciences, lie upon the importer's hands. They have no ready money to spare for anything but what they find useful; and, in literary purchases, enquire minutely into the *cui bono* of the article.

Scotch books, like their countrymen, are not much in repute in any part of North America. English law books, being mostly in folio, are not so often called for as the Irish editions of the same in reduced sizes, which, being more portable, are always preferred for their convenience for the lawyers to take on their circuits. The Irish printed books have in everything a preference throughout this country; and the sale of their books, those on law in particular, is extremely great.

According to an article in the *Columbian Magazine*, it appears that the demand for foreign books is but inconsiderable. It is very little for French books, and still less for Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. German books are in some degree an exception; for they sell in

* Specie, not paper currency.

places inhabited by the Dutch ; but principally books of devotion and school-books. They have very few books but of devotion, and some trivial school articles. The men of learning are as scarce amongst them also. When a Dutchman is not at prayers he is either at work or sleeping.

Although many well-educated persons here speak French, yet the number of those that read French books is comparatively small. The common people, in the proportion of twenty to one, still prefer old English affairs, and dwell with pleasure on what they term their English ancestors ; speak only the English tongue, heartily curse French machinations and politics, and continue still to read and admire old English books.

Books are yet but of small esteem in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Few here read at all except professional men, and some foreign gentlemen, and the officers in the army ; these are mostly supplied by a small circulating library or two in Halifax. Some few books are imported by the merchants, and sold in common with other goods at their stores ; but the whole province, so late as eighteen months since, did not afford a bookseller's shop larger than is to be found in one of our smallest country towns in England. The middle and lower order of people do not read ; their time is necessarily occupied in the cultivation of an ungenerous and unpropitious soil.

The same observations apply to Canada : the French peasantry are all Catholics, and use no books but religious ones. There was, two years ago, only one solitary bookseller in Quebec, who lived mostly by publishing a weekly Gazette, printed in miserable French, and as sordid English ; and another in Montreal, supported upon the same terms. In the West Indies, every gentleman almost takes out his own library with him ; and what books may be wanted are generally sold in the stores of merchants, who import them from England with other goods, although the capital of each of the islands has one person who calls himself a bookseller, keeps a small reading-library, binds, deals in stationery, and keeps a few books, such as he judges are most in demand, which he sells at an advance of £70 and £100 per cent.

Such, friend Urban, is the literary portrait of a country which threatens to surpass all others in the great and useful science of politics as well as the liberal arts. This is but the glowing that evinces a kindling flame ; which, from what we have seen, we have reason to expect may some future day enlighten and instruct the Old World, whence they have withdrawn themselves.

HENRY LEMOINE.

On the Crown Privilege of Printing Bibles and Common Prayer Books.

[1819, *Part I.*, pp. 99-102.]

As the public attention has been lately drawn to the question of privilege in printing and selling Bibles and Common Prayer Books, and as the circulation of them has, since the recent establishment of Societies for National Education, and Sunday-schools, and the universal dispersion of them throughout the world, increased beyond any proportion which former times could have anticipated, it may not be unacceptable to your numerous readers to accompany me in a review of such part of the grand question of privilege which was most profoundly argued and decided in the Court of King's Bench in 1758, in the case of *Baskett v. the University of Cambridge*; from which I shall extract only such flowers as fell by the wayside, and are applicable to our present case. It was a case sent for argument from the High Court of Chancery. The judges who presided in the Court of King's Bench were Lord Mansfield, the three puisne judges, Denison, Foster, and Wilmot, who adjudged that both parties had a concurrent authority, by different letters patent, to print Acts of Parliament and Abridgments.

In 1 Ed. VI., April 22, Richard Grafton received letters patent for printing all Statute books and other volumes whatsoever, *et alior' volumin' quor' cunque*, during his life, with a prohibitory clause to all other persons.

1 Mary.—The same grant, with the additional words, *and things*, was, on the decease of Grafton, given to John Cawood for life.

1 Eliz., Mar. 24.—The Queen granted to Richard Jugge and John Cawood the office of her printers of the same works, and all books which by the Queen, for the service of God, should be commanded to be used in churches, etc., for their lives, if it should so long please her Majesty; with a prohibitory clause as before.

In the nineteenth year of her reign, she extended this grant to Christopher Barker, enumerating Bibles and New Testaments in the English tongue of any translation, with notes or without notes, theretofore printed, or thereafter by the Queen's command to be printed, and all other books whatsoever which the Queen, for the service of God, had commanded, or should thereafter command, to be used in churches, etc., during the life of Barker, with a like prohibitory clause. And a similar patent was afterwards granted in the thirty-first of her reign, to Robert Barker in reversion after his father's death, for his own life.

6 Jas. I., May 10.—The like is granted, with little variation, only the extension of the right by the words "in the English or any other tongue," to Christopher Barker, the son of Robert Barker, for his life;

and in 14 Jas. I. a similar grant was given to Robert, the son of Robert Barker.

3 Chas. I., July 20.—The new patent was granted to Boreham Norton and John Bill, assignees of Barker's, the office and power "solely to print" all and singular Bibles and New Testaments whatsoever, in the English language of any translation, *with annotations or without*; and also all and singular books of Common Prayer, and administration of the Sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the Church of England.

Subsequent grants by both Charles and Queen Anne, limited the term to thirty years, and they all expired on 10 Jan., 1739, and were at that time vested in John Baskett; and, upon his death, his sons Thomas and Robert, as administrators of his effects, were admitted and sworn into the office of King's Printers, and therefore claimed the sole and exclusive right.

The right of the University of Cambridge was asserted upon the authority of the following grants:

26 Hen. VIII. Letters patent to print all manner of books approved by their Chancellor, etc.—This grant was afterwards confirmed by Stat. of 13 Eliz. c. 29; and, in 3 Car. I., Feb. 6, the King, after reciting the preceding grants, and to show how graciously he tendered the privileges of that University, and to abolish all controversies and ambiguities, granted to them all the privileges in the patent of Henry VIII., to print all books particularly expressed in the preceding patents to any persons or corporations, and that the patent of Queen Elizabeth, or James, or Charles, should not be any impediment to the privilege granted to that University, and for the sale of all such books by their stationer. Upon this patent the University of Cambridge claimed the right of appointing three stationers or printers, duly qualified for this purpose, which right they had exercised, and for many years it was not disputed. And, in 1740, they appointed Joseph Bentham, resident in the University, as their printer. Yorke, Solicitor-General, argued for the University, that the power of the Crown was not in question, for both parties admitted it, and claimed under it. His extensive and profound reasoning is happily preserved, but is of too great length to be recapitulated here.

On the principles of the Common Law, it is certain the King has no prerogative over the art of printing, distinct from Parliamentary powers. If he had ever granted the sole exercise of the art, it would have been a monopoly within all the rules laid down in Parliaments and Courts of Law: although the King should, as in the case of Corsellis, in Henry VI., bring over a foreign printer to set up a press at Oxford (Middleton's Works, 3, 229). The Legislature, too, has recognised the art as free to the industry of the people at large. In some ancient acts it is styled a *manufacture* of the kingdom; and, in more modern times, a *trade*; which term excludes the notion of a

prerogative right. It is equally certain that the King has no prerogative to license books antecedent to the printing; he cannot say, "None shall see the light without the review of my licenser." The liberty of the press consists in printing our thoughts without previous restraints. So Milton, in the times of the troubles, calls it emphatically the liberty of *unlicensed* printing, and explains himself in many passages of his "*Areopagitica*;" see his works, i. 14; Lond. edit. 1753. And thus it has been considered in later times, in Parliaments, and in courts of law.

But notwithstanding this, the King has several rights of copy by prerogative. All acts of state flow from the Crown, for the obedience of the subject. The English translation of the Bible, and books of Divine service, were made at the like expense, and by the same authority: the King is the executive power both of the Civil and Ecclesiastical constitution; the people are interested in the authenticity of those laws and acts of state by which they are governed; therefore the King, in all ages, had the right of copy in them: and after the Reformation, when the supremacy of the Crown was clearly asserted and vindicated in Parliament from papal usurpation, the King was deemed to have the like prerogative in publishing those books which are the foundation of the established religion of the country, or prescribing public forms of worship to the people. The Crown did not assert the right as a monopoly; the first printers exercised the art without any privilege, general or special. Caxton, to whom the honour of importing the art into England, A.D. 1471, is clearly due, obtained no patent for this purpose. Though favoured and protected by Edward IV., Henry VII., the Duke of Clarence, and others, there is no pretence for the notion that he was either a grantee or servant of the Crown. In the large number of volumes which he printed, he never mentions it. His title-page never bears "*cum privilegio*," or "*cum priv. ad imprimendum solum*;" only these simple words, "Imprinted by me simple man William Caxton." [See Note 7.]

King Henry VIII. did not claim his prerogative; the licensing of books, previous to the printing and publishing, at that time was not thought of in England. The best writers on this subject have agreed that political uniformity in religion first produced the attention and jealousy of a licenser; they have traced it from the Council of Trent, and from the Inquisition in Italy and Spain. In England the only instance of control, the only menace of coercion, prior to the King's grant to Cambridge, was in 1526; a mandatory letter, not from the King, but from Tunstall, Bishop of London, or his official, "*pro salute animæ et correctione morum*." (Fox's "*Acts and Monuments*," 549.) It prohibits the spreading translations of the New Testament made by Lutherans, and commands them to call in English New Testaments which intermix or give countenance to heretical errors. Some injunctions in 1539 were issued, in the King's name, to prevent

importation and printing and selling English Books of Scripture, without his examination, etc.

In 1556 (3 and 4 Philip and Mary) the first charter was granted to the Stationers' Company, with powers for search and seizure; this was ratified by Elizabeth in 1558 and the following year; and these were the first regulations for licensing. In 1637 the famous decree of the Star Chamber prescribed more strictly rules for licensing, which was complained of and condemned by the House of Commons. Hence sprung the Licensing Act after the Restoration (14 Charles II. c. 33), which was suffered to expire in 1692. The truth was, that both parties, when in power, and distressed by what they called faction, had fallen into the same extreme, so that the Parliamentarians could not object to the Licensing Act at the Restoration with any grace. And accordingly it seems to be formed in some measure out of the decree of the Star Chamber and the ordinance of Parliament, combined together in a friendly union.

The Crown claimed a property in the statute-book early after the importation of the art of printing. The promulgation by the Sheriff, under the King's authority, and the maxims of the Constitution in respect to the executive power of the Crown, immediately supported it. The first printer who styles himself printer to the King's grace, is Richard Pynson, in 1503, as servant to Henry VII. and afterwards to Henry VIII. Their right does not appear by any grant upon record. In like manner, about this time, the King claimed a prerogative right of copy in the English Bible. Frequent orders were given in Council for preparing it in 1531 and 1533, and learned men in both Universities were advised with.

Richard Grafton, whose letters patent as King's printer, 1 Edward VI., are the second in order of time appearing on record, was a most zealous friend to the Reformation. He procured leave of Francis I. to print an English Bible at Paris in 1537, which he presented to Lord Cromwell and Archbishop Cranmer. In this zeal he was so forward as to be imprisoned till he gave bond in £100 not to print more English Bibles till the King and clergy had settled a translation. In 1540-41 he was restored to favour, and entrusted with printing the folio English Bible, under letters patent, which was ordered by proclamation to be had in every church "as of the largest and greatest volume." But he underwent great changes of fortune; was deprived of his office by Queen Mary, and disgraced for having printed the proclamation on the Lady Jane Grey's accession to the Crown.

The same prerogative right was claimed about this time in the Missal and all books of divine service, which underwent various forms and alterations, as projects of Reformation rose or fell in those times. This appears from a patent stated in Rymer's "*Fœdera*," dated 28th January, 1543, "*de libris imprimendis pro divino servitio*."

Hence it is clear that the right granted to the University was local,

to be there exercised ; to the King's printer unlimited in respect of place ; they therefore claimed, *sub modo*, only a concurrent right.

But the books intended by the King must be the object of an academical approbation ; Acts of Parliament cannot be so. This argument equally applies to printing Bibles and the Books of Common Prayer ; the latter is authorized by statute, the former not presumed subject to any review (except of a General Council) since the canon of Scripture was fixed by the acknowledgment of the Christian world.

As to the practice in use of the right, the University constantly printed English Bibles, and they also print the Act of Uniformity with the Book of Common Prayer. The latter is a copyright of the Crown ; it is annexed to the Act of Uniformity, is made a part of it, and printed with it ; thus stood the subject with respect to Cambridge. By what means the expressions that the University of Cambridge had power to print within the same *omnes et omnimodos libros*, which the University of Oxford had not, dropped from the accurate pen of Lord Coke (4 Inst. 228), does not appear, nor is it material to inquire. It is certain that Lord Coke lived many years after the date of the last of the charters which granted to Oxford a like power, 8 Charles I., Nov. 12 ; Ibid., March 13 ; 11 Charles I., March 3. And these letters patent are ordered to be construed in the most beneficial manner for that University.

A. H

[1819, *Part I.*, pp. 219-222.]

In the great question on literary property between Millar and Taylor, in the King's Bench, April 20, 1769, Mr. Justice Willes, in giving judgment, recognised the preceding reasoning of Yorke, Solicitor-General, to show property in the Crown, as owner of all books or writings which he had the sole right of printing, as Acts of Parliament, Orders of Council, proclamations, the Common Prayer Book ; these are his own works, as he represents the State, 4 Burr. 2329. Mr. Justice Aston followed in a very elaborate and acute manner to defend the common law right of property—but this point does not belong to any part of our present inquiry, for it related solely to copyright as a property at common law, which was originally universal, but became limited at the request of authors, printers, and booksellers, who brought in the Act of 8 Anne c. 19, to a certain period, after which it became general property (Ibid. 2350), and the term takes account from the date of its entry with the Stationers' Company. But it was provided that nothing in that Act should extend to prejudice or confirm any right of the Universities, or which any persons had or claimed, to the printing or reprinting any book or copy already printed, or thereafter to be printed. And he (J. Aston) thought that as the University rights, by letters patent, were not mentioned, there was no ground to assume that their rights were not affected by this Act (Ibid. 2352).

Mr. Justice Yates differed in respect to the perpetuity of literary property, and which he conceived became public property as soon as the author had published it; but that one statute of Anne had limited the extent of it to twenty-eight years. He conceived the patents to have been enormous stretches of the prerogative to raise a revenue and to gratify particular favourites, without the least regard to authors and new compositions, etc. In considering the practice of the Court of Chancery in granting injunctions on publications, etc., he divided them into three classes, of which the third comprised such as affected those books which were called prerogative copies, the Bible, Common Prayer Books, statutes, etc., which the Crown had the sole right of publishing. This right in the Crown he recognised; but this is confined to compositions of a peculiar nature, and to him seemed to stand upon principles entirely different from the claim of an author; and in defining this kind of property he stated them to be Bibles, Common Prayer Books, and all extracts from them, such as primers, psalters, psalms, and almanacks. These have relation to the national religion, or government, or the political constitution. Other compositions, to which the King's right of publishing extends, are the statutes and State papers. The King's right to all these is as head of the Church and of the political constitution.—All the injunctions were granted upon this principle. The King has ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and power is given to him over these publications, that no confusion may be introduced by such as are false and improper (4 Burr. 2383). And as printing has, since the invention of that art, been the general mode of conveying these publications, the King has always appointed his printer. This is a right which is inseparably connected with the King's office, and done at the public charge, and stands upon different principles than that of an author. In one of the ordinances of Parliament for laying restrictions on printing there is a proviso that the Act should not affect the University claims, nor either abolish or abridge the duration of patents; and in another, that that ordinance, made in 1642, should not extend to infringe the just privileges of the printers of the two Universities. So in 21 James I. c. 3, s. 10, that it should not extend to such patents or grants of privilege of, for, or concerning printing; that is, that seven patents or grants should neither be prejudiced nor confirmed by that statute (Ibid. 2389). He concluded a luminous argument by these words: "To give that legislative encouragement a liberal construction is my duty as a judge, and will ever be my own most willing inclination. But it is equally my duty, not only as a judge, but as a member of society, and even as a friend to the cause of learning, to support the limitations of the statute." And he therefore closed by deciding that the author's term was limited by the statute, and that the plaintiff, who claimed a perpetual and unbounded monopoly, had no legal right to recover.

Lord Mansfield stated this to be the first instance of a final difference of opinion in the Court since he sat there;* and after many observations relative to the common law right, he proceeded: The King cannot by law grant an exclusive privilege to print any book which does not belong to himself. The kind of property in the Crown, or a patentee from the Crown, is just the same; incorporeal, incapacity of violation but by a civil injury, and only to be vindicated by the same remedy, an action upon the case, or a bill in equity. There were no questions in Westminster Hall before the Restoration as to Crown copies. The reason is very obvious; it will occur to everyone that hears me. The fact, however, is so; there were none before the Restoration. His lordship here stated the substance of the argument in the case of the Stationers' Company against Partridge.—Mr. Salkeld for the defendant, and Sir Peter King for the plaintiff.

Mr. Salkeld, after positively and expressly denying any prerogative in the Crown over the press, or any power to grant any exclusive privilege, says: "I take the rule in all these cases to be, that where the Crown has a property or right of copy, the King may grant it. The Crown may grant the sole printing of Bibles in the English translation, because it was made at the King's charge. The same reason holds as to the statutes, year-books, and Common Prayer Books."

Sir Peter King, for the plaintiffs, argues thus (throwing out at the same time the things that I have already mentioned; though he does not seem to be very serious in it): "I argue that if the Crown has a right to the Common Prayer Book, it has a right to every part of it; and the calendar is a part of the Common Prayer Book; and an almanack is the same thing with the calendar," etc.

Parker, Chief Justice, speaks to nothing said at the Bar, but only "whether the calendar is part of the Common Prayer Book." And, as to that, he goes back as far as to the Council of Nice; and doubts whether it is, or rather, indeed, thinks that it is not, part of it. He says it may be an index, but is no part of it.

* His Majesty's Attorney-General, the Hon. William Murray, was called Serjeant on Monday, 8 Nov., 1756, and about eight in the evening was sworn in Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench (in the room of Sir Dudley Ryder, who died on 25 May, 1756) before the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Hardwicke, at his house in Great Ormond Street, in the presence of the three Judges, and most of the Officers of the Court of King's Bench. His Lordship took the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy on his knee, and the Oath of Office standing. Immediately afterwards the Great Seal was put to a Patent, which had before passed all the proper offices, creating his Lordship a Baron, Earl and Baron of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, to him and the heirs male of his body; and on Thursday, 11 Nov., 1756, he took his seat on the Bench;—so that he had presided there thirteen years at the hearing of this cause. He presided in Court till the close of Trinity Term, 1786; resigned on 6 June, 1788, and was succeeded by Lord Kenyon. On the 1 Aug., 1792, he was created Earl of Mansfield, in Middlesex, and died at Caen Wood, in Middlesex, on 15 March, 1793—*plenus honore et ætate*.

Mr. Justice Powell says: "You must distinguish this from the common cases of monopolies, by showing some property in the Crown, and bringing it within the case of the Common Prayer Book;" and he was rather inclined to think "that almanacks might be the King's," because there is a trial by almanacks.

To which Lord Parker replied "that he never heard of such a thing as a trial by almanack."

They leave it upon this. It stood over for another argument, to see if they could make it like the case of Common Prayer Book. I do not know what happened afterwards; but there never was any judgment; and, though I have made strict inquiry, I do not find that there was any opinion given.

I heard Lord Hardwicke say what Mr. Justice Willes has quoted as to these arguments from property, in support of the King's right, necessarily inferring an author's (4 Burr. 2403). The copy of the Hebrew Bible, the Greek Testament, or the Septuagint, does not belong to the King. It is common. But the English translation he bought; therefore it has been concluded to be his property. If any man could turn the Psalms, or the writings of Solomon or Job, into verse, the King could not stop the printing or sale of such a work; it is the author's work. The King has no power or control over the subject matter; his power rests in property. His whole right rests upon the foundation of property in the copy by the common law (Ibid. 2405). And he concluded by giving judgment for the plaintiff.

In the subsequent case of *Donaldson v. Becket*, the matter came before the House of Lords upon an appeal from a decree in the Court of Chancery, founded upon this judgment, February 9, 1774, in which the twelve judges gave their opinions *seriatim*; but it did not relate to the question of Bibles, etc., by the Universities. The decree was reversed (Ibid. 2417). But the Universities and Colleges of Eton, Westminster, and Winton, alarmed at the consequences of this determination, applied for and obtained an Act, 15 George III. c. 53, establishing in perpetuity their right to all the copies given or bequeathed to them heretofore, or which might hereafter be given to, or accepted by them; and every sheet printed or printing, with a penalty of one penny per sheet, was declared to be forfeited; but this exclusive right is to continue so long only as those Universities shall print such works at their own presses.

By 54 George III. c. 156, the period of fourteen years for copyright in any author, and of a further term of fourteen years if he should be then living, were extended, A.D. 1814, to twenty-eight years from the day of the first publication; and if the author should be living at the expiration of that term, then for the residue of his life; but the entry of the title-page correctly at Stationers' Hall, with the name and abode of the publisher, was required within one month after the day

of the first sale within the Bills of Mortality, and three months if sold elsewhere. Authors now living have the same right relative to any book which has not been published fourteen years at the passing this Act, which was on the 29th July, 1814.

This is the last Parliamentary measure on the subject of copyright, but it does not affect our present subject.

Such is the state of the law upon this subject; notwithstanding which, a very extensive printing and circulation of Bibles and Common Prayer Books has of late years taken place, with Notes, printed at presses, and sold in the trade, without any connection with either of the Universities or King's printer, under the assumed sanction of the annotations constituting such works to be commentaries, which were not restricted by the statutes.

Some years since, John Reeves, Esq., being joint patentee with Mr. Strahan, as King's printer, published, under the peculiar patronage of his present Majesty, an edition of the Bible; and this met with so much encouragement that he was induced to print and publish also several editions of the Book of Common Prayer without any notes, but with a very judicious and explanatory introduction. The size and clearness of the type, and the page not being divided into columns, rendered these publications very acceptable to the public, and therefore they acquired a considerable, and almost general sale. It is now understood that he has since assigned his right and interest to Mr. Strahan, in whom the privilege is now vested, concurrent with that of the Universities. [See Note 8.]

A. H.

Book-Binding.

[1814, *Part I.*, p. 440.]

If you think the following, which is an exact copy (*verbatim et literatim*) of one of the celebrated Roger Payne's bills for binding (or rather repairing) a book, is worthy a corner in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, it is at your service.

Yours, etc. WILLIAM WARDER.

HUGHES'S

"Natural History of Barbados."

The *Æortis* is entirely taken out by several washings in fair water, there is no danger for future time, it is honestly done, for those things will look fair and clean, but will not stand for time without the person who washes those things is absolutely to be depended on for honesty, as well as knowing how to take the ink out: if the *Æ* is left in the paper it will in a short future time make the paper quite rotten.—Green morocco joints very neat and strong.

N.B. Nat. Hist. Green a proper colour—very fine and strong drawing-paper to suit the colour of the paper of the Book, a fine sheet

at the beginning and end of the Book, and the sides of the boards cover'd with the same fine drawing paper, the title was very dirty which I have cleaned and mended as neat as I possibly could, the corners of the boards wanted a little mending, and the roughness of the leather put to rights as much as possible, I have done everything according to order to do the best to make the Book a fine copy.—
3s. 6d. [See Note 9.]

Rec^d. the Contents

March 26th, 1795.

p^r ROGER PAYNE.

On the Preservation of Books.

[1829, *Part I.*, pp. 599-600.]

On lately examining a number of books, which it has been one of the chief pleasures of my life to collect, I found to my surprise that many of them appeared to have nearly as great a tendency to decay as their master. Some were grievously affected by mouldiness, and others disfigured with a brown and yellow malady. The latter sometimes appears merely in spots affecting a few leaves; in others, whole pages, and even volumes, are subject to it. I am unable to account for either the mouldiness or the discolouration, the books having been preserved in glass cases in an airy room, in which a fire is constantly kept whenever the season of the year requires it. I may add that they have not remained useless on their shelves. In fact, some books frequently taken down for perusal are in bad condition from the above causes; whilst others, which but seldom leave their places, are uninfected. Perhaps this may be owing to the different quality of the paper, or binding. I also observe that several of my books are become wormed, though it is difficult to say how insects can get access to them. May I request the favour of some of your bibliomaniac readers to inform me how inconveniences of the kind alluded to are to be prevented. Doubtless *damp* has much to do with the matter; yet my books were, as far as I could judge, placed out of all danger from it. Is any particular sort of *binding* preferable with a view to the preservation of books? Is it best to keep them in *boards*? Can *insects* be driven away from them, or expelled when they have got possession? Is the keeping of books shut up in bookcases less favourable to their preservation, than the arranging of them on open shelves?

Questions of this nature must often occur to gentlemen who have the care of public libraries, and I am persuaded that information on the subject would be acceptable to many of your readers.

C.

The Bookworm.

[1819, *Part II.*, pp. 135, 136.]

"Happy GUISCARDO : for thou art among the number of those *Old-Binding* seeking Bibliomaniacs, who, if they chance not to stumble upon any of the fore-mentioned delectable fragments, have yet perhaps the felicity to pounce upon a—*worm* ! not of the stupendous dimensions of that of *Spindlestone-Heughs*, but of pearl-like transparency of colour, obliquity of movement, and of an insatiable spirit of devoration—

Never ending, still beginning,
Fighting still, and still destroying !"

Dibdin's *Bibliograph. Decameron*, vol. ii., p. 437.

Ever since I read the curious and interesting account of the book-worm, which follows the above quotation, I have been diligent in my search for one of those far-famed and, it would seem, rarely-discovered foes to the annals of "olden time." Many ponderous volumes, whose pages presented *primâ facie* evidence of the ravages of these destructive insects, have undergone the most scrutinizing investigation, and often, after having followed the scent, and traced the prowler through his mazy windings in thick wood and scattered leaves, I have been obliged to give up the pursuit, on finding that the wily elf had left his cover. Nevertheless, fortune frequently smiles upon us when we least expect it, and throws things in our way which we have repeatedly sought in vain ; and so it happened to me on Saturday, the 7th inst., for I was destined on that day to experience the felicity of being able to apply to myself the admirable exclamation which I have adopted as the motto of this communication.

But where does the gentle reader suppose that I found this "Mortal Enemy" of Bibliomaniacs ? The Roxburgher will probably guess that he was feasting on a morsel of Caxton, or other black letter delicacy. Not so, good sir, and I am mighty glad thereof. The grave and learned clerk may conjecture that he had crossed the seas from Holland, Germany, or France, and was regaling on the solid repast which the massy tomes of Leusden, Bochart, Hoffman, and Stephens so amply afford, or perhaps was minutely investigating the subtle niceties, and picking holes in the tedious sophistry of the German critics. In verity thou art mistaken. Perchance, affirms the lawyer, you attacked him whilst nibbling at the folios of old "Prynne's Records." No, honest sir, and against this judgment I must enter a writ of error. The bibliopolist will naturally surmise that he was caught on the shelves of the University or College Library. Nay, in good truth, all these suppositions, however reasonable, are equally distant from the real circumstances of the case, which will excite surprise in most persons, and very likely fear in some ; for this said boke-loving childe was snugly concealed where, of all places in the whole range of paper and print, one would least

expect, for I espied him taking a nap in a half-bound copy of Wall's "Ceremonies of the University," 8vo., 1798. I do not think he had been long there, but had, perhaps, under the influence of innate principle (Locke, I believe, does not deny its existence in book-worms of this species), or sympathetic affinity, had migrated from some rotten black-letter sheet to the ancient and time-worn forms of Alma mater. You, Mr. Urban, may conceive the triumph with which I captured this literary foe, and can participate in the joy which filled my heart when I cautiously enclosed him, not in a deal,* but in a beechen box, where he was quickly provided with a dinner, consisting of a few choicely culled and well-wormed scraps. He seemed satisfied with his situation, and on the next morning, as I was looking over the rest of my tattered volumes, for the purpose of supplying the little creature with a change for his Sunday's meal, I chanced to meet with a small Greek book,† which bore self-evident testimony of the labours of some of these belligerents, who had not only penetrated through the philosophy of Pythagoras, but had even ventured to take off the powerful arguments of Demosthenes. Directed by this index, I traced their insinuations *ad finem*, and there, to my great gratification, I discovered not only another live worm, but also a dead fly or moth, which probably was his parent. My other books were afterwards examined over and over again, but in vain; and I think I have already no small cause to be satisfied. I yesterday examined both these curiosities by a microscope, and though I am not acquainted with entomology, I will endeavour to give you as good an account as I am able. This worm, which looks much like a filbert-maggot, is of a pearly-white colour. The body, which seems to be formed of scaly rings, which are capable of being contracted or extended at pleasure, is of a round appearance at the back, and flattish beneath, and is covered with white downy hairs; its thickness increases towards the head, which juts out of the body, and is of a darker hue, approaching to drab, and the mouth and eyes are of a brownish mahogany cast; it appears to be furnished with two tusks, of a saw-like form, with which it pierces the wood, leather, and paper, which form its food; and I am led to make this conclusion, from observing the dust in

* See Dibdin's "Decameron" for a woeful account of the consequences of confining *book-worms* in a deal box.

† This little volume consists of four pieces in Greek and Latin, which are all from the press of JOANNES TORNÆSIVS—*Colonia Allebrogum*; and being school-books, are not at all worthy of notice, except in having on the first and last leaves of each piece a device, which, as I have not perceived in my friend Mr. Horne's "Introduction to Bibliography," or in the larger work of the indefatigable Dibdin, I venture to describe it here. This device then bears the figure of *two serpents, formed into a double circular fold, in the centre of which is a shield*, with this inscription: "QUOD TIBI FIERI NON VIS, ALTERI NE FECERIS." At the end of the first tract is also this device: *An Angel standing upright and entwined by a ribbon*, on which is impressed—"SON ART EN DIEV." The dates of the tracts are 1603—11—12—and 13.

which it was embedded when I found it, which through the microscope clearly resembles saw-filings. It moves rather slowly, although provided with three pair of thin wiry legs, and when touched it curls up its body into a globular form. Both these worms are nearly alike, only the last I found appears to be younger than the other. They are both in the same box, which I have divided by a partition of card. The little one seems anxious to get to the other, and just to gratify my curiosity, I put them together for a minute, and the younger approached his senior and saluted him with great affection, as if claiming some relationship with him. This the elder would not brook, and seemingly conscious of the superiority which a residence in the University had conferred upon him, he coolly avoided the Grecian tyro, and behaved to him much in the same way as a Senior Soph would to a young and uninitiated freshman.

Now, good Mr. Urban, after having so long trespassed upon your patience, I merely add that I will take great care of both of them, for the purpose of watching their supposed metamorphosis from the creeping worm to the flying moth ; and in case they should, whilst in my possession, follow the example of other literary characters, and keep a journal, I may perhaps hereafter send you an extract or two from it. I would premise that it will probably contain, like those of the rest of the species, whether bipedical or polypedical, a relation of their proceedings in poring over and cramming up the literature of all ages and countries. I conclude by stating that the worms are now quite well and hearty, and I shall be most happy to gratify the curiosity of the bibliographer or naturalist by an inspection of them.

JOHN SMITH (3tius)
of St. John's College, Cambridge.

[1792, *Part I.*, p. 508.]

An able mathematician, not long since deceased, and one of whose thriftless pupils survives to tell you the anecdote, was careful to have all his books bound in Russia leather. The late master of his college, inquiring the reason, was gravely informed that it would preserve them from "maggots." "Then prithee," said the master, "get a Russia-leather cap." Your present correspondent, who never saw the good effects of either the binding or cap, and who is now not unacquainted with some ancient and considerable libraries in his neighbourhood, will be very glad if some of your ingenious friends can suggest a better means of preserving old books from the depredations of the worm ; or, as a step towards such a discovery, if any of them will communicate to your readers any observations that may tend to elucidate the natural history of the book-worm.

[1844, *Part I.*, pp. 596-597.]

In page 2 of your present volume a correspondent wishes to learn the most effectual means of destroying the grubs which eat holes in

books, and of preventing their attacks. Having suffered considerable damage in this way, the subject was forced on my attention, and the result of my experience is much at his service. Keeping books in a damp room, and moving them but seldom, will render them particularly liable to attack. For many years I have employed a solution of corrosive sublimate of mercury in clean rain-water, applied with a pen or feather, to destroy the grubs, both in books and furniture, and have applied it generally on book-covers, as well as on articles of furniture, by means of a sponge tied on the end of a short stick, to avoid wetting the fingers. An ounce of the sublimate (which will not cost more than sixpence) may be added to a quart-bottleful of the water. This quantity would saturate an imperial pint of water at the common temperature, but boiling water would dissolve one-third of its own weight; to dissolve it speedily, therefore, the water may be warmed. This is the solution used by Kyan to pickle and preserve timber; but I had employed it, long before his patent, in consequence of reading in Thénard's "*Traité de Chemie*," tom. iii., p. 643, first edition, 1815, of a method first used by Dr. Chaussier of preserving dead bodies, by putting them into a saturated solution of this salt. Thénard says there that he has seen a human head thus preserved, which had been exposed to the sun and rain for a great many years, without having undergone the slightest alteration. It was but little changed in appearance, and was easily recognised, although the flesh was become almost as hard as wood.

The mischievous insect which has been most injurious in my case appears in the hottest days of summer as a small mopish beetle of a coffee-brown colour, and about the tenth of an inch in length; but the greatest mischief is done in the spring, when it appears in the larva state as a white grub, with a brown speck on the head. I can immediately detect the beetles on the wing. At first they are plump, and if crushed exhibit eggs; in a short time, probably after their eggs are deposited, they may be found dead near a window, and merely an empty crust. I have bestowed much attention upon them, but have been unable to detect them laying their eggs, nor am I certain that I have found their eggs in place before they were hatched. They are the *PTINUS pertinax* of entomologists,* the woodfretter, or wood-worm.

The solution should contain less sublimate than the proportion before-mentioned when used to wash the covers of bound books; two drachms and a half to a pint of water would be sufficient as a preservative. Some solution may be added with advantage to the bookbinder's paste.

Although I have mentioned but one kind of insect, this wash is effectual against all others. [See Note 10.]

Yours, etc. A. MERRICK.

* Booth's "*Analytical Dictionary*," p. 93.

Book Sales.

[1796, *Part II.*, p. 631.]

Withinside the lid of a copy of Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," which has lately gone through my hands, is written as follows :

"The gift of dear Mr. Hoadly, who bought it, as he informed me, at the first sale of books that ever occurred in London, and which was the library of Dr. L. Seaman."

This must have been about the beginning of this century. An unknown hand has written as follows, 1725 :

"This gentleman I suspect from the date to be Mr. Benjamin Hoadly, M.D., son of Benjamin Hoadly, the celebrated divine, and successively Bishop of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester. Mr. Hoadly, the physician, was born in 1706, and studied at Ben'et College, Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. Herring, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He took his degree in physic, and, particularly applying himself to mathematical and philosophical studies, was, when very young, admitted a member of the Royal Society. He was made registrar of Hereford while his father filled that see, and was early appointed physician to his Majesty's household, but died at his house at Chelsea in 1757. He wrote (1), "Three Letters on the Organs of Respiration," 4to. ; (2) "The Suspicious Husband," a comedy, in which Garrick so naturally represented the character of Ranger ; (3) Observations on a Series of Electrical Experiments ;" and (4) "Oratio Anniversaria, in Theatro Col. Med. Londin. ex Harvei instituto, habita die Octob., 1742."

[1788, *Part II.*, pp. 1065-1067.]

If the circulation of books be a mark of a learned age, no method has been thought of better adapted to that purpose than by making what are commonly called "sale catalogues" of them.* These are of two sorts, by auction and by hand. The practice has now obtained above a century. The oldest I have seen of the first class are those of Dr. Lazarus Seaman, 1676, by Will. Cooper, bookseller, Warwick Lane, and Mr. Kidner, Rector of Hitchin, by the same, in Little Britain. And that these were the first in the kind may be gathered from the preface to the next, which was that of William Greenhill, minister of Stepney, at the Turk's Head Coffee-House, in Bread Street (in ædibus Ferdinandi Stable, *coffipole*, ad insigne capitis

* Maunsell's Catalogue of English printed Books, Part I., inscribed "to the Queene's Most Sacred Majestie be continued the blessinge and protection of the Mighty God of Jacob ;" and Part II., dedicated to Robert Earl of Essex, etc., were both published in 1595, fol. This is rather analogous to the modern catalogues of *new* publications.—Clavel's General Catalogue of Books printed in England since the dreadful fire, 1666, to the end of Trinity term, 1674. This catalogue was continued every term until 1700.

Turcæ), by Zach. Bourne, who sets forth that "the attempts in this kind (by the sale of Dr. Seaman's and Mr. Kidner's libraries) having given great content and satisfaction to the gentlemen who were the buyers, and no discouragement to the sellers, hath encouraged the making this trial by exposing (to auction or sale) the library of Mr. William Greenhill."

William Cooper next sold the library of Dr. Thomas Manton, at his late house in King Street, Covent Garden, 1678.

Same year, John Dunmore and Rich. Chiswell, booksellers, those of Dr. Benjamin Worsley and two other learned men, over against the Hen and Chickens, in Paternoster Row, at nine in the morning.

Will. Cooper, those of John Godolphin, and Owen Philips, A.M., under-master of Winchester, in Westmoreland Court, Bartholomew Close.

Moses Pits, various libraries and collections from that of Gisbert Voet, at the White Hart, Bartholomew Close.

Nathaniel Ranew, those of Gabriel Sangar and another person, *magni, dum vixit, nominis*, at the Harrow, over against the College of Physicians, in Warwick Lane.

Moses Pits made an auction, for the trade only, of copies printed at the Sheldon Theatre, and by himself, in Petty Canons Hall, near Paul's Churchyard.

In 1679, William Cooper sold the library of Stephen Watkins and Dr. Thomas Shirley, and another learned man, at the Golden Lion, over against the Queen's Head tavern, in Paternoster Row, at nine in the morning and two in the afternoon.

John Dunmore, bookseller, sold at his house, near the sign of the Woolpack in Ivy Lane, the library of Sir Edward Byshe, knt. Clarencieux (the year not mentioned).

By MS. prices in some of these catalogues it appears that one penny was no uncommon bidding.

Mr. Smith's books were sold by Mr. Chiswell in 1682, and I have seen a few of the prices in MS.

Libraries of Mr. Wheatly, minister, near Banbury, and of Simon Rutland, M.D., of Brentwood, sold by auction at Mr. Bridges' Coffee-House, Pope's Head Alley, April 23, 1683.

The interval till 1686 I have not been able to fill up; but in that year I find the libraries of Sir Robert Wyseman; Robert Scott, bookseller.

Obadiah Sedgewick, B.D.; Edward Millington,* bookseller, of London, at the Black Swan, Trumpington Street.

Physical, of Chr. Terne and Thomas Allen, F.R.SS. and Rob. Talbot, *Pyretiator*; ditto, at his auction-room opposite the Black Swan, Ave Mary Lane.

* An Elegy upon the lamented death of Edward Millington, the famous auctioneer, was published in 1703.

Richard Davis, bookseller, two parts; Oxford, Millington and Cooper, booksellers, London.

Choice English books, all folio, two Wednesdays in May; at Jonathan's Coffee-House, Christ. Huffee, bookseller, Little Britain.

Choice books, chiefly of Mr. Francis Bacon; Black Swan, Cambridge, En. Wyre, bookseller.

Dr. Bradford and W. Cooper, A.M., Bridges' Coffee-House, Pope's Head Alley.

Law-books of Sir Rich. Weston, *knt.*, baron of the Exchequer; Millington.

Dr. Edmund Castell, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge; at the Eagle and Child there, ditto.

Medical; Child's Coffee-House, Wm. Cooper.

James Chamberlain, Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge; in Cook's Row, Sturbridge Fair, Millington.

Arthur, Earl of Anglesea; by Tho. Phillip, *gent.*, his late steward, at the Black Swan, opposite the south door of St. Paul's.

Mr. Sheppard, of London, and another gentleman; Thomas Ward, upholster.

1686-7, Feb. 28. Books in quires; Millington.

French, of Cha. Mearne, late bookseller to the king; King's Arms, Charing Cross, William Cooper.

Bibliotheca cujusdam viri literati; ditto, Pelican, Little Britain.

Charles Mearne's English books; Millington, Richard's Coffee House.

Auction at Thomas Bowman's, bookseller; Oxford.

Jer. Copping, of Sion College, and Ansel Beaumont, Esq., Jonathan's Coffee-House.

1687. The library of Robert Scott, bookseller, and *Bibliotheca Jacombiana*, by Millington.

These catalogues are all in 4to.; the different sciences form distinct numbers, and sometimes distinct pages.

Tooker's catalogue of Miller's famous collection of pamphlets to this day, no date.

It is not to be doubted, that from hence to the present year might be deduced a regular series of both sorts, distributing capital libraries of books and MSS. among a succession of owners. I can begin only with the library of Dr. Bernard, 1710-11; after which follows that of Dr. Nehemiah Grew, 1712, the title of which is too curious not to be inserted at large:

"A Catalogue of Part of the Library of that late eminent Nehemiah Grew, M.D., Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians; containing a curious Collection of many valuable Books in Physic, Divinity, and History, together with Variety of *uncommon* stitched Pamphlets and MSS. Also a Collection of STONES, engraved or cut out, ancient, and set in Gold or Silver, for the Use of Rings

and Seals. Which will begin to be sold, the fair Way (the Price to be put in each Book, and on every Seal and Ring), on Monday next, being the 23rd of this instant, June, at the Rose Tavern, without Temple Bar, from Nine o'Clock in the Morning till Eight at Night. The Sale to continue Two Days, and no longer. Catalogues may be had at Mr. Strachan's in Cornhill, Mr. Clement's in St. Paul's Church-yard, Mr. Brown's without Temple Bar, Booksellers, and at the Place of Sale, where written Catalogues of the whole may be seen." There are 156 lots of "Libri Theologici, Medici, etc., Græcè, Latinè, and Anglicè, Folio," many with *g. b.*, *i.e.* gilt backs. "With many others not here inserted."

1712. Dr. Burrell, of Sudbury, Earl of Jersey, Mr. Robert Stretton, by Ballard, remains of Sir J. Chardin's library, by James Levi, at Tom's Coffee-house, St. Martin's Lane, undated.

1714. Dr. Postlethwaite, Head-master of St. Paul's School, by Ballard.

From hence we may descend down the ladder of learning by rounds, inscribed with the names of

1721. Tho. Rawlinson, 1733-34.

1722. Sir Robert Sibbald, at Edinburgh.

1725-26. John Bridges, Esq.*

1727. Sir Philip Sydenham, Thomas Britton, small-coal man, undated.

1728. Dr. Woodward.

1729. Sir Richard Gibbs.

1730. Richard Hutton, Esq.; Rev. Tho. Kimpson; Rich. Powell, Esq.; Robert Gray, M.D.; Hon. Samuel Molyneux; John Lingard, Esq., Common Serjeant of the City of London; Edw. Broome, Esq.; John Birch, M.D.; John Coleman, Esq. (sold by Herman Noorthouck, at his shop in the Great Piazza, Covent Garden, whose own stock-in-trade was sold that year by Christoph. Bateman); Wm. Hewer, Esq.; Tho. Herbert, M.D.; John Hancocke, D.D. (sold by C. Davis); the stock-in-trade of J. Woodman and D. Lyon (sold by Chr. Bateman).

1730-31. Peter Le Neve, Anth. Collins.

1731. T. Jeff, Lewis Vaslet, master of Fulham School, by Ballard. Mrs. Oldfield, Feb. 9, 1731-32.

1732. T. Granger, Rev. Dr. Kilburn, Prebendary of St. Paul's; Rev. Dr. Marshall, Stephen Hall, M.D., Mr. Benjamin Aycrig, by Noorthouck.

1733. Duke of Wharton, Robert Smith, D.D., Barton Booth, Esq.

1734. Earl of Yarmouth, Rob. Stephens, Esq.; Hugh Chamberlen, M.D.; Bp. Sydall; Mr. Richardson, apothecary.

* This catalogue has a curious engraved frontispiece of a tree cut down and dismembring, with a Greek motto. [The British Museum has two copies of this catalogue, one of which contains in MS., on the margin, the prices obtained for each lot.]

1735. Theocharis Dadichi, John Eaton, Dr. Foulkes, John White, of Ipswich, James Tyrrell, Esq.
 1735-36. Thomas Hearne.
 1736-37. Thomas Sclater Bacon.
 1742. Walter Clavell.
 1745-46. Duke of Chandos.
 1746. Ireton Cromwell.
 1747. Sir Jos. Jekyll and Lord Oxford.
 1748. John Lewis, of Margate, Mich. Maittaire.
 1749. George Holmes.
 1754. Dr. Mead.
 1756. M. Folkes, R. Rawlinson.
 1757. Sir Julius Cæsar's MSS. ; Dr. Derham.
 1758. Edmund Calamy.
 1759. Professor Ward.
 1760. Bishop Hayter.
 1763. Dr. Brackenridge, Lord Granville.
 1764. Lord Macclesfield, Clarendon MSS., John Hutton.
 1765. Sir Edward Simpson, Dr. Letherland, R. Widmore, Earl of Macclesfield, Dean Townsend.
 1766. Daniel Scott, John Warburton, David Mallet, John Baber, Dr. Stukeley, Dr. S. Chandler.
 1767. Dr. William Freind (Dr. John Freind, undated).
 1768. J. Anstis, Dr. Lardner.
 1769. Dr. Parsons, duplicates in the British Museum, first sale (£682 12s. 3d.).
 1770. Rev. Mr. Humphrey, Phil. Stanhope, Esq.
 1771. P. C. Webb, Dr. Greg. Sharpe, Fairfax, Mr. Stillingfleet.
 1772. H. Baker, Drs. Pemberton and Wilson, Mr. Beighton, Mr. Wood.
 1773. James West.
 1774. Thomas Snelling.
 1775. Dr. Askew, Dean Cowper and Mr. Dowdeswell, Mr. Jekyll, Peter Templeman.
 1776. Stanley and Bowman, De Missy, Dr. Campbell, Mr. Blyke, Charles Ratcliffe.
 1777. Dr. Smith at Oxford, Mr. Ives.
 1779. Edw. Rowe Mores, Tho. Mole Hodges, Tho. Ruddiman at Edinb.
 1780. Dr. Furneaux, Henry Justice.
 1781. Topham Beauclerk.
 1783. Drs. Wheeler, Merrick, Musgrave, Chapman, and Bevis, Sir Gregory Page.
 1784. Francis Gulston, Sir Tho. Sewel, Dr. Wilson, John Upton,

Yelverton Library and MSS.,* Mr. Harte, R. Bigland, Esq., Dr. Johnson, Mr. Darker, Staunton and Ibbot, Duke of Argyle.

1785. Drs. Huck-Saunders and Petit, Prof. Brockett, Dr. Paul Wright (at Bishop's Stortford), Edward Wynne, Mr. Tutet, Henderson, the player, Jeacock and Bromfield, Toup, Dr. Robertson's Spanish Library, Lord Geo. Sackville, Boerdillon, Dr. R. Bentley (at Leicester).

1786. Dr. Ducarel.

1787. E. W. Montague's MSS.; Dr. Adee, Paul H. Maty, Dr. Wright, B. Bartlett, Wm. Bayntun, Major Pearson, Mr. Henderson.

1788. E. Bettesworth, A.M.; S. Edmondson Mowbray, herald; Dr. Glen King, Dr. Sydenham, Col. Calderwood, duplicates of British Museum, second sale (for £446 2s 9d.), Dr. Martin, General Oglethorpe.

And innumerable others of inferior note.

Among the dealers out of this learned lore we find John Whiston, Thomas Wilcox, Thomas and Edward Ballard, Sam. Bathoe, Sam. Paterson, Sam. Baker and Geo. Leigh, among the booksellers; and among the general auctioneers, Cooper, Cock, Langford, Gerard, Christie, Greenwood, Compton, Ansell. None have distinguished themselves more in the scientific part of the business than the two Sams, Baker and Paterson, or been better assisted than Cock and Langford.

If, from sellers of books by the hammer, we pass to retailers of libraries by marked catalogues, perhaps the pre-eminence, in point of time, is due to Montague, to the Ballards, T. Green, C. Davis, and John Whiston, to whom succeeded an ample series, who annually distribute books at fixed prices, for ready money, and from a certain date, and some of them have attained to issue our catalogues twice a year, as bargains fall in or the town continues full. Among these catalogists stands foremost Tom Osborne, who filled one side of Gray's Inn with his lumber, and, without knowing the intrinsic value of a single book, contrived such arbitrary prices as raised him to his country-house and dog-and-duck huntings. For his nearest imitator of the genuine breed we rank L. Davis; next in succession, T. Payne and Son, B. White and Son, Robson and Clarke, Leigh and Sotheby, and Otridge; for emulous and successful rivalry, S. Hayes, J. Edwards, and the Egertons; for *quantity*, Lackington; and, among the catalogists whose race is run, F. Clay, Olive Payne, Fletcher Gyles, A. Lyon, Herman Noorthouck, Nich. Prevost, Charles Marsh, J. Wilcox, D. Wilson, T. Davies, and T. Evans.

Among imitators in a second class, G. Wagstaffe, And. Jackson, T. Lowndes, T. Corbett, all deceased; Fox, quitted; Pridden, Gardner,

* After the sale of a few lots of the Yelverton MSS. the sale was stopped. They were so lotted it was impossible to have proceeded. To know where the remainder are now preserved would be useful information.

Collins, Chapman, King, Ogilvie, Jos. White, W. Lowndes, Dennis, Sheppardson and Reynolds, J. Hayes, Faulder, Anderson, Cuthell, Marson, Thornton, Jefferys, Barker.

Of late years also the booksellers in many of our provincial towns have exhibited catalogues of no small bulk or value; particularly Oxford, Canterbury, Norwich, Cambridge, York, Exeter, Halifax, Woodbridge, etc.

Prices were at first fixed in the first leaf of each book; afterwards, as at present, transcribed from thence into the printed catalogue, where some books, however, of great value, are left without price. The library of Sir Richard Gibbs, Knt., of Great Waltham, and Bury St. Edmund's, was sold in 1729, by T. Green, Spring Gardens, bookseller (with fixed prices). Qu. If not the earliest?

I have seen an undated "Address to the Learned; or, an advantageous Lottery for Books in Quires; wherein each Adventurer of a Guinea is sure of a Prize of Two Pound Value; and it is but Four to One that he has a Prize of Three, Six, Eight, Twelve, or Fifty Pounds, as appears by the following Proposals:" 1,500 lots, at £1 1s. each, to be drawn with the lots out of two glasses, superintended by John Lilly and Edward Darrel, Esqs., Mr. Deputy Collins, and Mr. Wm. Proctor, stationer; 2 lots of £50, 10 of £12, 20 of £8, 68 of £6, 200 of £3, 1,200 of £3 [*sic*]. The undertakers were: Tho. Leigh and D. Midwinter, at the Rose and Crown, in St. Paul's Churchyard; Mr. Aylmer, at the Three Pigeons; and Mr. Rich. Parker, under the Piazza of the Royal Exchange; Mr. Nicholson, in Little Britain; Mr. Took, at the Middle Temple Gate, Fleet Street; Mr. Brown, at the Black Swan, without Temple Bar; Mr. Sare, at Gray's Inn Gate; Mr. Lownds, at the Savoy Gate; Mr. Castle, near Scotland Yard Gate; and Mr. Gillyflower, in Westminster Hall, booksellers.

D. H.

Publishers of Book Catalogues with Marked Prices.

[1794, *Part II.*, pp. 897—903.]

You hold out so fair a challenge to continue the circulation of learning by catalogues of books with the prices affixed, that I am tempted to take up my pen once more, to gratify the curiosity of yourself and your readers, by such a list as a pretty regular perambulation among the various Bibliopoles of the metropolis, for a course of at least 40 years, enables me to make out. So little do we reflect that the pursuits of early life will contribute to the information or amusement of more advanced age, that it required the œconomy of a Rawlinson to preserve sufficient materials to render this list complete. You must take it as it is; and, if the booksellers who have survived, or the representatives of those who are no more, can fill up the hiatus, they will merit your and my thanks, and prevent our

regretting that so many of their catalogues have been added to the "Boghhouse Miscellany," or other miscellanies of equal utility. The intrinsic merit of some has kept the series almost uninterrupted; while others, who had not even "a name to live," are lost in Lethe's stream. Such as have names will show posterity that the dignitaries, the lords, the esquires, and men of all rank in the present century, had libraries, and perhaps will obliquely point out to biographers the dates of their deaths or preferments.

D. H.

Anderson, John, Holborn Hill, 1787 :

1790. Hon. John Scott, Lincoln's Inn.

1792.

Baker, Samuel, York Street :

1757. Arthur Ashley Sykes, D.D., Dean of Burien; John Young, M.D., Cheshunt.

1758. Dr. Tho. Rundle, Bishop of Derry; and Italian and Spanish books of a deceased nobleman.

1758. Hon. John Talbot, a Welsh judge; Abraham Castres, Esq., envoy to Lisbon; and Mr. Holloway, of Cheapside.

1759. Rev. Dr. John Scott; Richard Ince, Esq.; and Robert Helyer, of the Temple, Esq.

1759. Peter Nourse, Rector of Droxford, Hants, and author of "Discourses on the Homilies"; and his son, Rev. Major N., Minister of Higham, Kent, and Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge.

1761. Person of quality; Charles Lethieullier, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Gunn, of Colchester; Rev. Mr. Nunns, of Yately.

1761. Dr. Vernon, Rector of Bloomsbury; Dr. Heringham, Vicar of Tilbury; Rev. Mr. Spateman, Minister of Chiswick; and Mr. John Moncrieff, author of the tragedies of Agis, Appius, etc.

1762. Rev. Mr. Woodford, Canon and Treasurer of Wells; Robert New, Esq., F.A.S.

1763. William Corry, Esq.

1764. John Ant. Balaguer, Esq., secretary to the late Earl Granville; and Dr. Charlton Woolaston, F.R.S.

1766. Dr. Mansfield Price, sen., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; Mr. Ashcroft, Rector of Mepfall, Co. Bedford; Thomas Thompson, M.D.

Baker and Leigh :

1768. Sir Brydges Baldwin; Dr. Lawson; and Mr. Lobb, of Peter-house, Cambridge.

1769. Rev. Mr. Wattenhall, Minister of Walthamstow.

1772. Dr. Michael Festing, Rector of Wyke Regis, Dorset; Richard Phelps, Esq., Provost-Marshal General of the Leeward Islands; and Messieurs Richardsons, eminent portrait painters of Queen Square.

1775. Sir Thomas Abdy, Bart., of Albyns; Rev. Stotherd Abdy,

Minister of Cooperfall; Dr. Dowset, Physician to the Charterhouse; and medical part of Dr. Daniel, of Colchester.

1776. Rev. Joseph Sims, Prebendary of St. Paul's; Dr. Edward Jackson, Rector of Christ Church, Surrey.

1777. Mr. John Channing, apothecary, of Essex Street; and Dr. John Roberts, of Ross.

Ballard, S. and E., Little Britain :

1758. Randolph Walker, Esq.; Jarvase Scott, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Bar. Bulkeley.

1777.

1778. — Wayman, M.D.

Barker, J., Russel Court, Drury Lane, 1790 :

Bathoe, Wm., near Exeter 'Change, Strand :

Wm. Hogarth, Esq., sergeant-painter.

Becket and De Hondt, Strand :

Books imported 1761—1766.

Bickerton, William, Devereux Court, Temple Bar :

1727. Paul Beach, Esq.

Bingley, William (by commission) :

1793. — Dorne, Bankrupt, at Feversham, in Kent.

1794. George Smith of Pearcefield, Esq., including that of the late Dr. Smith, the learned Editor of Bede.

Brindley, P., New Bond Street, 1758.

Brown, Dan, Black Swan, without Temple Bar :

1727. Walter Richards, Esq., and Dr. Woodhouse.

1728. Charles Spelman, Esq.

Several others.

Brown, William, Essex Street, Strand, 1794.

Cater, Wm., Holborn :

1767. Lord Willoughby of Parham, P.A.S.

1774. The late eminent antiquary, Cudworth Bruck, Esq., of Wallingford.

1777, 78, 79, 80.

1781. Rev. Mr. Spooner, of Chesham, and an eminent mathematician.

Des Carrieres, Union Street, Bishopsgate Street, 1788.

Chapman, Henry, Old Round Court, Strand, 1776, 77, 78, 80, 81,

82, 83, 84, 85, 87 :

1781. Dr. Henry Chapman, Dean of Worcester.

1783. Collection of Tracts by Dr. Mead.

———— with King and Collins, on Snow Hill.

———— with King, King Street, Covent Garden, 1790.

———— Chandos Street, 1790, 92, 93, 94; since removed

to Woodstock Street, Oxford Street.

Clarke, Wm., New Bond Street, 1793.

Collins, Wm., 1778, Pope's Head Alley burnt out 1779, Exchange Alley, 1781, 82, 83, 84 :

1785. Part of Eve and Mead's tracts.

1787. Lake Trusfield, Esq., of Reading.

Conant, Nathanael, successor to Mr. Whiston, Fleet Street :

1776. Samuel Speed, M.A., Rector of Martyr Worthy, Hants.

Cuthell, John, Middle Row, 1787-89, 1791, 1792-94.

At Davies's Coffee House, Little Piazza :

1727. Henry Nelson, Esq., late secretary to Sir Robert Walpole.

Davies Thomas, Russel Street, Covent Garden, 1764 :

Mr. Peters, Rector of Isleworth, from January to March ; William Shenstone, Esq. ; Dr. Oliver, of Bath ; John Parker, painter ; and a gentleman resident in a public character in Spain and Italy, July and September, 1764.

Remainder of these, April and June, 1765.

Rev. — Russell, of Guilford, and William Thomson, of Queen's College, Oxford, 1768.

William East, Esq. ; Mr. Jn. Thornton ; George Macaulay, M.D., 1766.

John Ratcliffe, Esq., undated.

1769, 71, 73.

Curious and scarce pamphlets, in order of time, 1771.

Another ditto.

Gilbert Elliot, of the War Office ; Rev. Mr. More, of Plymouth ; Ambrose Stapleton ; and William Molesworth, Esq., of Wembdon, Co. Devon.

1775. Rev. Mr. Barnard, of Bardfield, Essex.

1776. Charles Chauncy, Esq., and an eminent antiquary.

Undated. Wm. Oldys, Esq., Norroy king at arms, author of the "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh ;" Rev. Mr. Emms, of Yarmouth ; and Mr. William Rush.

Davis, Lockyer, and Charles Rymers :

Dr. Thomas Church, Vicar of Battersea ; Dr. Thomas Wood, Rector of Barrowby, Co. Lincoln ; Rev. Thomas Wright, Lecturer of St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. Nathanael Worley, of Staple Inn, attorney ; and an eminent surgeon.

1757. Hon. Henry Finch, Esq., F.R.S.

Henry Watkinson, M.A., Lecturer of St. Olave, Hart Street.

Phineas Fowke, M.D.

The learned William Wasey, M.D., late President of the College of Physicians.

1758. Sam. Hassel, M.A., assistant-preacher at Kensington.

Richard Holland, M.D., F.R.S.

James Hickes, of Hatton Garden, surgeon.

James Wallis, D.D., Professor of Geometry at Oxford.

Barrows Harris, Esq.

Rowland Charlton, M.D.

John Burn, M.A., one of the masters at Merchant Tailors School

1761. Jn. Hawes, of the Custom House, Esq.
Stephen Le Grand, M.D.
1762. Hugh Wyat, M.A., Vicar of West Ham, and Rector of St. Alphage, London Wall.
John Hutchinson, Lecturer of St. Botolph, Aldgate.
1763. Rev. Mr. Henry Crispe, and Laurence Eusden, M.A., poet laureat.
1764. of Guilford.
George Psalmanazar.
- Peter of Gray's Inn, Esq.
1765. Sir James Creed; Mr. Jenkins, Lecturer of St. Martin, Ludgate; Rev. Mr. Preston, a learned mathematician and an eminent surgeon.
1766. Rev. Mr. Newcome, of Hackney, author of the poetical edition of "Harvey's Meditations"; John Roberts, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq.
1767. Dr. Squire, Bishop of St. David; Dr. John Pelling; Joshua Tillotson, M.A., sur-master of St. Paul's School.
1768. Zachary Grey, LL.D., editor of *Hudibras*; Malachy Postlethwayte, author of the *Dictionary of Trade and Commerce*; Thomas Cranmer, M.D.
- Ditto John Martyn, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Botany at Cambridge; and the single tracts and volumes of ditto of Dr. Grey.
- Lockyer, Davis alone:*
1770. Mr. Alleyne, Rector of Stanton, Co. Leicester; Dr. John Barham, of Lewes; and Mr. Richard Webb, Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
1771. Edmund Herbert, Esq., deputy paymaster to the Marines.
1773. Mr. Humphry Chetham; Francis Swinton, M.D., of Poole; Mr. William Cowper, Surgeon to the 1st regiment of Dragoon Guards; and the law library of the late Edward Chetham, Esq.
1775. Bishop Lloyd, of Worcester; Dr. William Lloyd, Chancellor of that diocese; John Lloyd, Rector of Ryton, Co. Durham; and the law library of Matthew Locke, Esq.
1779. Sir Thomas Hare, Bart.
1780. Rev. Mr. Thomas Baker, late of Westminster; and Richard Blackburn, M.D.
1784. Mr. Gibson, Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; Rayner Heckford, Esq., of Thaxted; and Mr. Humphries, attorney.
1786. Dr. John Negus, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford; Rev. Mr. Daniel Noble; and John Andree, M.D.
1790. William Ludlam, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; and theological part of Dr. H. Stebbing; and the medical part of a late eminent physician, F.R.S.
- Deighton, John, Cambridge, 1784:*
Watson Tookey, Rector of Exning, Suffolk.

- Deighton, John, successor to Cater, Holborn, 1786. One every year.*
Deighton, John, successor to L. Davis, 1793.
Dell and Co., Holborn, 1765.
Dell alone, 1767 :
 — Herring, Esq., of Bickley, Devon ; a Bedfordshire clergyman and a Suffolk surgeon, 1788.
 1789, 90, 91, 92, 93.
Drew, John, Fetter Lane, 1791. Miscellanies.
Edlin, Thomas :
 1728. Collection of a very curious gentleman.
Edwards and Sons, Pall-mall :
 1784. N. Wilson, Esq., of Pontefract ; two eminent antiquaries, deceased ; H. Bradshaw, Esq., of Marple Hall, Cheshire.
 1787. J. Mainwaring, M.D., an eminent civilian, etc.
 1790. Salichetti, of Rome, and Zanetti, of Venice.
Egerton, Thomas and John, Whitehall, 1784, successor to John Millan :
 Millan's collection.
 1785. John Muller, Professor at the Royal Academy at Woolwich.
 Thomas Deletanville, Esq., author of a French and English Dictionary.
 1786. Dr. Geo. Haddon, Rector of Stepney.
 Dr. John Bradshaw, Bishop of Bristol.
 1787. Dr. John Jebb.
 L. D. Nelme, Esq.
 1788. Dr. Markham, Rector of Whitechapel.
 William Pagett, Esq., of the Middle Temple.
 1789. Dr. Francis Blackburne, Archdeacon of Richmond.
 Richard Ward, Prebendary of Lincoln.
 1790. William Young, and Richard Knight, Esqrs.
 1791. Francis Hiorne, of Warwick, Esq., F.A.S.
 Thomas Osborne, D.D., Rector of Clifton, Bedfordshire.
 Henry Brooker, Esq., Keeper of the Augmentation Office.
 Marmaduke Overend, of Chiswick, Esq.
 Kenton Couse ; architectural books, and library of a physician.
 1792. Peter Whaley, M.A., editor of Ben Jonson.
 Michael Morris, M.D., F.R.S., Physician to the Westminster Infirmary.
 1793. Two parts. Another, same year.
 1794. John Smeaton, F.R.S.
Evans, Thomas, King Street, Covent Garden :
 1769. Duchess of Dorset, and an antiquary.
 1771. Sir John Cross.
Evans, near York Buildings, Strand :
 1774, 1779.

1782. A baronet; and John Walter, Esq.
By auction, 1775, Dr. Van Swinden; and J. H. Schoeman, Esq.,
and part of Heydinger's stock, 1776.
Faulder, Robert, New Bond Street, 1779:
1781. Hon. John Maitland.
1786. Dr. Foley, Dean of Worcester.
Rev. Mr. Degulhon.
Fox, W., Holborn, 1773, 74, 75, 76, 77.
Gardner, Henry, opposite St. Clement's Church, Strand, 1786, 81,
93.
Gorgo, Anthony, Middle Row, Broad St. Giles, 1773, 75.
Hall, Francis, Strand, 1771.
Hamilton, near Gray's Inn, 1792.
Harlow, Elizabeth, St. James's Street, 1790.
Hayes, Samuel, Oxford Street.
1776. *Hayes, Samuel, from Mr. Cater, facing St. Andrew's Church,*
Holborn:
Charles Thornbury, Esq.; Mr. Worlidge; G. Arnaud, M.D.,
Member of the Society of Surgeons in London, and of the Royal
Academy of Surgeons at Paris.
1777.
1778. Francis Fawkes, M.A., Rector of Hayes.
Charles Stanley, Esq.
J. Torriano, Rector of Chingford.
Matth. Armstrong, Esq.
1779. *Hayes, Samuel, Oxford Street:*
Rev. William Etwall, B.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford, Vicar of
Staines, editor of "Plato's Dialogues;" John Maule, M.A., Fellow of
King's; Herbert Nettleton, Esq.
1780, 81, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94.
Hayes, John, High Holborn:
1779. Lord Archer; Dr. S. Smallbrook; Thomas Greenfield, M.D.
1780. Henry Alcroft, Esq., of Mitcham; John Hutton, Esq., of
Gainsboro'.
1786. Herman Brown, Esq.
1788-81.
Herbert, Isaac, Pall Mall, 1793, 94.
Heydinger, C., Strand, 1771, 73; not priced 1772; and two sup-
plements.
Hingston, Miles, Strand, near Temple Bar:
Edward Francklin, of Ramham; and Dr. Bradshaw, of Upminster.
Merchant in the City, and gentleman of Essex, 1770.
Sir William Wiseman, Bart.; Dr. Wingfield, Hospitaller of St.
Thomas; Thomas Thomson, Vicar of Eltham.
Rev. John Lindsey, 1772.
Mr. Riggs, of Hollist, Kent; and Mr. Andrew Solinus, undated.

Hooper, Samuel, Ludgate Hill.

Hooper and Davis, undated.

Jefferey, Edward, Warwick Street, Golden Square, 1788.

The Parliamentary and constitutional library of a man of fashion, gone abroad, 1789.

The lounging books of a gentleman; the library of his excellency Baron Hopp.

Jefferey, Edward, Pall Mall, 1790:

Library of a gentleman from Marlborough.

Johnson, Joseph, opposite the Monument:

Stock of John Ward, bookseller.

King, Thomas, Lower Moorfields, 1780, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90:

Anthony Purver, 1786.

Lackington, J., Chiswell Street, 1781, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93.

Lackington, Allen and Co., Finsbury Square, 1794.

Law, John, St. Martin's Churchyard.

Leacroft, S., Charing Cross:

1773. James Moody, Rector of Dunton, Bucks.

1776. George Oldmixen, Esq.; John Mortimer, painter; Rev. John Boardman, Rector of Cheadle, Cheshire.

Dr. Charles Owen, author of the "History of Serpents"; Edmund Watson, M.D., of Stockport.

1777. George Alexander, Esq., of Sturt-loe, Huntingdonshire.

Leigh and Sotheby:

1779. A nobleman, deceased.

1781. Michael Tyson, M.A., Fellow of Benet College and F.R.S. Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart., F.R.A.S.S., and Robert Young, Esq.

1785. Dr. Thomas Morell, Rector of Buckland, Herts, F.R.A.S.S.

1786, 87, 88, 91.

Lowndes, William, Fleet Street, 1785, 86.

Marsh, Charles, Charing Cross, 1764:

Lord Melcombe; Daniel Gell, of Westminster Abbey, Esq.; John Trenley, of Doctors' Commons.

Manson, J. P., King Street, Westminster, 1786.

Manson, J. P., Duke's Court, St. Martin's Lane, 1788-91:

Robert Salusbury Cotton, Esq., F.A.S., 1789 or 1790.

Marson, John, High Holborn, 1785, 86.

Mears, William Lamb, without Temple Bar:

1727. An eminent lawyer.

Noorthouck, Harman, Cicero's Head, Great Piazza, Covent Garden:

1727-28. Archbishop Dawes.

1728. Miscellaneous.

Ogilvy, David, Middle Row, Holborn, 1786:

Dr. Brereton, of Winchester, 1785.

Rev. Mr. Smith, 1786.

Ogilvy, David, and J. Speare, 1787-8.

T. Osborne, Gray's Inn:

1756. Vol. I., Dr. Thomas Gale, Dean of York, editor of the "*Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores*"; Roger Gale, Esq., the great antiquary; the learned Mr. Henry Wotton; and Dr. Francis Dickens, Regius Professor of Civil Law at Cambridge.

Vol. II., Dr. Coneybeare, Bishop of Oxford and Dean of Bristol.

Gilbert Walmesley, Esq., of Lichfield.

Vol. III., John de Pestors, Esq.; Dr. Coneybeare; Dr. and Mrs. Gale; and Mr. Walmesley.

1758. Rev. John Creyke, chaplain to Heneage Finch, Earl of Winchelsea.

1760. Sir Luke Schaub, Bart.

Edmund Sawyer, Master in Chancery.

1761. Hon. Augustus George Egerton; Dr. George Hepburn, Physician, of King's Lynn; Dr. Edward Hody, Physician to St. George's Hospital.

1763. Rev. Drs. Philip Bearcroft, Master of the Charterhouse, Thomas Morton, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and Moss, Fellow of New College, Oxford; Dr. Charles Feake, Physician to Guy's Hospital; Dr. Richard Conyers, Physician to the Foundling Hospital and Army; John Twisleton, Esq., of Rowcliff; Mr. Walter Birmingham, door-keeper to the House of Lords.

1766. Dr. James Sherrard, and his brother, consul at Aleppo; Hon. Admiral Lestock; William Eyre, Esq., serjeant-at-law; Hon. General Murray; Mr. Alderman Dickenson, Chairman of Ways and Means; Rev. Mr. Bryan, editor of *Plutarch*; Dr. Monk, of Walthamstow; Samuel Berkely, Esq., Bencher of Gray's Inn; and Mr. Noble, afternoon preacher to that Society.

1768. Remaining stock in trade, and 1769; and at last by S. Paterson, 1769.

Sale by Shropshire at Exeter 'Change, on announcing dissolution of partnership between T. Osborne and J. Shipton, three parts, and pamphlets.

Otridge, William, Strand, 1777, 1780, 1788:

1790. W. Cumming, M.D., of Weymouth; Mr. Robins, an eminent mathematician.

Owen, William, Temple Gate, Fleet Street, 1787.

Parker, Samuel, New Bond Street, 1776:

Hon. Mr. Montagu, undated.

Mr. Richard Dunthorn, surveyor and superintendent to the Bedford Level Corporation, and a computor to the Commissioners of Longitude; a reverend divine; and a gentleman of the War Department; undated.

1778.

1779. Archibald Duff, Esq.

1780. Emanuel Langford, Vicar of Hayther, Lancashire.

Payne, Thomas, Round Court, in the Strand; opposite York Buildings:

Feb. 29, } Curious Books in Divinity, History, Classics, Medicine.
 1740 } Voyages, Natural History, etc., Greek, Latin, French,
 Italian, and Spanish, in excellent condition, and mostly gilt or lettered.

1755. *At the Mews Gate:*

1756. George Bagnall, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Croxall.

1757. Gibson Dalzell, Esq., Rev. Mr. Davis, Dr. Woodhouse, etc.
 Sir William Keate, Arthur Pollard, Esq., consul at Aleppo.

1758. Monsieur Sanson, Rev. Francis Peck.

1759. Robert Dalzell, Esq.

1759. 1760 two 1761 two.

1763. Augustine Erle, Esq., and Richard Reynolds, Esq., of Hertford.

1764. Ralph Thoresby, gent., F.R.S., of Leeds.

1765. Sir John Barnard, Knt.; Dr. Simpson, Vicar of St. George in the East; Dr. Middleton, of Bristol; and Dr. Ross.

Nich. Munckley, of Hampstead, Esq.

1767. John Dupré, Esq.; Hugh Barker Bell, Esq.; Lewis Schraeder, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Cooke; and Rev. Mr. Langham.

Alexander Strahan, Esq.

1768. Ditto, and Rev. Charles Scottowe.

1769. R. Thornton, Esq.; Dr. Jn. Mitchel; Dr. T. Hayes, of Chester.

Edward Pawlett, Esq.

1770. John Grey, Esq., F.R.S., Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

Person of quality; Rev. Mr. Lea; and Dr. Wilkinson Blanshard, Fellow of the College of Physicians.

1772. Rev. Dr. Mason, of Trinity College, Cambridge; Rev. Mr. Ray.

1773. Mr. Hall, of Magdalen College, Oxford (brother to Mr. Hall, Archbishop Secker's chaplain).

1774. Thomas Calderwood, Henry Henley, Samuel Brooke, John Fearnside, Esqrs.; Rev. Dr. Charles Hall; and Mr. Woodeson.

1774. Nicholas Linwood, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Hutchins; Dr. Nugent, F.R.S.

1776. Bishop of Bangor; Rev. Dr. Murdock; Rev. Mr. Barsham; Rev. Powlett St. John; and William Lowndes, Esq.

1777. John Danville, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Charlton; Rev. Mr. Beachcroft.

1778, 79, 80, 81, 82.

1783. Edward Chamberlayne, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Wibbersley, of Newcastle.

1784. Samuel Crisp, Esq., of Surrey; Dr. Kennicot, of Oxford; Rev. Mr. Green.

- Francis Grose, and the classical part of Rev. Stephen Whisson.
1785. Dr. Richard Cust, Dean of Lincoln; and Dr. Thomas Waldgrave, Vicar of Washington, Sussex.
1787. William Rose, LL.D.
1788. A nobleman; Rev. Mr. Bouchery, of Swaffham; Rev. Mr. Laurents, of Bury; and Dr. James Beauclerk, Bishop of Hereford.
1789. P. Newcome, Esq.; Dr. Newcome, Dean of Rochester; Rev. Mr. Newcome, of Hobbits, Suffolk; Rev. Mr. Brereton, Vicar of Acton, Cheshire.
1790. Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Samuel Martin, Esq.
1791. Dr. T. Newton, Bishop of Bristol, and Dean of St. Paul's.
1792. Dr. Philip Lloyd, Dean of Norwich, and Rev. Henry Homer, Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge.
1793. M. de Lamoignon, Keeper of the Seals of France.
1794. Miscellaneous.
Payne, Henry, Pall Mall, bankrupt, 1782.
Pote, Joseph, March, 1726-27, Golden Door, over against Suffolk Street, Charing Cross:
1726-27. Library of Richard Laphorne, of New Inn.
Pridden, John, Fleet Street:
1771. Rev. Coote Leicester, Prebendary of Peterborough, Rector of Essendon and Yeldon.
1777. Mr. Lyons, teacher of Hebrew at Cambridge.
Rev. Mr. Heath, Rector of Kimpton, Herts.
Rev. Mr. Dugard, Rector of West Bourne, Sussex.
Thomas Milward, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, Master of Appleby School.
Mr. Hales, M.A., Fellow of Brazen Nose College, and Rector of Lincoln; Mr. Delangle, M.A., Rector of Danbury and Woodham Ferrars; Rev. Mr. John Herries; Rev. Mr. Turnbull, dissenting minister at Hammersmith; Sidney Evelyn, Esq., of Upton Grey, Hants; Mr. George Vaughan, Surgeon at Greys; Rev. Aaron Methesius, M.A., minister of the Swedish Church in Prince's Square.
Remnant, Jas., St. John's Lane, West Smithfield:
1793. English and foreign, particularly those published in and near Germany.
Robson, James, New Bond Street:
1765. From Dr. Mead and M. Folkes, Esq.
Lieutenant-General Guise; Joseph Grove, Esq., of Richmond; part of Rev. Charles Morgan, Prebendary of Durham.
1767. Butler Chauncey, Esq., of Buntingford; and Rev. Charles Parkin, of Oxburgh, Norfolk.
1768. Sir John Evelyn, Bart.; Edward Spelman, Esq., translator of Xenophon; Dr. Husbands, Rector of Little Horksley; and a general officer in Albemarle Street.

1769. Dr. Bland, Prebendary of Durham.
Duke of Newcastle.
1770. Duke of Newcastle.
Natural history and antiquities of England.
1771. Rev. Mr. Cowper, Fellow of Benet College, Cambridge.
1772. Dr. Walwyn, Prebendary of Canterbury ; Dr. Itcham, Rector of Great Badow ; Rev. Mr. Arnald, author of the Paraphrase on the Apocrypha ; W. Mackworth Praed, Esq.
1773. Joseph Smith, consul at Venice.
1774. A person of distinction ; George Edwards, Esq., F.R.A.SS., author of Natural History of Birds.
1775. Dr. Burton, M.A., of Christ Church.
1777. John Murray, Esq., ambassador at Constantinople.
1778. Richard Long, Esq.
1779. Dr. T. P. Young, Prebendary of Westminster.
1780. Samuel Musgrave, M.D. ; John Herring, Esq. ; Rev. George Boughton, M.A.
1782. Ebenezer Mussel, of Bethnal Green, Esq. ; and Colonel Griffiths.
1785. John Staker, M.D. ; Rev. J. Dockwray, D.D.
1786. Solomon Dayrolles, Esq., resident at Brussels ; and John Ellis, Esq., F.R.S., author of the Essay on Corallines, etc.
- Robson and Clarke :*
1787. Natural History in a distinguished museum.
- Robson alone again :*
1791. Robert Butler, Esq. ; and a general officer.
- Sael, G., Strand, 1791, 92.*
Shepperson and Reynolds, Oxford Street, 1784 :
1788. Rev. Mr. Allen, of Dorking.
1793. Rev. Mr. Spry, of Yardley, Herts ; and Dr. Poole of Lewes.
- Shropshire, Walter, New Bond Street, 1768 :*
Rev. Thomas Archer, Rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate, and Finchley, and Prebendary of St. Paul's ; and Benjamin Archer, Rector of Stower Provost, and Todbere.
- Simco, John, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 1788, 90, 92, 93, 94.*
Smith, Robert, next Barnard's Inn, 1787.
Snelling, Thomas, Fleet Street, 1759, 60.
Stokoe, Luke, Coventry Court, Haymarket :
1727. Bibliotheca Curiosa.
Bibliotheca Dubourdieuana.
- Thane, John, Gerard Street, 1773, two.*
Thornton, Theophilus, Southampton Street, Covent Garden, 1785, 86 :
1787. Everard King, Esq., of Boughton.
1788. Rev. Joseph Comins, formerly of Exeter College, Oxford.

Trueman, T., Strand, corner of Burleigh Street, 1774.

Vandenbergh, Simon, Philobiblian Library, Piccadilly, 1772, 75—79.

Vandenboeck, Abram and George Richmond, French Booksellers, opposite Exeter 'Change:

1727-28. Bibliotheca Selecta.

Vernon and Chater, Ludgate Hill, 1767.

Vernon alone, Fore Street, 1779.

Wade, J., near Gray's Inn, 1786.

Wagstaffe, Brick Lane, Spitalfields, 1771, 73, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82.

Walker, John, Paternoster Row, 1778:

Israel Mauduit ; Mr. Foster, surgeon, Harleston, Suffolk ; William Frederick Glover, surgeon of the East Essex Militia.

1789. Nathanael Booth, M.A., late of Merton College, and Vicar of Bucklebury, Berks ; and John Adams, M.D., Bristol.

1790. Rev. Mr. Wroughton, of Welborne, Lincolnshire.

Walker, David, High Holborn, 1786.

Weebley, A., Holborn, 1762, 63.

Whiston, John, Fleet Street:

1766. Henry Banks, M.D. ; Mr. Adam Anderson, author of the "History of Commerce."

1767. Dr. John Wills, Prebendary of Sarum, and a Commissioner of Excise.

1768. Dr. Charles Reynolds, Chancellor of Lincoln ; George Lodington, Esq., of Bracebridge, Co. Lincoln.

Whiston, John and White, Benjamin:

1756. Risley Risley Brewer, Esq. ; Rev. Stephen Duck ; and Thomas Wallis, M.D., of Stamford.

1758. Rev. William Gibbons, preacher at Bridewell, and Vicar of St. Dunstan in the West ; and John Hand, Esq., counsellor at law.

1759. Serjeant Lomax Martin ; Henry Thomas Carr, Esq.

1760. Edward Barker, Baron of the Exchequer.

Thomas Potter, Esq., M.P. ; Vigerus Edwards, Esq., of Bedford Row.

1761. Dr. Burton, Rector of Staplehurst, Kent ; Rev. Mr. Colson, F.R.S., Lucasian Professor at Cambridge.

1763. Thomas Williams, Esq. ; and Rev. William Harris, M.A., of New College, Oxford, Vicar of Hornchurch.

Charles Delasave, Esq., of the Secretary of State's office, and of Wichbury, Wilts ; William Pickard, Esq., of Edmonton ; and the learned and reverend Mr. Daubuz.

1764. Dr. James Tunstall, Vicar of Rochdale ; Rev. Mr. Clare of Richmond.

Bartholomew Jefferey, Esq., of Exeter ; Rev. Thomas Axton, chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester.

1765. Edward Smith, Esq., of Edmondthorpe, knight of the shire

for the county of Leicester ; Henry Bromfield, Esq., Bedford Row ; Rev. Phocion Henley, Rector of St. Anne's, Blackfriars.

White, Benjamin:

1766. Rev. Thomas Negus, D.D., Rector of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, and Mr. William Price, glass painter.

Rev. Samuel Rolleston, Archdeacon of Salisbury.

1767. Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury ; and Sir William Calvert, late M.P. for London.

William Hall, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Pells, and Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

1768. [Dr. Secker's].

1769. Rev. Joseph Spence, author of "Polymetis;" and William Duncombe, translator of Horace.

1770. Dr. Hutchinson, editor of Xenophon ; Rev. Mr. Mudge, of Plymouth.

1771. Richard Cavendish, Esq., and Dr. Jortin.

Rev. Granville Wheeler, of Otterden Place, Kent.

1772. Chester Moor Hall, of Sutton Hall, Essex, Esq. ; Rev. Tho. Clarke, Rector of Kirkby Heaton, and Master of Wakefield School. Alexander Thistlethwaite, M.P. for Hants.

1773. Rev. Mr. Lye, author of the Saxon Dictionary ; Rev. Mr. Delafaye, of Canterbury ; and Thomas King, Esq., of Farnham, Surrey.

Dr. William Borlase, author of the "History and Antiquities of Cornwall and Scilly;" and Dr. Joseph Nicol Scott, of Ipswich.

1774. John Neville, Esq., of the Middle Temple ; and Dr. Cornwall Tathwell, of Stamford.

Rev. Mr. Botham, of Albury, Surrey.

1775. Dr. Edward Willis, Bishop of Bath and Wells ; Rev. Mr. Thomlinson, of Rochford ; Rev. Mr. Herring, of Chevening ; law of Robert Harley, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn.

Dr. Gloucester Ridley, of Poplar.

1776. Two unnamed ; and one 1777.

1777. Dr. Maty, F. and Sec. R. S., Principal Librarian of the British Museum.

1778. Dr. John Green, of Greenwich ; Rev. Mr. Allison, Vicar of Wandsworth.

1779. Dr. Pulter Forrester, of Cosgrave, Co. Northampton.

1781, 1782. Two each.

1783. Dr. Thomas Lawrence, of Essex Street ; and John Waring, Surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital and F.S.A.

1784. Charles Hedges, Esq., late of the Garter House, Windsor Castle ; and Rev. William Cole, of Milton.

1785. Francis William Skipwith, Esq.

1786. Ellis Jones, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, Vicar of Staverton, Co. Northampton.

1787. Joshua Steele, Esq., and Rev. Edward Aubery.
 1788. Sir Richard Jebb, Bart., F.R.S.
 1789. Rev. Thomas Bagshaw, M.A., of Bromley, and Rector of Southfield; Rev. John Lightfoot, M.A., chaplain to the Countess-dowager of Portland, and author of "Flora Scotia."
 1790. Rev. John Bowle, M.A., F.S.A., of Idmiston, near Salisbury, editor of "Don Quixote," in Spanish, with various readings and notes.
 1791. Edmund Bott, Esq., of Christchurch, Hants; Robert Adair, Esq., Inspector-General of his Majesty's Military Hospitals; and the natural history part of John Blake, Esq., of Parliament Street.
 1792. Part of Dr. William Pitcairn, late treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
White, Benjamin and John:
 1794. John Pitts, Rector of Great Brickhill.
White, Joseph, Holborn, 1779, 1782:
 1783. John Earl Ligonier, Field-Marshal and Commander-in-Chief. Several others to 1791.
Wilkie, John, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1771.
Wilson and Nichol, Strand, 1773:
 George Mackenzie.
 Dr. Henry Sacheverel.
Woodman and Lyon, Russell Street, Covent Garden:
 1727. James Du Poirier, sieur de la Ramée, physician at Tours, and counsellor to the King of France.
 1728. Harduin Fortin de la Huguette, Archbishop of Sens, Primate of France and Germany.
 René du Longueil, Seigneur de Maisons, President au Mortier of the Parliament of Paris.

[1795, *Part II.*, pp. 841-843]

The reception you gave (vol. lxiv., p. 897) to a list of Sale Catalogues published by booksellers in the metropolis, induces me to think an additional one of those distributed throughout Great Britain in the last twenty-five years may not be unacceptable to you, with the same allowance for errors and omissions. Yours, etc.

D. H.

Adams, William, Loughborough, 1786, 92:

1795. Rev. Mr. Alleyne, of North Cerney, co. Gloucester.

Allen, John, Hereford, 1786.

Allen, John, 1794.

Beatniffe, Richard, Norwich, 1779:

Berry, J. and C., Norwich, 1771, 1776:

1774. Rev. Benjamin Joseph Ellis, D.D., and an antiquary's.

Booth, Martin, Norwich:

1775. Rev. Mr. Alexander, of Gunton; Rev. Mr. Chaplin, of Hapton; Mr. Layman, of North Walsham.

1776, 77, 79, 80, 82, 83.

Bristow, William, Canterbury, 1790:

1793. Rev. Mr. Lynch, of Ripple.

Brook, Abraham, Norwich:

1775. Rev. Mr. Oram, of Northwold.

1777. Rev. T. Scott, of Ipswich, author of the Translation of Job into English verse; Rev. Charles Tucke, of Norwich; William Fellows, Esq., of Shottisham.

Browne, Arthur, Bristol:

1778. Rev. Mr. Watts, of Westcombe.

Burdon, John, Winchester, 1773:

Rev. Dr. Perkins, Southampton.

1776.

Burnham, Thomas, Northampton:

1779. John Kippax, D.D., Rector of Brington, co. Huntingdon, a great Orientalist; James Fortescue, D.D., Rector of Wotton, Northamptonshire; and Dr. Z. Grey's MSS.

Charnley, William, Newcastle, 1765.

Christopher, R., Stockton, 1783.

Collis, Nathaniel, Kettering, 1789.

Collis, Nathaniel, and T. Dash, 1793:

1793. Rev. Mr. Ward, author of the "Natural History;" Rev. Mr. Heycock, Master of the Grammar School, Coventry; Francis Armstrong, M.D.

Cooke, Joshua, Oxford:

1794. Rev. William Siffon.

Deck, Philip, Bury, 1782, 89.

Deighton, John, Cambridge (afterwards several years in London, and now again at Cambridge):

1778. Dr. Barnardiston. Principal Librarian to the University, and Master of Corpus Christi College.

1780. Rev. Mr. Richardson, Rector of Cavendish.

Drewry, John, Derby, 1787.

Drury, John, Lincoln, 1791.

Easton, Edward, Salisbury, 1763, 1767, 1782.

Eddowes, J. and W., Shrewsbury:

1778. Godolphin Edwards, Esq., of Frodesley; Dr. Berington, of Shrewsbury; John Paynter, Esq., of Hafod (*sic*); Rev. Mr. Martin, of Kidderminster.

1780, 93.

Fisher, T., Rochester:

Rev. Mr. Irons, of Lingstead, Kent.

1771. Rev. Mr. Williams, of Penshurst, Kent; Mr. Jenkins, of Burwash, Sussex.

- 1775, 77, 78.
 1779. Rev. Mr. Davis, of Mereworth, in Kent ; Rev. Mr. Derby, of Southfleet, Kent.
 1786.
Flackton, W., Canterbury, 1764, 68 :
 1766. Rev. Mr. Lunn, Rector of Denton ; remainder of Mr. Hall, Chaplain to Archbishop Herring.
 1778. Rev. Mr. Gostling, minor Canon of Canterbury.
Flackton and Marrable, 1785, 87, 92.
Flackton, Marrable and Co. :
 1795. Edward Hasted, Esq., author of the Historical and Topographical Survey of Kent ; and Dr. Backhouse, Archdeacon of Canterbury.
Fletcher, James, Oxford :
 1771. Mr. John Chapman, Fellow of Merton College.
Fletcher, J. and J. :
 1771. Rev. Mr. Gwynn, Principal of Brazen Nose.
 1773. Dr. John Stephens, Fellow of Exeter College ; Rev. William Huddesford, A.M., Fellow of Trinity College, and Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.
 1773. Dr. Matthew Horberry, Rector of Stanlake and Fellow of Magdalen College ; and remainder of Charles Godwin.
 1774. John Warneford, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and Camden Professor ; Rev. Mr. Warren, Rector of Luggershall.
 1775. Rev. William Talbot, of Reading ; Rev. Charles Jenner, Rector of Cleybrook, co. Leic. ; Rev. John Ridding, Rector of Brightwell.
 1778. John Swinton, B.D., F.R.A.S., Custos Archivorum Oxon.
 1783. Dr. John Hough, Bishop of Worcester.
 1788. Dr. George Jubb, Canon of Christchurch, and Regius Professor of Hebrew ; Dr. George Dixon, Principal of Edmund Hall ; medical part of Dr. John Foulkes.
 1791. Dr. Henry Barton, Warden of Merton College ; Hon. Captain Peregrine Bertie, M.P.
 1779, 80, 81, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93.
Fletcher and Hanwell, 1794.
Gilman, Webster, Rochester, 1793.
Gregory, John, Leicester :
 1764. John Jackson, Master of Wigston's Hospital.
Harrod, W., Stamford, 1789.
Hunt, Thomas, Harleston :
 John Worth, F.A.S., of Diss.
Ireland, J., Leicester.
Ireland, Anne :
 1789. Rev. W. Bickerstaffe.

1794.

*Linden, James, Southampton, 1768.**Loder, Robert, Woodbridge :*

1783. Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Stradbrook ; and Rev. Mr. Symonds, of Kelsale.

*Lunn, W. H., Cambridge, 1791.**Miller, Thomas, Bungay, 1782, 90.**Pearson and Rollaston, Birmingham, 1789.**Piercy, J. W., Coventry.**Poole, J., Chester :*

1792. Ralph Leeke and John Ball, Esqs.

*Pote, Joseph, Eton, 1766, 70.**Prince, Oxford, 1768, 69, 70, 71, 72, 75, 77 :*

1768. Rev. Francis Wise, S.T.B. A.S.S.

1769. Remainder of the same.

1772. Rev. Richard Grey, of Hinton, co. Northampton ; Rev. John Stubb, of Queen's College ; Rev. Mr. Horne, of Whichford, Oxfordshire ; Rev. Mr. Tatum, of Magdalen ; Rev. Mr. Coxe, of Baliol.

1774. Rev. John Thomson, of Corpus Christi College, Rector of Hampton Meysey, co. Gloucester ; Rev. Mr. Stephens, Rector of Noke, co. Oxford.

1777. Dr. David Durell, Principal of Hertford College ; Rev. James Granger, author of the Biographical History of England.

1775. Dr. Thomas Hunt, F.R.A.S., Canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Laudian Professor of Arabic.

1776. John Awbrey, B.L.L., Fellow of Winchester.

Prince and Joshua Cooke, 1779-82 :

1785. Dr. Montague Cholmondeley.

1788. Dr. William Dennison, Principal of Magdalen Hall.

1789. Robert Vansittart, Esq., LL.D., Regius Professor of Civil Law, and Fellow of All Souls ; Rev. William Airson, M.A., Rector of Hinton, Hants.

1791. Rev. John Noel.

1793. Hon. and Rev. Lord Tracy, Warden of All Souls ; Joseph Davie, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College.

Russell, J., Guildford :

Rev. Mr. Ford ; Hon. Mr. King ; Col. Brewer ; Mr. Leigh, surgeon, Farnham.

Sir Thomas Gatehouse, William Huggins, Esq., of Handley Park, Hants ; Nathaniel Hammond, Accountant-General of the Bank.

Score, Edward, Exeter :

1774. John Anstis, Garter King at Arms ; his son Garter ; and the two Rev. Mr. Anstis ; Andrew Brice, of Exeter, compiler of the Topographical Dictionary.

1775. William Foulkes, LL.D. ; Rev. Mr. Bertie, of Kenn ; Rev.

Mr. Pine, of Comb-in-teigney; Mr. John Fryer, of Topsham, merchant.

1775. Rev. Mr. Rayner, Master of Tiverton School; Rev. Mr. Edward Rayner, of Hemmioc; Counsellor Broadrip, of Mapperton, Dorset.

1779. Rev. Robert Wight, Rector of St. Mary Arches; Mr. John Richards, surveyor.

Sharp, John, Warwick, 1770, 1790:

1778. Rev. Mr. Whatton; Rev. Mr. Gelsthorpe.

1791. John Green, Rector of Welford and Missenden.

Shave, John, Ipswich:

1767. Lord Viscount Hatton; Sir John Barker.

Simmons and Kirkby, Canterbury, 1789.

Smith, Thomas, Canterbury:

John Knowler, Esq., Recorder of Canterbury.

Sotheran, H., York, 1790.

Stather, Harrison, York:

1794. Dr. Jonathan Hall, Prebendary of Durham.

Sweetland, Abel, Exeter, 1781:

Stock of Edward Score, whom he succeeded.

Sweetland, Margaret, Exeter, 1788.

Tesseyman, William, York, 1788.

Thurlbourn and Woodyer, Cambridge, 1761-5:

1762. Rev. Parker Gurdon, M.A., Rector of Latton and Cranworth, Norfolk; and curious private study of Mr. William Craighton, the ingenious compiler of the Ipswich Journal.

1766. Sir James Burroughs, Master of Gonville and Caius College; and a physician.

Todd and Sotheran, York, 1769, 1772, 1773:

1708. Laurence Sterne, A.M., Prebendary of York, Author of "Tristram Shandy."

Todd alone, 1786, 1788:

1777. Rev. B. Smith, B.D., nephew to Sir Isaac Newton, and Rector of Linton, near Skipton in Craven.

1778. William Phillips Lee, Esq., of York.

1779. Hon. Christopher Dawnay, Marmaduke Fothergill, Esq., and Mrs. Maude, all of York.

1780.

1783. William Dixon, Esq., of Loversal, near Doncaster; Rev. William Territ, Rector of Bainton, near Beverley.

1784. Rev. John Blake, Rector of Screningham and Cotton, near York.

1792. Marmaduke Tunstall, of Wycliffe, Esq.; Lady Fagg, of Woodend; Rev. John Dade, F.A.S., Rector of Barmston, and author of the intended "History of Holderness."

1794. Entire collection of prints, drawings, books of prints, etc., of Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq.*

1795. Rev. Anthony Temple, M.A., Master of the Grammar School at Richmond, co. York, and Vicar of Easby, near that place.

Tupman, S., Nottingham, 1786.

Whittingham, William, Lynn, 1769, 71, 80, 1789:

1766. Rev. Charles Parkins, M.A., Rector of Oxborough, and author of the continuation of Blomefield's "History of Norfolk"; Richard Delamore, M.D.; Rev. Mr. Coxen; Rev. Mr. Crask; Rev. Mr. Fawcett, Rector of Watlington.

1795. John Holland, Esq., near Oakham, Rutlandshire; Mr. Frankling, of Spalding, Lincolnshire; Mr. Gooch, surgeon, of Norwich; Rev. Mr. Bird, of Stanfield, co. Norfolk:

Wilson and Spence, York, 1790.

Wood, William, Lincoln.

Woodyer, John, Cambridge, 1772.

1776. Dr. Rutherford.

Woolmer, S., Exeter, 1788, 89, 90.

SCOTLAND.

Angus, Alexander, Aberdeen.

Balfour, John, Edinburgh, 1770, 71, 75:

1775. Robert Alexander, Esq.

1776. James Smollet, Esq., of Bonhill, by auction.

Balfour and Elphingston, Balfour, 1781, 82-87.

Balfour and Elphingston, 1785; supplement, 1787.

1787. Hugh Seton, Esq., of Tough.

Bell, John, 1773, 78, 85:

1786. Auction.

Bell and Badsute, 1790, 91.

Creech, William, successor to Kincaid, 1774, 1778; auction, 780.

Elliot, T. Kay, and Co., 1788.

Foulis, R. and A., Glasgow.

Gordon and Murray, Edinburgh, 1781.

Kinnaird and Bell, auction:

1768. William M'Farlane, of M'Farlane.

1771. Lewis Legrand, Commissioner of the Customs.

Kinnaird and Creech:

Phillipe, Thomas, 1781.

Spottiswood, James, library of Professor Moore, Glasgow.

The Stock of R. and A. Foulis, and their copper-plates.

* Mr. Tunstall's museum of natural history was purchased together by George Allan, of the Grange, near Darlington, Esq.

Auctions.

1772. Doctors John and Joseph Clerk, physicians; *William Gibbs*.
1775.
1776. James Smollet, Esq., of Bonhill.
1778.
1782. Baron Maule; *Smith*.
1793. Mr. James Cumyng, keeper of the Lyon records, and secretary to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries.
1795. Robert Riddell, of Glenriddell, Esq., books on antiquities; *Robert Ross*.

[1797, *Part I.*, pp. 30, 31.]

To the list of booksellers' marked catalogues add the following :

LONDON BOOKSELLERS.

- Abrahams, Crispin Street, Spitalfields*, now removed to Chiswell Street.
Arrowsmith, T., Middle Row, Holborn, 1796.
Ash, Little Tower Street, removed.
Baynes, William, Paternoster Row.
Chapman, Henry, Old Round Court, 1787 :
Medical library of a gentleman deceased.
Chapman, Henry, Chandos Street, Covent Garden :
1795. Library of P. Hobler, by auction.
Collins and Chapman, No. 27, Snow Hill :
1783. Including 300 volumes of tracts, collected by Dr. Mead.
Remainder 1796.
Collins and Chapman, John Street, Oxford Road :
1795. Cheyney, Dean of Winchester.
Cuthell, Middle Row, Holborn.
Davis, Lockyer :
1782. Mr. Edward Southwell, Rector of Asterley; and William Jones, M.D.
Deighton, J., Holborn, 1790.
Edwards, Pall Mall :
1796. John Smeaton.
Hamilton and Co., Beech Street, near Chiswell Street.
Herbert, J., Great Russell Street, 1795-96.
Herbert, J., John Street, Tottenham Court Road, 1796.
King, T., New Broad Street, 1782, 83, 96, 1790.
King, T., Lower Moorfields, 1780, 81 :
Anthony Purver, translator of the Bible.
Lackington, Allen, and Co., Temple of the Muses, Finsbury, 1796, 97.
Murray, Fleet Street. Medical, etc.

Offor, George, Postern Row, Tower Hill, 1794.

Payne, Thomas:

1773. Thomas Whateley, and John Wallace, Esqs.

1780. The fine Italian library of M. Pheringer.

1781. Montague North, D.D., and Mr. Pheringer.

George Andrews, of Wells; and an eminent physician.

1796. Thomas Lloyd, of Bristol; Mr. Taylor, of Bath.

Robson, James:

Hon. Sir John Evelyn, Bart.; Edward Spelman, Esq., translator of Dionysius and Xenophon; Rev. Dr. Husbands, of Horkesly, in Essex; and valuable books of prints and architecture of a general officer in Albemarle Street; and, among the English history, upwards of 2,000 scarce tracts, bound in 350 volumes.

Stace, Michael, Prince's Street, Leicester Square:

1796. Mr. Herbert's pamphlets.

Walker, Paternoster Row:

1786. Dr. Plumtre, F.R.S., Regius Professor of Botany, Cambridge.

White, B. and J., 1795, 96.

COUNTRY BOOKSELLERS.

Allen, John, Hereford.

1786. Rev. Mr. Evans, Canon of Hereford; Rev. Mr. Baines, Rector of Upton-upon-Severn.

Beatniffe, Richard, Norwich, 1789.

Booth, Martin, Norwich, 1782.

Bristow, William, successor to the late S. Smith, Canterbury:

17— Mr. Becket, Surgeon, late of Sottingham; Mr. Mapletoft, surgeon, late of Barham; and of a gentleman lately left this county.

Collis, Nathaniel, and Co., — Kettering:

1789. Rowland Hunt, D.D.

Deck, Philip, Bury:

1789. Rev. Mr. Harmer, of Wattesfield, Suffolk.

1782.

Drewry, John, Derby:

1787. Richard Lowe, of Locko, Esq.

Flacton and Marrable, Canterbury:

1787. Rev. John Duncombe, M.A., Vicar of Herne, Rector of St. Andrew's and St. Mary Bredman, and fix preacher of the cathedral church of Canterbury.

1789. Rev. Mr. Airson, of Canterbury; and the musical part of a very judicious collector, deceased.

1785. A nobleman; several clergymen.

1764. Rev. Mr. Hall, of Harbledown; Rev. Mr. Apsley, of Ripple.

1768. Rev. Dr. Geekie, Prebendary of Canterbury; Rev. Mr. Valavine, of Preston; Rev. Mr. Tyhe, of St. Laurence; Rev. Mr.

Bunce, of Sandford; Mr. Halford, attorney-at-law, and auditor to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; and an eminent surgeon; all deceased.

Harrod, W., Stamford, 1789.

Ireland, J., Leicester.

Ireland, Anne, Leicester, 1790.

Russell, J., Guildford:

Henry Hill, Esq., Windsor herald-of-arms.

1774. Robert Mitchell, M.D., of Guildford.

Score, Edward, Exeter.

Sweetland, Abel, successor to Score:

1781. Rev. Mr. Hurrell, Prebend of Exeter; Rev. Mr. Bringloe, Rector of Bratton Fleming; Rev. Mr. Granger, Vicar of Withycombe.

Sweetland, Margaret, widow of Abel, 1788.

Tesseyman, William, bookseller, stationer, map and print-seller to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the Minster Yard, York.

Thurlbourn, W., and *L. Woodyer*, Cambridge:

1761. Thomas Chapman, D.D., late Master of St. Mary Magdalen College, and Prebend of Durham; Robert Bland, Esq., late Vice-Provost of King's College; Francis Sawyer Parry, D.D., late Master of Sidney Sussex College; Rev. Martin Barnes, B.D., Fellow of the same; and a collection of capital classics, imported from Holland.

1765. Rev. Mr. Ward, Rector of Hickling, Nottinghamshire, and Fellow of Queen's College; Rev. Mr. Powel, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Vicar of Frampton; and the most valuable part of the library of the Rev. Mr. Arnold, Rector of Thurstaston, in Leicestershire, late Fellow of Emanuel College, and author of the learned commentary on part of the books of the Apocrypha.

Todd, J., and *H. Sotheran*, York:

1772. Rev. and learned Christopher Stephenson, A.M., Rector of Rawmarsh; and Charles Eyre, physician, at Doncaster.

1772, 73.

Todd, J., York.

1786. Dr. Chambers, of Hull.

1788, 1796.

Tupman, S., Nottingham:

1786. Rev. and learned James Mawer, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Wilson and Spence, York, 1790.

Whittinghame, William, Lynne:

1769. Thomas Lidderdale, M.D., physician, at Lynn; John Stedman, D.D., Archdeacon of Norfolk; Robert Underwood, attorney-at-law, town of Lynn; Rev. Mr. Malkin, Rector of Great Thornham, Suffolk; Rev. Mr. Lodge, Rector of Moulton, Lincolnshire.

1771. Roger North, Esq., of Rougham; Rev. Mr. King, of Feltwell.

1789. Rev. Mr. George; Mr. Brereton; Messrs. Heard and Beckwith.

1779. Michael Styleman, Esq., of Snettisham.

Wood, William, Lincoln.

Woodyer, J., Cambridge:

1772. Dr. Rutherford, Archdeacon of Essex, and King's Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.

Woolmer, S., Exeter:

1788. Rev. John Bedford, of Launceston.

Description of Nathaniel Brook's Catalogue, 1664.

[1824, *Part II.*, pp. 605-606.]

On the arrival of the last monthly parcel at the Devon and Exeter Institution in this city [Exeter], a member, on reviewing some of the new books and periodical publications, expressed much surprise at the mass of numerous advertisements sewed or bound up with several of them, and intimated to the company present that it was a modern system of publishing literary intelligence, unknown or not adopted in former times. Probably this sentiment obtains with many, though those who are in the habit of examining extensive libraries are aware that it is a very old custom, and no doubt of more than two hundred years' standing. Permit me, therefore, for the information of some of your readers, to describe in your valuable miscellany a list of a copious assemblage of advertisements, of larger bulk than any conveyed in our parcel, and now a hundred and sixty-one years since; for as I was recently glancing over an old book, "The Queen's Closet opened, and Queen's Delight," illustrated with a striking portrait (engraved by Faithorne) of Queen Henrietta, consort of King Charles the First (12mo.), my attention was unexpectedly arrested in observing attached to the end of it a catalogue of strange, singular, and curious publications offered for general sale by a Mr. N. Brook, a notable bookseller, who flourished in London about the middle of the seventeenth century. Pursuing my investigation, my admiration was greatly excited with the interesting contrast presented in this list to the enlightened, splendid, and refined productions published at this day. As a bookseller and tradesman we may suppose Mr. B. was eminent and respectable, by the many books printed for him, and from his formidable exhibition of such a marketable assortment of popular and then prevailing literary articles, so suitable and congenial to the taste and humour of those times. His stock of new books in possession appears pretty considerable—the list of copies detailed occupies about two dozen pages, and not less than two hundred distinct works. He seems to have carried on a very brisk trade in magical, astrological, and occult scientific books; for his catalogue is abundantly stored with those favourite and precious morsels of that

time, and are allotted in a separate department, under the following title, viz. "Admirable and learned Treatises of Occult Sciences in Philosophy, Magick, Astrologie, Geomancy, Chymistry, Physiognomy, and Chiromancy."

I shall select four samples of this class, viz.,

1. Supernatural Sights and Apparitions seen in London, June 50 [perhaps intended for 30], 1644, by W. Lilly.

2. Teratologia ; or a Discovery of God's Wonders, manifested by bloody Rain and Water, by I. S.

3. The Way to Bliss, in three Books, a very learned Treatise of the Philosopher's Stone, made publick by Elias Ashmole, Esq.

4. Chiromancy ; or, the Art of Divining by the Lines engraven in the Hand of Man, by Dame Nature, in 198 genitures, by G. Wharton, Esq.

This Catalogue has a prominent and running head-title on every leaf, viz., "Books sold by Nathaniel Brook at the Angel in Cornhill."

The sizes of the books are not described throughout, only in two or three instances ; and no price is marked to any book, except one, which is the following : "King Charles the First his Meditations in 24°, with his Majesties Reasons against the High Court of Justice : also, the Papers that passed betwixt his Majesty and Mr. Alex. Hinderson, fit to be used in all private Families, 6d. price."

Such as Mr. Brook considered his superior or elegant works are arranged also together, with a formal title (as under), from which I shall extract a few specimens verbatim.

"Elegant Treatises in Humanity, History, Description of Countreys, Romances, and Poetry."

1. Naps upon Parnassus, a sleepy Muse nipt and pinch'd though not awaked : such voluntary and jovial Copies of Verses as were lately received from some of the Wits in the University, in a frolick ; dedicated to Gondibert's Mistriss by Captain Jones, and others : whereunto is added, for the Demonstration of the Author's Prosaick Excellencies, his Epistle to one of the Universities, with the Answer ; together with two Satirical Characters and an Antiquary, with marginal Notes by a Friend to the Reader.

2. The Mysteries of Love and Eloquence ; or, the Arts of wooing and complimenting, as they are mannaged in the Spring Garden, Hide Park, the New Exchange, and other eminent Places : a Work in which is drawn to the Life the Department of the most accomplished Persons, the mode of their courtly Entertainments, Treatment of their Ladies at Balls, their accustomed Sports, Drolls, and Fancies ; the Witchcrafts of their persuasive Language in their Approaches, or other more secret Dispatches : by E. P.

3. An Art of Logick ; accurate Compliment, Fancies, Devices, Experiments, Poems, Poetical Fictions, and *à-la-mode* Letters, by

I. C. ; to which is added these several courtly Games, viz., Ombre, Piquet, Chess, Glee, and Cribbage, etc.

4. Oedipus ; or, the Resolver of the Secrets of Love, and other Natural Problems.

5. Nocturnal Lucubrations ; with other Witty Epigrams and Epitaphs, by R. Chamberlain.

6. The Character of Italy ; or the Italian anatomiz'd, by an English Chirurgeon.

7. The Complete Midwife's Practice enlarged, in the most weighty and high Concernments of the Birth of Man, with Instructions of the Queen of France's Midwife to her Daughter a little before her Death, etc."

Yours, etc. SHIRLEY WOOLMER.

John Callow, the Medical Bookseller.

[1845, *Part I.*, pp. 29-30.]

It is now more than fifty years ago that W. M., a young medical practitioner, in passing through Crown Court, St. Anne's, Soho, had his attention attracted by some books which were exposed for sale in the window-stall of a small shop. Among them was a medical book, which he had a mind to purchase, and he went into the shop to ask the price. The shop-door opened between two bow windows ; that on the right hand was used as a place of deposit for books, that on the left served as a sort of counter, at which was seated a spare, very neat young man, repairing a watch. A respectable-looking woman attended to serve the book customers, and of her W. M. made the purchase. This was the first *medical* book which was sold by John Callow, the father of our medical booksellers, and the first who published a separate sale-catalogue of medical books.

At this time W. M. was in the heyday of youth and comeliness ; his mind was active and intelligent, and his manners pleasing ; a brilliant prospect of success and distinction in his profession was just opening before him ; he was eager for all scientific acquirements, and he sought in books for such means of improving his mind as books could yield.

There was something so neat, so orderly, and so quiet in Callow's little shop as induced W. M. to visit it again and again, and to make other purchases ; thus more acquaintance grew up, and he soon learnt Callow's little history. He was the son of a respectable farmer at Homer, a small village near Hereford. His education was limited ; he had been taught to read and write, and had been apprenticed to a watchmaker, in the exercise of which business we find him employed, and by which he added to the common means of support of his wife and himself.

Mrs. Callow had been formerly married, and had begun the busi-

ness of dealing in old books during her first husband's life; how soon after his death Mrs. Kingdon became the wife of John Callow is not remembered, but she brought her old books as her dower, which were soon removed to No. 10, Crown Court, where the joint business of watchmaking and bookselling was carried on.

The propinquity of Crown Court to the renowned anatomical theatre erected by Dr. Hunter in Great Windmill Street (since converted into MacGowan's Printing Office), at which Baillie and Cruikshank were at this time conjoint lecturers, brought a large number of pupils and medical practitioners close by Callow's shop; many were attracted by his book window, and many medical books were offered to him for sale or in exchange by medical pupils. It often happened that the opinion of W. M. was asked respecting some of the more erudite books, and, if anything was offered in French or Latin, or possibly in Greek, information was sought from him and always cordially given, so that Callow and his wife considered themselves under great obligations to their kind friend, and were always very grateful for the assistance rendered.

In a few years Callow's shop became stored with books of considerable value and importance, and it was recommended to Callow by Mr. John Pearson, the learned and scientific surgeon of Golden Square, to establish himself *solely* as a medical bookseller and publisher. This advice was to a great extent followed, and henceforth not only were the best old medical works to be found in Crown Court, but also all the new publications connected with medicine; hence, Callow's shop became the resort of professional men in search of information, and here physicians and surgeons of accomplished minds and scientific research were fond of meeting and conversing.

But an inconvenience arose from thus collecting a large stock of publications, which Callow, in the simplicity of his mind and unadvisedness respecting the larger mercantile transactions, had not foreseen. One evening Mrs. Callow called on W. M. in great distress of mind, and told him of the great trouble in which her husband was involved; he had made some purchases of new books, and a bill which he had given was become due, and he had not the means of meeting the demand; it was feared that he would be arrested, that other creditors would press upon him, and that ruin was inevitable.

She was advised to go herself to every creditor, to state all the particulars of the case, and thus if possible to stave off the immediate danger which threatened. She strictly followed this advice, and the creditors agreed to meet and talk the business over; an evening was fixed, and W. M., though a stranger to such matters and to most of the gentlemen present, but willing to show his countenance and goodwill to poor Callow, attended the meeting. The highly respectable bookseller of Piccadilly, John Stockdale, took the lead. He saw

in the true light how the matter stood. Callow, he said, had overstocked himself; if harsh measures were adopted his ruin would ensue, and his creditors would be great losers; "but give him time and he will pay everybody." Stockdale's recommendation was acceded to, and such an arrangement was made as enabled Callow to resume his business and to pay all his creditors. [The remainder of the article is omitted.] S. M.

Wright, Debrett, and Stockdale, the Political Publishers.

[1846, *Part II.*, p. 603.]

The following anecdote, written by the late Mr. Upcott, will be interesting as fragments of literary history.

The paper is in his own handwriting, and originally was a list made when a boy of the books which he read while an apprentice in Wright's shop, extending from March 1, 1797, to August, 1799. The volumes amount to sixty-four of various sizes, and of all kinds, history, travels, poetry, and romance, such as his master's shop might afford. Of this locality he has appended, at a recent period, the following gossiping memoranda:

"This trifling list of my boyish reading was written during my apprenticeship with John Wright, the political publisher, of 169, Piccadilly, facing Old Bond Street—a house long since pulled down, but where I daily saw the greatest literary and political characters of the time, who frequented that celebrated ministerial shop, not any of whom (John Hookham Frere* excepted) I believe are now living. At this house the Anti-Jacobin newspaper first appeared; at this house Bonaparte's intercepted correspondence from Egypt, captured by Lord Nelson, came out. The morning of publication to book-sellers was a memorable day; a line of carriages reached from St. James's Park to purchase them, and the shop was crowded with customers from morn till evening. Was I to enumerate the names of those individuals whom I frequently have seen while residing under that roof, or at John Debrett's, the Opposition bookseller, or John Stockdale's, both houses being within a few doors of Wright's, I might mention a long list of Tory and Whig characters, including literary men of the highest order, viz., Burke, Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, Grattan, Canning, Hawkesbury, Lord Clare, Chancellor of Ireland, Dr. Joseph Warton, George Steevens, Malone, W. Gifford (daily), and I witnessed the quarrel between him and Peter Pindar, and assisted in turning him out of Wright's house after Mr. Gifford had struck him a violent blow on the forehead with his own club-stick. Here, too, I saw W. Seward, Dr. John Moore, father of General Moore, Arthur Murphy, George Rose, William Coombe (Dr. Syntax), Abbé Delille, who usually called with Mr. Canning, Mallet du Pau, the

* Mr. Frere (as well as the writer) is deceased in the present year [1846].

French political writer, Mons. Lally Tollendal, Archdeacon Coxe, Mons. Calonne, and the most considerable of the French emigrants; Lord Nelson, Lord St. Vincent, General Moore, Earl Spencer, Duke of Roxburghe, the distinguished book collector, Earl Moira, Joseph Ritson, George Chalmers, T. J. Mathias, Dr. Charles Burney, Dr. Parr, Bishop Porteus, Bishop Watson, Mrs. Montagu, and a variety of literary ladies.

"Islington, January, 1845."

WILLIAM UPCOTT.

Ogilby's Proposals for a Lottery of Books.

[1814, *Part I.*, pp. 646-648.]

Let me request you, at some convenient opportunity, to preserve in your columns Ogilby's Proposals for a Lottery of Books, herewith inclosed. Many of your Readers may think it a curiosity as well as,
Yours, etc. A BIBLIOGRAPHER.

A second Proposal, by the Author, for the better and more speedy Vendition of several Volumes (his own works), by the way of a standing Lottery. Licensed by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and Assistants of the Corporation of the Royal Fishing.

Whereas John Ogilby, Esq., erected a standing Lottery of Books, and compleatly furnished the same with very large, fair, and special volumes, all of his own designment and composure, at vast expence, labour, and study of twenty years; the like impressions never before exhibited in the English Tongue. Which, according to the appointed time, on the 10th of May, 1665, opened; and to the general satisfaction of the Adventurers, with no less hopes of a cleer dispatch and fair advantage to the Author, was several daies in drawing: when its proceeding were stopt by the then growing sickness, and lay discontinued under the arrest of that common calamity, till the next year's more violent and sudden visitation, the late dreadfull and surprizing Conflagration, swallowed the remainder, being two parts of three, to the value of three thousand pounds and upward, in that unimaginable deluge. Therefore, to repair in some manner his so much commiserated losses, by the advice of many of his Patrones, Friends, and especially by the incitations of his former Adventurers, he resolves and hath already prepared, not only to reprint all his own former editions, but others that are new, of equal value, and like estimation by their imbellishments, and never yet published; with some remains of the first impressions, reliques preserved in several hands from the fire; to set up a second standing Lottery, where such the discrimination of Fortune shall be, that few or none shall return with a dissatisfying chance. The whole draught being of greater advantage by much (to the Adventurers) than the former. And accordingly, after publication, the Author opened his Office,

where they might put in their first encouragements (*viz.*) twenty shillings, and twenty more at the reception of their fortune, and also see those several magnificent volumes, which their varied fortune (none being bad) should present them.

*But, the Author now finding more difficulty than he expected, since many of his Promisers (who also received great store of Tickets to dispose of, towards promotion of his business), though seeming well resolved and very willing, yet straining courtesie not to go foremost in paying their monies, linger out, driving it off till near the time appointed for drawing; which dilatoriness (since dispatch is the soul and life to his Proposal, his only advantage a speedy vendition): And also observing how that a money dearth, a silver famine, slackens and cools the courage of Adventurers; through which hazy humors magnifying medium Shillings loome like Crowns, and each Forty Shillings a Ten-Pound heap. Therefore, according to the present humor now raining, he intends to adequate his design; and this seeming too large room'd standing Lottery, new model'd into many less and more likely to be taken tenements, which shall not open onely a larger prospect of pleasing hopes, but more real advantage to the Adventurer. Which now are to be disposed of thus: the whole mass of Books or Volumes, being the same without addition or diminution, amounting according to their known value (being the Prizes they have been usually disposed at) to 13,700 Pounds; so that the Adventurers will have the above said Volumes (if all are drawn) for less than two-thirds of what they would yield in process of time, book by book. He now resolves to attemper, or mingle each Prize with four allaying Blanks; so bringing down by this means the market, from double Pounds to single Crowns.

THE PROPOSITIONS.—First, whosoever will be pleased to put in Five Shillings shall draw a lott, his fortune to receive the greatest or meanest Prize, or throw away his intended spending money on a Blank. Secondly, whoever will adventure deeper, putting in 25 Shillings, shall receive, if such his bad fortune be that he draws all Blanks, a Prize presented to him by the Author of more value than his money (if offered to be sold), though proffered ware, &c. Thirdly, who thinks fit to put in for eight lots 40 shillings shall receive nine, and the advantage of their free choise (if all blanks) of either of the works compleat, *vid.* Homer's Iliads and Odyssees, or Æsop the first and second volume, the China Book, or Virgil. Of which,

* "Whereas some give out they could never receive their Books after they were drawn in the first Lottery, the Author declares, and it will be attested, that of 700 Prizes that were drawn, there were not six remaining Prizes that suffered with his in the Fire; for the Drawing being on the 10th May, 1665, the Office did then continue opened for the delivery of the same (though the Contagion much rag'd) until the latter end of July following; and opened again, to attend the delivery, in April, 1666, whither persons repaired daily for their Prizes, and continued open untill the Fire."

The first and greatest Prize contains

(1 Lot, Number 1)

An imperial Bible with chorographical and an hundred historical sculps, valued at	25 ^l .
Virgil translated with sculps and annotations, val.	5 ^l .
Homer's Iliads, adorned with sculps, val.	5 ^l .
Homer's Odysseys, adorned with sculps, val.	4 ^l .
Æsop's Fables paraphrased and sculpted in folio, val.	3 ^l .
A second Collection of Æsopick Fables, adorned with sculps, never * * * [<i>Imperfect.</i>]	

His Majestie's Entertainment passing through the City of London, and Coronation.

These are one of each, of all the books contained in the Lottery, the whole value 51^l.

The Second Prize contains

(1 Lot, Num. 2.)

One Imperial Bible with all the sculps, val.	25 ^l .
Homer compleat in English, val.	9 ^l .
Virgil, val.	5 ^l .
Æsop compleat, val.	6 ^l .
The Description of China, val.	4 ^l .

In all 49 Pound.

The Third Prize contains

(1 Lot, Num. 3.)

One royal Bible with all the sculps	10 ^l .
Homer's Works in English, val.	9 ^l .
Virgil translated, with sculps, and annotations, val.	5 ^l .
The first and second vol. of Æsop, val.	6 ^l .
The Description of China, val.	4 ^l .
Entertainment, val.	2 ^l .

In all 36 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 4.

One imperial Bible with all the sculps, val.	25 ^l .
Æsop's Fables, the first and second vol. val.	6 ^l .

In all 31 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 5.

One imperial Bible with all the sculps, val.	25 ^l .
Virgil translated, with sculps, val.	5 ^l .

In all 30 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 6.

One imperial Bible with all the sculps, val.	25 ^l .
And a Description of China, val.	4 ^l .

In all 29 Pound.

[The remaining lots are omitted; they decrease gradually to the lowest of £3.]

The whole number of the Lotts 3368. The number of the Blanks as above ordered; so that the total received is but 4210 Pounds.

The Office where their moneys are to be paid in, and they receive their Tickets, and where the several Volumes or Prizes may be daily seen (by which visual speculation understanding their real worth better then by the ear or a printed paper), is kept at the Black Boy over against St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street. The Adventurers may also repair, for their better convenience, to pay in their moneys to Mr. Peter Cleyton, over against the Dutch Church in Austin Fryers, and to Mr. Baker near Broad Street, entring the South-door of the Exchange; and to Mr. Roycroft in Bartholomew Close.

The certain Day of Drawing the Author promiseth (though but half full) to be the Twenty-third of May next. Therefore all persons that are willing to adventure, are desired to bring or send in their moneys with their names, or what other inscription or motto they will, by which to know their own, by the Ninth of May next, it being Whitson-Eve, that the Author may have time to put up the Lotts and Inscriptions into their respective Boxes.

Book Plates.

[1822, *Part II.*, p. 614.]

We do not exactly know the period when plates of arms *were first pasted in books*; but we are in possession of a copy of Twisden's Decem Scriptores, in each volume of which is an engraved plate of arms, with a coronet and cardinal's hat, inscribed, "Ex libris Bibliothecæ quam illustriss. ecclesiæ princeps D. PETRUS DANIEL HUETIUS Episc. Abrincensis domui professæ Paris P. P. Soc. Jesu integram vivens donavit anno 1692;" and we have another work, which has an engraved plate of the arms and names of Compton, Bishop of London, on or about the same era. This, however, is sufficient to show that Barber has no claim to the invention.

[1823, *Part I.*, pp. 198, 199.]

I am induced by an article in your last vol. (xcii., part ii., p. 614), on the subject of what is indefinitely termed a *book plate*, to offer the following observations. The custom of inserting a small print within the covers of books bearing the name of the owner, with his coat-of-arms, or other device, originated, I believe, late in the seventeenth century; previous to which many persons had the initials of their names, or their arms, impressed on the outside of the cover; but this mode being practicable only at the binding of the book, and awkward whenever it changed its owner (even by honest means), was, I presume, for these reasons discontinued.

I lately had in my possession a copy of Wither's Emblems printed in 1635, which contained two different *book plates* for the same owner, one for each end of the book, a peculiarity which I have only observed in this instance, and therefore meriting description. The plate at the beginning is of the common size, bearing a shield of arms, and under it the name, viz. : "Sir Francis Fust, of Hill Court, in the county of Gloucester, Baronet, created 21st August, 1662, the 14th year of King Charles the Second." The other plate at the end of the book is larger, being 4 by 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with the name as on the other, and a shield of 40 quarterings, 20 on the dexter, and the same on the sinister, over which is inscribed—"Marriages in the Male Line"—"Marriages in the Female Line," with this appropriate motto, "*Terrena per vices sunt aliena*."—This affords a splendid heraldic display, and may be also interesting to the *bibliophilist*, when he is informed that this family (Fust), now extinct in this country, was said to be the same which produced the immortal printer of Mentz.

I beg to add, that although *book plates* are engraved by an inferior class of artists, yet we have one or two extant by the hand of the celebrated Hogarth, which, from their rarity, are eagerly sought after by the curious collector.

C. S. B.

[1866, *Part I.*, pp. 798-804.]

Ever since the introduction of heraldry it has been the custom with the owners of books to have emblazoned thereon the arms of the individuals or corporations possessing them, and many libraries and museums contain records in this form of the greatest utility to the historian, genealogist, and lawyer; but it is not with the exterior of volumes that we now have to do, though many of them bear decorative stamps embossed in relief or impressed in gold, upon leather and vellum, well worthy of preservation. It is with the heraldic bearings and devices of lovers of literature, found imprinted on paper or vellum, and pasted within the covers of volumes—labels, generally known by the name of *book-plates*—works often coeval with the period of the printed volume, the original binding, the introduction of engraving, or the invention of printing, and highly curious in themselves, though now somewhat scarce, and particularly so in early books. This scarcity arises from rebindings, and from the possessors tearing away records of former owners, to make space for their own. In the present day it is pleasing to see growing a conservative spirit, dictating the preservation and restoration of old bindings, plates, notes, papers, and all appertaining to the volume or its former guardian. In past times when a book changed owners, these plates were torn out or destroyed, new ones being sometimes stuck over the old devices—a happy method for the collector, by which many curious examples have been preserved, three or four deep.

In our day these records of past ownership are more regarded, and frequently rest beside the printed arms of present possessors, if there be room for them. In some places the modern book-plate takes the fly-leaf opposite, or the end of the cover; the board lining being the better position for security, as it is an integral part of the volume.

There are several collections of "book-plates"—works curious, beautiful, and instructive, telling of history, family story, and art in blazonry, showing how the latter has degenerated in the display of form, tincture, and invention

Of our specimens the earliest is a copy in fac-simile, recovered from an old vellum cover (book unknown), cast away by its possessor in rebinding, as an extraneous affair, that had nothing to do with him or his volume

Our example, bearing the inscription "CAROLVS AGRICOLA HAMMONIVS IVRIS VTRIVSQVE DOCTOR," is a good specimen of an old book-plate, rich in design and imagery apart from the heraldry. It is copied from a relief block, a woodcut, rudely executed, probably upon the side of the grain of the wood, with a knife—a method by which, doubtless, the drawing has suffered, though the design could not suffer. Had it been engraved upon the end of the wood, as practised now, the forms probably would have been purer. The work bears the initials of the artist, J. B., and a date 15—. The original is coloured by hand, and exceedingly rich with its mantling of red, black, and white, types of life, death and immortality; and the whole in combination is very poetical. Of the shield, the dexter chief is occupied by a sower, typical of the fruitfulness of nature; and the sinister base by a like figure bearing emblems of faith, hope, and wisdom. The sinister chief and dexter base are filled by lancets or, on a ground gules. The crest, occupying a large portion of the design, very suggestively rises (instead of from a wreath) out of a crown of thorns, typical of our Saviour's sufferings. The crest is an angel of faith, bearing in the right hand a golden cross, and in the left the serpent of wisdom; holding in its mouth an empty poppy head, emblems of trust and devotion, the soothing influences of medicine and religion—the faith in this world and the next. The corners are filled by subjects representing the seasons, and the whole is worthy of a learned mediæval doctor, who gloried in his profession, and, doubtless, like all his craft in the Middle Ages, a great believer in phlebotomy. The favourite old method of rendering surnames in Latin causes much confusion in the identification of names: Carolus Agricola Hammon (both jurisconsult and doctor) was probably a German, and the artist, J. B., of the same nation.

As a contrast to this glorious old block, of the early Renaissance, I append some sins from the decadence, that perhaps descended to its most degrading depth in our own century, when heralds produced

the strangest combinations—placing colour upon colour, and metal upon metal, contrary to all laws of Heraldry, harmony, and reason, as also to those of proportion and propriety. Of my slight sketches of detail, No. 1, on the tinted plate, is taken from an 18th century shield, where all the form and appropriate use of the arm of defence is lost in the scrolls of the Louis Quatorze period. No. 2 exhibits an *unconventional* crest upon a degraded helmet, of the same period. As a crest the tree is a very good emblem; yet the three here approach far too nearly to nature to suit the “applied” purposes of heraldry, which, though founded upon natural objects, admits of a great deal of fancy in adapting forms to spaces and special uses. Here the casque and vizor are in one piece; the mantlings bear but little resemblance to a cloth covering, of two colours, ornamentally jagged.

In the same cut, No. 3 is somewhat like fire or hair, and No. 4 scrolls that have lost all attributes of parentage. To denote No. 6 a strap or garter, is no compliment to reason. To call No. 7 a crest is the wildest thing of all, as if a knight or sea-king could bear a picture above his helmet; and yet this is the crest of a peer of the realm:

“EXMOUTH, Viscount and Baron (Pellew).

“Upon the waves of the sea, the wreck of the *Dutton* East Indiaman, upon a rocky shore off Plymouth Garrison—all ‘proper,’”

(or rather “improper”). This is the description of a 19th century herald, and a fair specimen of the miserable concoctions produced at hap-hazard and thrust upon such heroes as Nelson and Duncan.

There are some book-plates on which the crest only is displayed, with or without monograms and mottoes—and a few non-heraldic plates, of a pictorial or decorative character; but, as the latter are not so remarkable either for art or association, I have given no examples of them.

Many of the early book-plates are printed from relief blocks, probably of wood, though some are from copper, the principal material used for centuries past, and still adopted, except when superseded by modern wood engraving or lithography. This latter process is used where variety is desired, as in the book-plates of Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., who has a very large variety, designed to suit every conceivable form and shape in which books are printed: they are mostly devised and adapted by himself, some being after choice and rare authorities.

The three examples which we present are from copper plates, and display the attributes of most—a border or frame, with arms, and sometimes the crest within; as that of the late Mr. Richard Ford, the Spanish traveller and well-known critic, who adopted a design frequently used in the 17th century on title-pages. Our example is

taken from that imprinted upon the first edition of "Don Quixote."

The centre plate is that of Earl Somers, a modern engraving, founded upon a design of the last century; the 3rd, within an interlaced border of light bolt work, was formerly much used by Mr. Stirling, and is often to be found in his library, so rich in early illustrated treasures.

The respective book-prints of Lords Delamere and Houghton are from wood, and of modern design.*

The legends, mottoes, and quotations upon book-plates are often quaint and precise. We append a few as specimens:—

S^R ROBERT CLAYTON, OF THE CITY OF LONDON,

KNIGHT, ALDERMAN, AND MAYOR THEREOF. *Anno 1679.*

EX BIBLIOTHECA SERENISSIMORUM
UTRUSQUE BAUARIÆ DUCUM. 1618.

EDWARD DUKE OF NORFOLK,

EARLE MARSHALL OF ENGLAND.

Belonging to the Library bequeathed by the
Will of EDWARD DUKE OF NORFOLK to remain
in his family.

Henry Howard & }
Thos. Eyre, Esqrs. } Executors.

ROBERT VANSITTART, OF LONDON, MERCHANT.

WILLIAM THORNTON, BATCHELOR.

(*Gent. and Master are also used.*)

DE LA BIBLIOTHEQUE DE MONSIEUR LARCHER, 1741.

DAVID GARRICK.

La première chose qu'on doit faire quand on a
emprunté un Livre, c'est de le lire afin de
pouvoir le rendre plutôt.

Menagiana, vol. iv.

MR. HORATIO WALPOLE.

THIS BOOK BELONGS TO LORD NAPIER.

LIBER · E · MVSEQ · EDWARDI · CRAVEN · HAWTREY ·
ETONENSIS.

Richard Ford signed all his book-plates in autograph: adding, in special cases, "Heir Loom"; and many plates have spaces left on them for the press-marks and numbers in MSS. [See Note 11.]

JOHN LEIGHTON, F.S.A.

* It is only right to state here that they are from the pencil of Mr. John Leighton himself.

Libraries and Book Clubs.



LIBRARIES AND BOOK CLUBS.

Report of M. Francisque Michel on his Researches in the English Libraries.

[1835, *Part II.*, pp. 478-484.]

SINCE his return to his native country, M. Francisque Michel has made the following report to M. Guizot, the Minister of Public Instruction, who sent him to England; and it has appeared in all the leading French journals. We have thought it sufficiently interesting to our readers to merit a translation :

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

In August, 1833, you did me the honour to send me to England, for the purpose, 1st, of making a complete transcript of the Chronicle of Benoît de Sainte-More, and of Geoffrey Gaimar's "History of the Anglo-Saxon Kings"; 2nd, of searching the manuscripts of the British Museum, of the libraries of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the different literary dépôts into which I could penetrate, in order to take note or immediate copy of everything which I might think important for the history and ancient literature of France. After a residence of two years in a foreign land, I return to my country, and my first care shall be to give you a detailed account of the manner in which I have performed the mission you entrusted to me.

On my first visit to the British Museum, I immediately asked for the Harleian Manuscript 1717, which contains "l'Estoire et la Genealogie des Ducs qui ont esté par ordre en Normandie," by Benoît de Sainte-More, an Anglo-Norman trouvère of the twelfth century. It was immediately placed in my hands, as well as the Royal Manuscript, 16 E. VIII., which contains an ancient poem on the supposed expedition of Charlemagne to Jerusalem and Constanti-

nople, a work of 870 lines in assonante rimes, which M. de la Rue considers to be the most ancient French poem known, but which M. Raynouard, as well as some other scholars, persist in attributing to the twelfth century. I made a careful copy, which I immediately sent to you; and yourself, Monsieur le Ministre, placed it in the hands of M. Raynouard, who made it the subject of a succinct report to the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. Afterwards I requested of you the authorization to publish this poem, and you had the goodness to grant me that authorization, indicating at the same time the points which I should endeavour to clear up in my introduction.

This volume, which is still in the press at London, to be published by William Pickering, will contain, 1st, a dissertation on the tradition which forms the foundation of the poem; 2nd, an examination of the opinion of M. l'Abbé de la Rue on the antiquity which he gives it; 3rd, a detailed description of the manuscript 16 E. VIII.; 4th, a description of the Royal MS. 15 E. VI., which contains a poem on the adventures of certain paladins of the court of Charlemagne, whom that prince had sent to the East; 5th, an analysis of this poem; 6th, an indication of the other romances, or passages of romances, relative to the pretended pilgrimage of the great emperor to Jerusalem and to Constantinople; 7th, the text of the poem contained in the manuscript 16 E. VIII.; 8th, a very extensive *glossarial index*, and conceived on a new plan—at all events new in France—in which I have endeavoured, above all, to seek in the Gothic, the Anglo-Saxon, and the other northern tongues, the roots of certain words employed by the old rimer, words of which the greater part are now preserved in the French language, and of which the Greek and Latin furnish no probable etymology. Moreover, when a word which occurs in this poem can be found in a form that can be recognised in any of the ancient or modern languages of Europe, I have considered it a duty to place it in my index under all its different physiognomies. [See Note 12.]

At the same time, Monsieur le Ministre, I occupied myself actively in the transcription of the chronicle of Benoît de Sainte-More, which was only known to us by what had been said by M. de la Rue in the "Archæologia" [see Note 13], and by the fragments which had been published by MM. de la Fresnaye* and Depping.† I soon found that, with some slight differences, Benoît followed closely Dudon de Saint-Quentin and William de Jumièges up to the epoch when the last of these chroniclers concludes—that is, to the commencement of the reign of Stephen. After this period he is his own authority, and gives

* 'Nouvelle Histoire de Normandie,' etc. Versailles, printed by J. P. Jallet, 1814. 8vo.

† 'Histoire des Expéditions Maritimes des Normands.' Paris, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo.

valuable details on the events which occurred during the reign of Stephen and that of Henry II., under whom he flourished. Here he ends his work, which contains about 48,000 lines, to which we must award a certain degree of literary merit. I cannot, therefore, M. le Ministre, but thank you in the name of all scholars for your resolution to put immediately to the press the whole of this chronicle, of which I have already published, with your authorization, all which relates to the battle of Hastings and the conquest of England.* [See Note 14.]

During this period, from time to time, I addressed to you, Monsieur le Ministre, detailed reports on the manuscripts of the British Museum which I thought worthy of your attention. In this manner I transmitted to you, 1st, a description of the Royal MS. 16 F. II., which contains the works of Charles, Duke of Orleans, as well as a table of its contents; 2nd, a notice of the Additional Manuscript 7103, which contains an inedited French chronicle of the thirteenth century, which is found again at Paris in the manuscript Sorbonne 454, and is founded on the Royal MS., British Museum, 15 E. VI.

I also called your attention, Monsieur le Ministre, to the Cottonian Manuscript, Nero, c. iv., which without doubt was executed in England in the twelfth century, and which contains a Latin psalter, with a French version of the same epoch, if not more ancient. I have in like manner informed you of my fruitless researches, as well after the "Descriptio utriusque Britanniae" of Conrad, Conradinus, or Conradianus of Salisbury,† as the relation of the pilgrimage of Richard I. of England, which, if we believe the learned compilers of the "Gallia Christiana,"‡ was composed by Gautier de Coutances; and also after any ancient manuscript of the French laws of William the Bastard.§

* 'Histoire de Normandie,' by MM. Licquet and Depping. Rouen, Edward Frère, 1834, 2 vols. 8vo. Appendix to vol. ii.

† Moreau de Mantour, in a dissertation on the 'Volianus' of the inscription of Nantes ('Mémoires de Trévoux,' Jan., 1707), gives a passage from lib. iv. of the work of this Conrad. D. Martin repeats this passage in his 'Religion des Gaules,' liv. iv., chap. iv.; it is again repeated by D. Morice, in his 'Hist. de Bretagne,' t. 1, page 860, note 4; and, lastly, Ogée, Richard Jeune, Huët, and Fournier argue after Conrad, Conradinus, Conradianus. Moreau asserts that the work was printed at London, but does not tell us when.

‡ 'Gallia Christiana,' t. xi., col. 58. ('Walterius de Constantia, Archiepisc. Rothomagensis, A.D. 1184-1207, scripsit) de peregrinatione regis Richardi librum unum.

§ They have been published in the following works:—

'Eadmeri monachi Cantuariensis historiae novorum sive sui sæculi libri vi. . . . in lucem ex Bibliotheca Cottoniana emisit Joannes Seldenus. Londini, typis et impensis Guillelmi Stanesbey, ex officinis Richardi Meighen et Thomæ Dew.' M.DC.XXIII, fol., pp. 173-189, in Latin and Norman.

'Rerum Anglicarum Scriptorum tomus 1. (ed. Th. Gale). Oxoniæ, è Theatro Sheldoniano,' M.DC.LXXXIV., fol., p. 88. The laws of William the Conqueror are

I took advantage of the days when the Museum was closed to pursue my researches on Tristan, whose romantic history, as you know well, was spread over the whole of Europe, of which it was the favourite theme from the twelfth to the fifteenth century. I was more particularly anxious to discover the poem of Chrestien de Troyes, and it is with grief that I am obliged to believe it irrecoverably lost. My researches in this instance have not been crowned with success. Still, I have succeeded in collecting three complete poems, two fragments of two others, a long piece relating to Tristan extracted from a large work, two Spanish ballads, a Greek fragment of 306 *versus politici*, and an Icelandic ballad; and I have accompanied them by an introduction, notes, and a glossary of the more difficult words. This collection, of which you have condescended to accept the dedication, is now in the press in London, in two volumes 8vo, and will be speedily published. [See Note 15.]

I was also anxious to know what romances of the Anglo and Dano-

here inserted in the 'Historia Ingulphi Croylandensis'; which had been before given incompletely, and without the laws, by H. Savile.

'Leges Anglo-Saxonice ecclesiasticæ et civiles. Accedunt leges Edvardi Latinæ, Gulielmi Conquestoris Gallo-Normannicæ, et Henrici I. Latinæ. . . . ed. David. Wilkins. Londini: typis Guil. Bowyer, M.DCC.XXI, fol., p. 29. In Latin and Anglo-Norman.

'Sancti Anselmi ex Beccensi abbate Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi Opera: nec non Eadmeri monachi Cantuariensis historia novorum et alia opuscula: labore ac studio D. Gabrielis Gerberon. Lutetiæ Parisiorum, M.DCC.XXI, fol., second part, p. 116. The laws of William the Conqueror are here given in 'Johannis Seldeni in Eadmerum notæ.' They are in Norman, with the Latin translation of Selden, and another version by Du Cange, which M. de Roquefort ('Biographie Universelle') does not cite among his works.

The Laws of William the Conqueror, in Latin and Norman, are also found col. 1640, 1641-1654, and 1655 of 'Joannis Seldeni jurisconsulti opera omnia tam edita quam inedita,' vol. II, tom. II.; the edition by Wilkins, London, M.DCC.XXVI, four parts, in folio.

'Anciennes Lois des François, ou Additions aux Remarques sur les Coûtumes Angloises, recueillies par Litleton; par M. David Houïard. A Rouen, de l'imprimerie de Richard Lallemand,' M.DCC.LXVI, 2 vols., 4to., t. II., p. 76.

'The Laws of William the Conqueror, with notes and references, etc.; translated into English, with occasional notes. By Robert Kelham, of Lincoln's Inn, London, printed for Edward Brooke,' M.DCC.LXXIX, 8vo.

'Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen . . . herausgegeben von Dr. Reinhold Schmid. Erster Theil. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus, 1832, 8vo., pp. 174-183. The Norman in one column, and a German translation in the other.

It is wonderful enough that in the 'Biographie Universelle,' article 'Guillaume-le-Conquérant,' by M. Nicolle, there should be no mention of these Laws.

[This code of laws is also published in the 'Ancient Laws and Institutes of England' (Record Commission), 1841, but it is well to note here that Mr. Freeman says of them 'The code of laws which bears William's name, but which is assuredly none of his enacting, is in all but a very few points a mere confirmation of the old English laws.'—Freeman's 'Norman Conquest,' v., 372; and see the appendix in vol. v., pp. 868-871, on 'the alleged laws of William and Henry I.']

Saxon cycles had escaped the scythe of Time. Besides "The Lay of Havelok," which I have republished at Paris, and the "Romance of King Atla," which exists in French in the library of the late Richard Heber, and of which there is a Latin version in the collection of manuscripts which was left by Archbishop Parker to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, I knew that there was a "Romance of Horn and Rimel," in two manuscripts of the thirteenth century, the one among the Harleian MSS. (No. 527, vellum, double columns, small folio), the other belonging to my late learned friend, Mr. Francis Douce. I obtained the loan of this manuscript, and made a complete copy of it; to which I added the *variantes* of the Harleian Manuscript, which is defective at the beginning and end, but which nevertheless contains in the middle of the poem a part which is wanting in the manuscript of Mr. Douce. Afterwards I found at Cambridge a third manuscript of this work, equally defective in beginning and end; but, besides excellent readings, it furnished me the means of diminishing, if not of filling up, the lacunæ of the manuscript of Mr. Douce. This work, to which I have added the Scotch ballads on the same hero, taken from the collections of Cromek and Motherwell, is ready for the press, with the English versions from the manuscripts in the Harleian Library, in the Bodleian, in the University Library at Cambridge, and in that of the Advocates at Edinburgh.' [See Note 16.]

I had just published the "Roman de la Violette," my work on Hugh of Lincoln, and the "Roman d'Eustache le Moine," which I had enriched with a great number of historical documents* and charters taken from the British Museum, the Tower of London, and the archives of the Chapter House at Westminster, when I received from you, Monsieur le Ministre, the order to examine the manuscripts of the "Travels in the East of the Monk William de Rubruquis," whom our King Louis IX. sent, in 1253, as ambassador to the Khan of the Tartars. I transcribed the Royal MS. 14 C. XIII., which only contained the half of it. After this I went to Cambridge, where, aided by a young and learned Englishman, member of that University,† I transcribed the manuscript of Corpus Christi College, No. lxvi., which contains a complete copy of this relation. To this I added, with the assistance of the same coadjutor, the various readings of the manuscripts of the same collection, Nos. ccccvii. and

* The following is a new instance of the mention of Eustace, which came too late for my edition:

'En meisme cel seison un grant seignour q'avoit à noun Eustace le Moigne od autres grantz seignours de France voloint estre venuz en cel terre od grant poair pur eyder Lowys. Mais Hubert de Burgh et lez v. portz od viij. nefes soulement lez encountèrent en la mère et lez assaillèrent egrement, si lez conquistrent, et couperent lez testez Eustas le Moygne, et pristrent dez grantz seignours de France et lez mistrent en prisoun.' Scala Chron. MS. Corp. Chr. Coll. Camb. fol. 186, v^o.

† Mr. Thomas Wright, B.A. of Trinity College.

clxxi., of which the one is incomplete, like the manuscript of London, and that of Lord Lumley, which was published by Hakluyt. Our work was afterwards, with your authorization, Monsieur le Ministre, offered, through the learned M. de Larenaudière, to the Society of Geography of Paris, who immediately ordered it to be printed in one of the volumes of its *Mémoires*. Moreover, the society placed at our disposal the manuscript of Vossius, preserved at Leyden, of which we shall give the *variantes*.^{*} We shall place at the end of our edition of the relation of W. de Rubruquis that of the monk Sawulf,[†] and the whole of the "Voyage to the Holy Land" of Bernard the Wise, which Mabillon has already published from a manuscript at Reims, that contained but the half, and afterwards it will be followed by the relation of John du Plan Carpin. [See Note 17.]

I had an opportunity of examining, in the library of Trinity College, a superb manuscript of the twelfth century,[‡] which contains a triple version—Latin, Anglo-Saxon, and French—of the Psalter. I found that the latter was the same as that which is contained in the celebrated manuscript known as the "Manuscript of Carbie." I found also in the same library a manuscript of the "Romance of Roncevaux,"[§] but I thought it too modern to merit transcribing. I also confined myself to taking a note of the manuscript O. 2, 14, of the same college, which contained a French metrical translation of the sermons of Maurice de Sully, Bishop of Paris—a translation unknown to the learned compilers of the "Histoire Littéraire de la France";^{||} and I also took notes of the French songs of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk; of the "Riote du Monde"; of the "Roman de toute Chevalerie," by Thomas of Kent;[¶] of the French and English Grammar of Walter de Biblesworth;^{**} and of a collection of Contes Dévots in French verse of the thirteenth century.

In my researches in the public library of the university, I met with

^{*} Mr. T. Wright informs me that he has hopes of obtaining the various readings of another manuscript, belonging to Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., of Middle Hill, Worcestershire.

[†] From the manuscript CXI. of Corpus Christi College, vellum, 12th century, p. 37. The other manuscripts of this college which excited my interest are, the manuscript No. L. which is of vellum, and of the twelfth century. It contains the 'Roman du Brut,' by Wace; the 'Romanz de un chivaler e de sa dame e de un clerk;' 'L'Estorie de Syres Amis e Amilurs;' 'l'Estorie des iiij sœurs;' the 'Romanz de Gui de Warwyk.' The manuscript XCI. of the fourteenth century, on vellum, contains the 'Hystoires des seigneurs de Gaures,' of which a short analysis is given in the catalogue by Nasmith, page 61. The author says that it was first written in Greek, then translated into Latin, thence into Flemish, and lastly into French, the last day of March, 1356. I also took a copy of an alphabetical collection of the 'Proverbes de Fraunce,' manuscript CCCCL., page 252.

[‡] R. 17, 1.

[§] R. 3, 32, paper, sixteenth century.

^{||} See vol. xv., pp. 149-158.

[¶] O. 9, 34, Trinity College.

^{**} O. 2, 21, Trinity College.

the fragment of the "Romance of Horn,"* of which I have already, Monsieur le Ministre, had the honour to speak; "Le Romanz du reis Yder,"† which belongs to the cycle of the round table; and "La Estoire de Saint Ædward le rei,"‡ translated from the Latin into French rhymes of the twelfth or thirteenth century. I extracted from it the part relating to the battle of Hastings and the conquest of England, which I have printed in a collection which I shall have the honour to describe to you presently.

On my return to London I made a careful search after a manuscript of a history of Lisieux, composed by a monk named Picard, a volume which M. l'Abbé de la Rue asserts that he saw in the British Museum, but I could not succeed in finding it. At the same time I learnt with grief that the manuscript which contained the chronicle of Frodoard was burnt, with so many others, in the fire which, on the 3rd of November, 1731, injured the Cottonian Library while it was deposited at Westminster. As all the copies of this chronicle which we possess in France begin with the year 919, although originally it contained forty-two years more, as Frodoard began his recital with the year 877, it would have been a matter of great interest to know at what year this manuscript began.

During the time while I continued the transcription of the chronicle of Benoît de Sainte-More, I took a copy of the "Treytiz que moun sire Gauter de Bibelesworthe fist à ma dame Dyonisie de Mounchensy pur aprise de Langwage,"§ and of the Harleian manuscript 4334 (vel. of the end of the twelfth century), which contains a long fragment of the "*Romance*" of Gérard de Roussillon, in the langue d'oïl, and of a part of the Burneau manuscript 553, which contains "Patriarchæ Hierosolymitani Epistola ad Innocentium Papam III. de statu Terræ Sanctæ." I examined also the Cottonian manuscript, Claudius, B. ix. (2 col. vel. of fifteenth century), which contains "prima pars chronicorum Helinandi monachi ordinis Cisterciensis," which is not contained in the manuscripts of these chronicles preserved in France; and I collated, with Mr. William Henry Black, the manuscripts of the life of Merlin, composed in Latin verse in the twelfth century by the famous Geoffrey of Monmouth.|| I collected, also, materials for the historical collection on William the Conqueror and his sons, which I shall now have the honour of describing to you.

This collection, which you have allowed me to publish at Rouen

* Manuscript Ff. 6, 17.

† MS. Ee. 4, 26.

‡ Ee. 3, 59.

§ Manuscript Arundel, British Museum, No. 220. The same work is also found in the Harleian Manuscripts 490 and 740; and a fragment, half effaced, is contained in the Cottonian Manuscript, Vespas. A. VI. fol., 60, v°. It is not mentioned in the catalogue. See page 434, col. 2.

|| It forms part of a monograph upon Merlin, which is in the press at Paris, at the expense of the learned and generous M. de Larenaudière, and which will be published by the bookseller Silvestre.

under your auspices, will form two volumes 8vo., of which the first, which is ready for publication, will contain, 1st, half the Anglo-Norman metrical chronicle of Geoffrey Gaimar,* a poet of the twelfth century; 2nd, a part of the life of St. Edward already mentioned; 3rd, the continuation of Wace's Brut, by an anonymous poet of the thirteenth century; 4th, a part of the chronicle of Peter de Langtoft, Canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and a rhymer of the fourteenth century; 5th, a considerable portion of the chronicle of Benoît de Sainte-More; 6th, the dit de Guillaume d'Angleterre, by Chrestien de Troyes. The second volume will contain, 1st, the Latin life of Hereward, edited from a manuscript at Cambridge, with introduction and notes, by Mr. Thomas Wright; 2nd, the Latin life of Earl Waltheof and of Judith his wife, from a manuscript of the public library of Douai; 3rd, a Latin poem by one Guido on the battle of Hastings, published from a unique manuscript in the public library of Brussels; 4th, the Latin life of Harold, the last of the Anglo-Saxon kings, which I have transcribed from a manuscript formerly belonging to Waltham Abbey, in the county of Essex, where Harold, its founder and benefactor, was buried, which manuscript now belongs to the Harleian Library; 5th, notes, a double glossary, and index. [See Note 18.]

As from time to time, Monsieur le Ministre, the Museum is closed for a week or two, I employed this time in making researches into other public or private libraries. On one of these occasions I examined, in the library of the palace of Lambeth, which belongs to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, an old and incomplete Anglo-Norman poem on the conquest of Ireland by Henry II.† I immediately, with the permission of the learned prelate to whom it belongs, transcribed it, and I have put it in the press in London, where it will be published by William Pickering. [See Note 19.]

I pass in silence researches undertaken with the object of clearing certain points, on which, for want of documents, the learned were not agreed, to the journey which I made to Oxford to labour in the libraries of the colleges of that university, and more particularly in the Bodleian.

This, Monsieur le Ministre, was in the beginning of July, 1835. I began my labours by transcribing the "Song of Roland, or the Romance of Roncevaux," which is contained in the manuscript Digby, of the twelfth century, No. 23. I recognised this version as that of which we have later remains in the manuscript of the royal library

* The first part, which treats of the Anglo-Saxon kings, has been printed by Mr. H. Petrie, keeper of the archives of the Tower of London, and will appear in his first volume of the great collection of the English historians, edited from the manuscripts of the British Museum, the College of Arms, and of the cathedral libraries of Durham and Lincoln.

† Manuscript of Lambeth, No. 596. See on the work which it contains, "Notes to the Second and Third Books of the History of King Henry the Second," etc., by George Lord Lyttelton. The second edit. Lond. 1767, 4to., p. 270.

at Paris, No. 7227⁵, in which about 1500 verses of the beginning are wanting; in that of M. Bourdillon, formerly belonging to M. le Comte Garnier, peer of France;* in a manuscript of the library of the town of Lyons; and in that of the library of Trinity College, which I have already had the honour to mention to you. I also remarked with astonishment that nearly all the couplets of this poem, which are in assonante rhyme, often rude, end with the word *aoi*. I said to myself, and I still say, may not this be a manner of *hourra*, or cry of battle? It is a curious question, which perhaps I shall have the good fortune to solve in my introduction to this poem, which, with your authorization, Monsieur le Ministre, I have just put in the press at Paris, to be published by the bookseller Silvestre.

I afterwards transcribed an Icelandic ballad upon Tristan, which will appear in my collection; a part of the "Romance of Gérard de Roussillon,† and some other pieces, which it would be too long to mention here. Then leaving, though with regret, the Bodleian library, I examined those of the colleges of Oxford. The only thing of importance which I found is a manuscript of vellum, of the fourteenth century, containing a complete copy of the travels in the East of the French monk Bernard the Wise,‡ of which I have already had the honour of speaking, when mentioning our edition of William de Rubruquis.

Need I mention here, Monsieur le Ministre, that (desirous of furnishing to my countrymen, who might wish to study the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic, a special bibliography which might guide their first steps) I have composed, with Mr. John Kemble, a catalogue of all the printed works in Anglo-Saxon and Gothic, which I have been able to find? Permit me to add that this catalogue, which I have reason to think as complete as possible, is now, with your authorization, in the press at Paris, to be published also by Silvestre. [See Note 20.]

I think it right that I should indicate to you two works, whose importance cannot be doubted, but of which I was unable, for want of time, to take copies. I allude to a Latin chronicle of occurrences in France from 683 to 820; and more particularly to a poem in Anglo-Norman verses, of twelve syllables, composed by Jordan Fantome, a trouvère of the twelfth century, on the war which Henry the Younger raised against his father Henry II. of England; two manuscripts which are preserved in the library of the cathedral of Durham.§ I was equally unable to visit Lincoln, where are also

* There is a modern copy of it in the royal library, Supplement Français, 254²¹, 4to. paper.

† Canonici Manuscripti, No. 94, oblong folio, vel., 13th century, of 173 folios, the writing of about 1200.

‡ Manuscript of Lincoln College, 29, 4to.

§ 'Codicum manuscriptorum ecclesiæ cathedralis Dunelmensis catalogus classicus, descriptus à Thoma Rud' (edid. J. Raine). Dunelmie: excudebat F. Humble, etc., 1825, fol. P. 300, manuscript C. IV. 15, 4to. Chronica Pipini,

preserved some curious manuscripts in the Anglo-Norman language ; among others, a copy of the chronicle of Geoffrey Gaimar, which has been already mentioned in this report. Another will be more fortunate than I, and will, I sincerely hope, soon publish the work of Jordan Fantome. May the editor be a Frenchman !* [See Note 21.]

Account of London Libraries.

[1816, *Part II.*, pp. 213-216.]

An Account of the several Libraries, public and private, in and about London, for the satisfaction of the Curious, whether Natives or Foreigners (HARL. MSS., 5900). [See Note 22.]

Having been abroad and seen the several cities and universities of Holland, and the French having given large accounts of their libraries at Paris, hath put me upon this subject, to give an account in print of our public and private libraries. Nothing of this nature having been attempted here in England, only the two Universities, the Bodleian Library, and the Catalogue of MSS. in colleges and cathedral churches, and those in private hands that would communicate them, I thought fit to inform the world that in London and Westminster are not only abundance of rare printed books and MSS., but antiquities—as statues, medals, paintings, and many other curiosities, both in art and nature, which may vie with any city in Europe, Rome excepted. We are not addicted to extol our own country, as the French do ; but we ought to let foreigners know the vast quantities we have of this nature.

I shall not trouble the reader with an account of such great abundance we have of good books, and how well the Conventual Fryeries and Abbeys were furnished with them before the Reformation.

First, in the Tower of London.—Those in Wakefield Tower deserve a critical inspection, especially since they are new modellized and have new cases. Those also in the White Tower contain vast number of records relating to monasteries, etc., several letters of Emperors, Kings, and Princes, Dukes, etc., in several parts, as Tartary, Barbary, Spain, France, Italy, etc., to our Kings in England,

consisting of 27 leaves. M. Rud believes it to be inedited. The writing of the 12th century. P. 311, manuscript C. IV. 27, 4to. The Brut of Wace ; Gaimar's History of the Anglo-Saxon kings ; and, folios 138 to 165, the Chronicle of Jordan Fantome. P. 312, manuscript C. IV. 27⁶. The 'Roman d'Alexandre,' 14th century.

* I ought to have terminated my report in addressing my thanks to Sir Frederick Madden, assistant keeper of the manuscripts of the British Museum ; to Messrs. Antonio Panizzi, Thomas Wright, Joseph Stevenson, O'Gilvie, H. J. Rose, J. Holmes, Young, Thomas Duffus Hardy, W. Pickering, Petrie, W. Whewell ; to the Rev. Drs. Lamb, Buckland, and Bandinel ; and to Messrs. W. Cureton, Jacobson, Calcott ; who furnished me with the means of continuing my labours, and who introduced me into all the public and private literary depôts which I desired to search.

which are and will be in such order as to be very serviceable to the curious ; the building itself, which was a chapel of the Palace, is built after a rare and uncommon manner, and by the Queen's generosity in time will be both useful and ornamental. [See Note 23.]

For the Records at Westminster, there are, first, those in the Exchequer, in the custody of the Lord Treasurer. There are those two most antient books of Records of England, made in William the Conqueror's time, called Domesday-Book, one in quarto, containing the survey of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk ; the other in folio, being all the shires in England, from Cornwall to the River Tyne. This is well worth the seeing. There are also other antient and valuable records. See "Powell's Repertory of Records," 4to., printed in 1631. [See Note 24.]

The Parliament Rolls are kept in a stone tower in the Old Palace Yard.

The Papers of State, from the beginning of Henry VIII. to this time, are kept over the gate that goes to the Cock-pit, and is called the Paper Office ; it was built by Henry VIII., and is one of the best pieces of work in Europe for flint. It is reported Hans Holbein was the architect. [See Note 25.]

Sir Robert Cotton's Library, founded by himself, and by many called the English Vatican, the storehouse to which all our antiquaries and historians have had recourse, to the great improvement of their performances. It is well furnisht with antient MSS., both in divinity and history, especially English history, as also many antient Saxon MSS., charters, coins of gold, silver, and copper ; and in the drawer are many rare pieces of Roman antiquities not mentioned in the catalogue, as brass images, fibulas, lamps, rings, seals, weapons, and a great many other rarities taken notice of by few. Many old relicks that belonged to monasteries in England at their dissolution, particularly one shown for the head of a griffin, with a silver loop ; that altar-piece of old painting that belonged to the monastery of Great St. Bartholomew in London ; the pictures of some of the Kings of England at length on board, the oldest that are to be seen ; and in a large book are several noble designs for Interviews (*sic*) in the time of Henry VIII. I shall not treat of the excellency of these MSS., either for antiquity, beauty, and rich illuminations, curious writing, etc., but leave it for more able performers, such as the ingenious Mr. Humphrey Wanley : when the world thinks fit to give encouragement, it is not to be doubted but he would exhibit this our Cotton Library as nobly as Lambesius has done the Emperor's at Vienna. The ancient Genesis there is worthy taking notice of in particular : it is one of the rarest MSS. in the world, and perhaps as old as any ; it is in Greek capitals, with figures, and well deserves the observation of the curious. The house where these rare jewels are kept is the remaining part of the palace of our St. Edward the

King, and is one of the oldest buildings of those times now to be seen. [See Note 26.]

In the great Cloyster of the Abbey of Westminster, in a well-furnisht library, considering the time when it was erected, by Dr. Williams, Dean of Westminster and Bishop of Lincoln, who was a great promoter of learning. He purchased the books of the heirs of one Baker of Highgate. He founded it for public use, every day in Term time, from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 4. The MSS. are kept in the inner part, though now many of them are consumed by a late fire. There I saw the rare book of the Rites and Ceremonies of the Coronation of our Kings. There is a manuscript catalogue in the library. [See *post*, pp. 116-123.]

St. James's Library, founded by Henry VIII., well furnished with curious MSS., collected by Jo. Leland, and others, at the dissolution of the abbeys. There are books in all languages, and all sorts of printed books, well worthy any man's seeing. There is great variety of the first printed books, both in vellum and paper in all volumes. The catalogue of the MSS. is printed in the General Catalogue of the MSS. in England. This library was first founded for the use of the princes of the blood, and so continues. But our Kings had not only their books kept here, but had studies and libraries at several palaces—Whitehall, Hampton Court, Nonsuch, Windsor, Oatland, Greenwich, etc. But this at St. James's was the chiefest, and hath been much made use of by learned men. He that can obtain the sight of it will be extremely pleased with the keeping of this library. It would much redound to the honour of England if all learned foreigners did see it when they come hither. [See Note 27.]

Prince Henry caused a piece of ground near Leicester Fields to be walled in for the exercise of arms, which he much delighted in; a house was built at one end for an armory, and a well-furnisht library of all such books as related to arms, chivalry, military affairs, encamping, fortification, etc., the best that could be got in the kind in all languages, at the charge of the Prince, who had a particular learned man for a librarian, whose name I have forgot. It was called the Artillery Ground, and remained till the Restoration of King Charles II.; and then it fell into the hands of the Lord Gerrard, who let the ground out to build on.

In the churchyard of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the then incumbent, Dr. Tenison, built a noble structure extremely well contrived for the placing of books and the lights. It was begun and finished in the year 1683, at the said Doctor's charge, now Archbishop of Canterbury, and by him furnished with the best modern books in all faculties, perhaps the best of its kind in England. The studios of all parts may have free access there to study, giving their names and places of abode to his grace. [See Note 28.]

At Lambeth Palace, over the Cloysters, is a well-furnisht library.

The oldest books there I find to have belonged to the Lord Dudley, Earl of Leicester. From time to time they have been augmented by several archbishops. It was a great loss to have it deprived of Archbishop Sheldon's, the best in England in its kind, for missals, breviaries, psalters, primers, etc., relating to the service of the Church. So also of Archbishop Sancroft's. In another apartment for MSS. only are those belonging to the see of Canterbury, and those that were Lord Cary's, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, many of them relating to the history of that kingdom. [See Note 29.]

Gray's Inn hath a library for the use of the society and students of the house, mostly consisting of books relating to the law and history; first founded by the Lord Verulam. [See Note 30.]

Lincoln's Inn hath a good library of the law, much augmented by the addition of the Lord Chief Justice Hale's, who gave it by will to the society. They are an admirable collection, relating to the laws of this nation; many of them are MSS. of his own handwriting. [See Note 31.]

In the Middle Temple is a considerable library for common and civil law, English historians, etc. Constant attendance is given there at studying hours; Wa. Williams, Esq., is the present librarian. Sir Creswell Leving printed a catalogue thereof, but would not suffer it to be made public, printing but a very few, which he gave to his friends. [See Note 32.]

In Guildhall, in the City, is the Treasury of their Records, Charters, Laws, Privileges, Acts of Common Council, etc. Their paper books in the Chamberlain's office are very antient; those for the most part are in the keeping of the City Town Clerk. There is a great variety, worthy the observation of the curious.

In the days of Edward VI., in the chapel adjoining to the Guildhall, called my Lord Maior's Chapell, was a library very well furnisht, being all MSS. Stow says the Duke of Somerset borrowed them, with a design never to return them, but furnisht his own study in his pompous house in the Strand; they were five cart-loads. Thus the City at that time had a public library; besides many others within the walls, as at Grey Fryers in Newgate Street, was a good library of MSS. to which Whittington was a benefactor. [See Note 33.]

The White Fryers spared for no cost for books, and so their collection must be great and good; and Bale, one of their fraternity, said there was no book to be sold but they had their emissaries to procure it for them; and indeed the Carmelites ingrossed all they could lay their hands on, and I believe other orders did the same; so that a layman, though he were both able and willing to purchase, had but few fell into his hands; so that books and learning were only to be found in monasteries.

Sion College was founded by the will of Thomas White, Vicar of St. Dunstan in the West, for the use of divines and others in and

about London. They are a body corporate, by charter, 1630. Great part of the books were destroyed in the fire in 1666; some of them were saved by the industry of the librarian, John Spencer; and since that rebuilt, and the library furnished with many good books by the Viscountess Campton, 1643, Lord Berkeley, and John Lawson, M.D., of late, and is an object well deserving of pious benefactors that are lovers of learning, it being a place very conveniently situated out of the noise of coaches, carts, and waggons, and the only public library within the walls of the City of London; a large, convenient, spacious room, capable of containing many thousands of volumes; and it were to be wisht there were made a compleat collection of Bibles, especially in the English tongue; as also of our Latin and English historians; for persons generally give to public libraries books of shew only and of no value, such as they do not know how to dispose of. [See Note 34.]

We have some other small libraries within the walls of the City, one founded by Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's School, for the use of the scholars there, since rebuilt by the Company of Mercers. They had many good books, both MSS. and printed, in grammatical, in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and which filled their library; but they were destroyed in the late dreadfull fire, with those of the upper master's, Mr. Cromleholme, which was an excellent collection of the best editions of the classics, printed by Aldus, Junti, Gryphius, Stephens, Elzevirs, etc., neatly bound, and at the time were the best private one in and about London. The loss of them shortened his days, for he spared no cost to procure them from all parts of Europe. Since, the library hath been furnisht with all sorts of lexicons, dictionaries, and grammars, in Hebrew, Chaldie, Greek, and Latin, for the use of the upper school.

[1816, *Part II.*, pp. 317-319.]

From the collections of Mr. John Bagford,* concerning the History of Printing, in the British Museum.

The Heralds' Office hath a good collection of books relating to heraldry, arms, ceremonies, as coronations, marriages, funerals, christenings, etc., visitations of several counties in England. During the late Civil War they lost many of their best books, which fell into the hands of some that should have had the honour and justice to have returned them. They have been supplied by some choice MSS. that were the Earl of Arundel's by the Duke of Norfolk. They had an antient Nennius on vellum, a Robert of Gloucester, an old rhymmer who flourished in the reign of Henry II. It is a chronicle of England from its first inhabiting to his time, and is the only ancient copy of it in England. It were to be wished they had all the French,

* This Mr. John Bagford, with Mr. Taiman and Mr. Wanley, began the present Antiquarian Society in 1707.

Italian, Spanish, German, and Flemish books on the like subject. The books are kept in cases or cupboards with shutters, and locked up very neat. Particular persons also belonging to the office have good collections relating to their faculty. There is a catalogue put out by Thomas Gore, Esq., of all the books of heraldry; printed at Oxford, 4to., 1674.

In the Prerogative Office is a large collection of books, written on vellum, containing the wills of our ancestors, with calendars for the ready finding of names.

In the Commons the bishops' registers are each kept in their peculiar office.

Parish churches have their registers of burials, christenings, and marriages; and in the hall of each company are registers of those they bind and make free—their masters, wardens, etc.; and charters granted to them by several kings and queens.

It is to be supposed that there are several records, books, and charters of the office of the hospital of the Charter-House, by what Mr. Hearne mentions in his account of its foundation.

Christ's Hospital, formerly the Grey Friars, hath a neat library for the use of the masters and scholars; besides their collection of mathematical instruments, maps, globes, ships with all their rigging, for the instruction of lads designed for the sea; and in their counting-house is the picture of Edward VI., their founder, done by the famous Holbein; and in their great hall is a noble representation of James II. on his throne, with a great many of the nobility, Privy Councillors, the Chancellor, Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the Governors and other officers of the house, the boys and girls on their knees, etc., done all after the life by the famous Signor Verrio; a very curious piece.

Both Merchant Taylors' and Mercers' Chapel School have libraries, as well as St. Paul's School.

Gresham College has a noble library, but it belongs not to the foundation as a college, but to the Fellows of the Royal Society. These books, for the most part, were collected by the noble and learned antiquary, the Earl of Arundel; and most of them (I mean the MSS.) were collected by him in Germany, when he was ambassador to the court of Vienna; the journal whereof is written by one Crown, of his own retinue, but imperfectly. In this expedition he bought up all the valuable books, statues, medals, pictures, and some libraries, and some pieces of the remains of that at Heidelberg. I had once a catalogue in manuscript of all the curious MSS. and printed books collected by him in Germany, besides what was presented to him by the Duke of Saxony, being a collection of the draughts of his medals, gold, silver, and copper, drawn by hand, and curiously performed in costly volumes, with rare antique MSS. on several subjects; and, if I mistake not, there is an antient MS. of

Vitruvius, seldom seen in catalogues. This library was presented them by the Duke of Norfolk, and if a catalogue were taken of it agreeable to its merit, it would outshine many in Europe. In the year 1687 Mr. Marmaduke Foster took a catalogue of it, and indeed no man fitter with respect to the printed books, and he took great pains in it; but before it was printed they thought fit to have it contracted, which was done by one who knew little of the matter, so that we have not Mr. Foster's catalogue; but he was deficient in the knowledge of ancient MSS., as appears by two Irish MSS., which he says were in the Pict language in an account of those two MSS. I often visited him whilst he took a catalogue, to stick on each press, containing the books there; and I took the opportunity to turn over many of them, and found they deserved a better catalogue. They are MSS. intermixed with printed books, and the MSS. are alone in the general catalogue printed at Oxford; but neither has done them justice. I am the more earnest in this point, because it is not my opinion only, but of those far superior to me in judgment. We see that in France, Italy, and Germany they extol and magnify many trivial collections; and if we had encouragement given us here, we have as noble collections, and might find as able pens to illustrate them. What rare books in noble collections are, as it were, imprisoned by the capricious humours of many ill-natured persons, like the dog and ox in *Æsop*! It is very detrimental to the honour of the nation, as well as injurious to learning here, for persons to have rare and useful books in their possession, not to exhibit catalogues of them to the world, and to permit the curious to have access unto them. Gresham College Library is in a spacious gallery on the right hand of the quadrangle, in convenient cases on each side, and is to be seen by any curious inquirer.

In the Physicians' College in Warwick Lane is a fine collection of books, relating not only to their own profession, but divinity, history, etc. [See Note 35.]

In Austin Friars, in the remaining part of the Conventual Church, now made use of by the Dutch and Flemish, first allowed in the reign of Edward VI., at the entrance, over the door, is their library, containing a great many books in divinity, controversies, etc.; also many original letters in MS. of the first reformers. Most of their books are in the Dutch language. The commandments at the altar are said to be performed by Sir Peter Paul Rubens.

The French Church, situated in Threadneedle Street, is mentioned by Minsheu for subscribing to his dictionary; but this was before the dreadful conflagration, and what collections they have made since I know not.

There is another French congregation that have a church allowed them in the Savoy, which have a library for the use of their ministry.

The Swedes have a church in Trinity Lane, and a good collection of books there.

The Jews, in their newly-erected synagogue near Duke's Place, have a collection of books relating to the ceremonial of their worship, the Talmud, and other Rabbinical learning. There are their rolls, whereon the Pentateuch is written on fine calves' leather. This, though a fine building, is not comparable to that at Amsterdam. [See Note 36.]

The Quakers have been some years collecting a library, but where erected I have not heard. [See Note 37.]

The Baptists, at their meeting in Barbican, have a library.

At Mile End is a library curiously chosen, erected by a person that spared for no cost ; it is for the use of..... [Qu. whom ?]

At Dulwich College, erected by one Alleyn, who formerly had been a strolling player, is a library, having a collection of plays given by one Cartwright, bred a bookseller, and afterwards turned player ; he kept a shop at the end of Turnstile Alley, which was first designed for a 'Change for vending Welsh flannels, friezes, etc., as may be seen by the left side going from Lincoln Inn Fields ; the house, being now divided, remains still turned with arches. Cartwright was an excellent actor, and in his latter days gave them not only plays, but many good pictures, and intended to have been a further benefactor with money, and been buried there, but was prevented by a turbulent woman. There is a fine view of London, taken by John Norden in 1603 ; at the bottom is the Lord Major's Show. I could never see another. [See Note 38.]

There being so many able and wealthy men of the Company of Stationers, it were to be wished they would erect a library in their Hall, which is so near the grand passage of the City ; and it would redound much to their honour, having got their estates by learning. This would soon be done if everyone of that numerous society would give but one book of a sort ; in five years it would be a good library ; and half a dozen of all the pamphlets that come out weekly, for the use of such as wanted them, and would present bound books for them, but still to keep one for the use of the library. One Mr. Tomlinson, with great pains and care made such a collection from 1641 to 1660 ; and King Charles I., wanting a particular pamphlet, and hearing Tomlinson had it, took coach and went to his house in St. Paul's Church Yard, to read it there, and would not borrow it, but gave him £10. There are several hundred volumes, bound uniform in folio, quarto, and octavo, so well digested that a single sheet may be readily found by the catalogue, which was taken by Mr. Foster, and is twelve vols. in folio. This collection deserves to be publicly repositied.*

* It is now, by the munificence of his present Majesty, repositied in the British Museum.

The Apothecaries not long since had a design to collect all sorts of dispensaries and books relating to botanicks, as herbals, etc.

The Barber-Surgeons have collected such books as relate to anatomy at their Hall in Monkwell Street. There is also that admirable piece of Henry VIII. sitting on his throne, and giving the Master and Wardens their charter, painted by the famous Hans Holbein.

Libraries in Private Hands.

[1816, *Part II.*, pp. 395-397.]

The Right Reverend the Bishop of Norwich* hath a large and most incomparable library. There are vast quantities both of printed books and MSS. in all faculties. There is a great variety of MSS., admirable both for antiquity and fair writing. A Capgrave, the finest in England: there is but one more, and that is in Bene't College Library, in Cambridge; with many others of great value, too long to insert. He hath many of the old printed books at the first beginning of printing. That at Mentz, 1460, and others printed at Rome, and several other cities in Italy, Germany, France and Holland, in 1500. Those printed in England by the first printers, at Oxford, 1469, St. Alban's, Westminster, by Caxton, Wynken de Worde, Pynson, etc., the greatest collection of any in England. Other books, printed on vellum, and curiously illuminated, so as to pass for MSS.; a fine Pliny and Livy, in 2 vols., both printed on vellum; and many such like. Abundance of exemplars of books printed by the famous printers: the Aldi, Junti, Gryphius, Vascosanus, Stephens, Elzevirs, etc. It were heartily to be wished that his lordship's catalogue were printed, for I believe it would be the best that ever appeared—I mean in England.

Dr. Hans Sloane hath a very curious collection of books in all faculties, as physick, mathematicks, the classicks, etc., in all languages; old printed books; a great number of MSS. on divers subjects, both antient and modern. He hath a most admirable collection of natural and artificial rarities, shells, insects, fossils, medals, both antient and modern, Roman and Greek antiquities, ores of several sorts, as gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and a vast many other antique rarities that had been Mr. Charleton's; so that, with what he had before, and since hath collected, he hath the greatest in England. He has books of plants of several countries. A large collection of voyages, discoveries, travels in foreign parts, in most of the European languages, not only printed, but most of them in MS. in Latin, Italian, French, Flemish, Dutch, and English; nothing having escaped him that he knew of, either here or abroad, that could be purchased. He is copiously furnished with books on all

* Dr. John Moore, afterwards Bishop of Norwich. His library was purchased by George I. and presented to Cambridge University.

curious subjects. Perhaps there is not such another collection in its kind in all Europe.*

The Earl of Carbery hath made a noble collection ; and, amongst other things, all that relate to mystical divinity.

The Earl of Kent hath spared for no cost to complete his collection of English historians, visitations, and pedigrees.

The Earl of Pembroke is very choice in books of medals, lives, the effigies of all great and learned men, kings, princes, dukes, and great generals ; with abundance of others of pomp and state.

The Lord Somers hath an admirable collection of books relating to the laws of this land and other countries, in Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish. Also our English historians, both printed and MS. A rare library in this kind.

The Earl of Sunderland hath a great collection of scarce and valuable authors in polite learning ; especially the best editions of the classicks.† He bought Mr. Hadrian Beverland's entire, a collection very choice in its kind. This, in my opinion, is the best and most expeditious way to procure a good library ; and the method taken by the old Earl of Anglesea, who bought several entire, as Oldenburgh's, etc.

The Lord Halifax's collection is noble and choice, with admirable judgment, well digested, and in good order.

There is a large and curious collection made by the late Mr. Secretary Pepys, now in the possession of Mr. Jackson, his heir, at Clapham, in Surrey. It consists of various subjects, as English history, maritime affairs, the power and constitution of the Admiralty and Sea Laws. He made a vast collection from our antient records in the Tower, and English historians, both antient and modern, relating to our naval affairs and those of other countries. Here are the finest models of ships of all rates and sorts. Ships painted by the best masters, as Velde, Backhuysen, etc., the drawing of the Royal Navy of Henry VIII. Books of musick, mathematicks, and several other subjects, all excellent in their kinds. But what he hath collected with respect to the City of London is beyond all compare, as for books, ground-plots, views, palaces, churches great houses, coronations, funerals, public shows, heads of famous men, and all that could be collected relating to London. He hath been at the charge of drawing such things as never were in print, for the illustration of that famous city, he being a native thereof. A vast collection of heads, both domestic and foreign, beyond expression. Copy-books of all the masters of Europe, Italian, French, German, Flemish, Dutch, Spanish, and English ; all digested according to their time and country, pasted on large paper, and bound up. A large book of title-pages, frontispieces, not only of the best English masters, but

* The whole of Sir Hans Sloane's Collection is in the British Museum.

† Now Lord Spencer's, at Althorp.

Italian, French, etc., which are very much improved by Mr. Jackson, his nephew, in his travels. This is not to be paralleled. There are many other excellent books and rarities. He contrived his catalogue for the easy finding any author and the various subjects, so that a single sheet may be found as soon as the largest folio. Of all the catalogues I ever saw, nothing came near it but my Lord Maitland's, taken by his own directions, having the name of the author, the place where printed, the printer's name, and date when printed. A catalogue thus taken, with an index of the author's name, must needs be of excellent use.*

The inclinations of persons are vastly different in their collecting, as particularly Lord Clarendon, mainly about the affairs of Ireland, and its government.—Mr. Wilde, formerly living in Bloomsbury; his consisted of architecture and agriculture, admirable in its kind.—A gentleman that lived in the Inner Temple had a collection consisting of books of necromancy and magic, etc., mostly MSS.—Mr. Thomas Britton, the small-coalman in Clerkenwell: his books were of chemistry, as may be seen by the catalogue printed for their sale by auction. He hath a vast collection of musick, prickt by his own hand, and esteemed of great value.

Dr. Beaumont for some years past hath collected whatever he could, relating to mystical divinity, spirits, witchcraft, and such-like subjects.

Captain Aston, for some considerable time, hath procured a large quantity of voyages, travels, etc., in most of the European languages, beside books on other subjects.

Mr. Southerby, in Hatton Garden, hath a curious collection of books, both MSS. and printed, besides his fine medals.

Several of these gentlemen have collected medals, prints, and paintings.

Mr. Serjeant-surgeon Bernard's library is very valuable for the best editions and fairest impressions of classicks, in all volumes.†

Mr. Huckle, on Tower Hill, hath been admirably curious in collecting the nicest books in Latin, Spanish, Italian, and French. His prints are fine beyond comparison, consisting of those of the first printing off. He is a critical judge of prints, drawings, and paintings.

Mr. Graham and Mr. Child are curious collectors that way.

Mr. Chicheley, Mr. Bridges, Mr. Walter Clavell, and Mr. Rawlinson, of the Temple, have curious libraries.

Captain Hatton hath a rare collection of English History.

Mr. Slaughter, of Gray's Inn, hath an admirable library.

Mr. Topham hath a complete collection of books in the Greek language, and relating to the Greek learning.

* The Pepysian Collection is at Magdalen College, Cambridge. [See Note 39.]

† See Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. iv. 104.

Dr. Goodman, Dr. Gray, Dr. Tyson, and Dr. Woodward, have been great and curious collectors ; and so have Dr. Mead and Dr. Brook.

Mr. Godwin, of *Pindar*, hath a very good library.

[1816, *Part II.*, pp. 509-510.]

Some, of late, have been curious to collect those of the Large Paper ; and not long since Mr. Bateman bought Dr. Stanley's study of books, wherein were the most of that kind that have been seen together for some years.

Mr. Wanley hath made a great progress towards collecting books relating to the Service of the Church. The several versions and impressions of the Holy Bible in English and Latin, Psalters, Primers, and Common Prayer-Books. It will soon be the best of that kind in the kingdom ; from whence in time we may expect his critical observations of the several versions of Holy Writ into English, a work that hath been attempted by some.

He hath thousands of fragments of old writings, some near 1,000 years old ; as a piece of Virgil, with figures not far beyond that in the Vatican. Other pieces, where the writing hath been scraped out, for want of vellum, to write other things on ; and I verily believe he was the first that ever made that discovery ; for some years ago, in the Bodleian Library, he showed me a MS. in Greek, that had been twice wrote on. His fragments are in divers languages, Greek, Latin Saxon, etc. I believe the like is not in Europe, and I believe no person can make better use of them ; so that if he meet with encouragement, as Mabillon had in France, we may have greater variety of specimens from him ; besides which he intends towards a Saxon Bible. This collection of his deserves a very great encomium.

You have formerly seen his specimen of antient hands, and by his alphabets you may judge of his performance. He is an excellent critick of the antiquity of all sorts of letters, Greek, Roman, Gothic, Saxon, etc., what century and country they were wrote in, the several sorts of ink in each country ; the vellum, paper, parchment they were wrote on.

The Benedictine Monks at St. James had a good library ; and the Capuchins at Somerset House.

Sir William Godolphin and his brother the Doctor have both excellent libraries.

I have mentioned these particulars for the satisfaction of a particular friend, who was of opinion that there were more books in Paris than London. But, though in their convents and public libraries they may exceed us, yet for books in private hands we exceed them ; and I am fully assured our booksellers are better assorted than those at Paris.

Mr. Bateman hath had more libraries go through his hands within this twenty years than all those at Paris put together. In that time his shop hath been the storehouse from which the learned have furnished themselves with what was rare and curious. From hence we have the happiness that few of our books go out of the kingdom ; of late years only Vossius', which were lost by the management of some conceited, ill-natured persons ; and there were many excellent Greek MSS. very antient, some in capitals, and amongst the printed books some were as valuable as some of the MSS.—Bishop Stillingfleet's printed books also went out of the kingdom. The MSS. remain here.

These, 7000 in number, were bought by the Right Hon. Secretary Harley, and that noble collection of Sir Simon D'Ewes, which is much rarer. There are abundance of ancient MSS. books, charters, etc., some in Saxon, others of great antiquity, which give great light into history. There are all J. Stow's collection ; several original leidger-book, coucher-books, and cartularies of Monasteries in this kingdom, at Bury St. Edmund's, St. Alban's, and other religious houses. This collection in some particulars exceeds any in England, and is the greatest treasury in its kind in the kingdom. There are, besides, many valuable MSS. and printed books.

Dr. Salmon hath the best collection of English folios that are to be found in any private hand : his library is a very stately room, and well situated as any I have seen ; there are 1700 folios, with quartos and octavos proportionable, books well chosen and neatly bound.

Lately the gentlemen of Doctors' Commons purchased the library of Dr. which is put into a great room next to the Hall ; and intend to collect more books to complete it. The learned Dr. Pinfold is putting them in order ; they are mostly relating to civil and canon law.

Dr. Bushby gave a collection of books in the room called the Museum at Westminster School, for the use of the scholars.

I shall conclude with observing, that books being sold by auction, and printing catalogues, has given great light to the knowledge of books. This we are beholding to the auctioneers for, such as John Dunmore, Edward Millington, Marmaduke Forster, William Cooper, John Ballard, etc. They had vast quantities of books went through their hands ; as Smith's, the Lord Anglesea's, Dr. Jacomb's, Massow's, Earl of Aylesbury's, Lord Maitland's, etc., the great stocks of Scot, Davies of Oxford, and Littlebury's. Dispersing catalogues of these much conduced to improving the learned in the knowledge of scarce and valuable books, which before stood dusty in studies, shops, and warehouses.

J. BAGFORD.

A Particular Account of the Ceremony of Opening the Radcliffe Library.

[1749, pp. 164-165.]

On Wednesday the 12th inst. his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, the Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford, Sir Walter Wagstaff Bagot, and Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Barts., and Edward Smith, Esq., Member of Parliament for the county of Leicester, trustees of the will of that most justly celebrated physician, the late Dr. Radcliffe, honoured the University of Oxford with their presence, in order to the opening of the library erected there, in pursuance of the doctor's will.

The university, on this occasion, thought proper to express their gratitude by granting (at the recommendation of the trustees) degrees in that faculty wherein Dr. Radcliffe so eminently excelled. Accordingly the solemnity began by conferring the degree of Doctor in Physick, by diploma, on the three following gentlemen, viz., Dr. Pitcairn, Dr. Conyers, and Dr. Kennedy.

At the same time the degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred by diploma upon that famous antiquarian, Brown Willis, Esq., grandson of that skilful physician Dr. Willis, and himself a considerable benefactor to the university by his writings, and a large present of Saxon and English coins.

A great number of noblemen and gentlemen took this opportunity of showing their regard to the university by their attendance on this occasion, to whom, in return, the university testified its thankfulness by conferring on Wednesday an honorary degree of Doctor in the Civil Law upon many of them, viz., the Right Hon. the Lord Harley, Sir John Philips, Bart., Sir John Shaw, Bart., Peregrine Palmer, Esq., member for the University of Oxford; Pennystone Powney, Esq., member for the county of Berks; William Drake, Esq., member for Agmondesham; John Willes, Esq., member for Banbury; and Norbone Berkley, Esq., member for the county of Gloucester; and at the same time an honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on William Bagot, Esq., gentleman commoner of Magdalen College; and also on James Gibbs, Esq., the celebrated architect of this library.

The trustees afterwards gave an entertainment to the Vice-Chancellor, heads of houses, the young noblemen, and the new-created doctors. In the evening the oratorio of "Esther" was performed in the theatre, to the satisfaction of a crowded audience.

On Thursday, the day appointed for opening the library, the Vice-Chancellor, heads of houses, young noblemen, doctors and proctors, Bachelors in Divinity, Law and Physic, and Masters of Arts, met in their respective habits at St. Mary's, and from thence went in procession to All Souls College Hall, to wait on the trustees, who returned with them in a solemn and more grand procession than has been

known for many years to the Radcliffe Library ; where his Grace the Duke of Beaufort deliver'd the key to the Vice-Chancellor for the use of the university, who returned their thanks for the same, in a short, but elegant speech. From thence they walked in the same order to the theatre, where the honorary degree of Doctor in the Civil Law was conferred on the Right Hon. the Earl of Westmorland ; the Right Hon. the Lord Visc. Burleigh, son of the Earl of Exeter ; Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart., member for New Romney ; Sir Charles Sidley, Bart., member for the town of Nottingham ; Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart., Sir Lyster Holt, Bart., Sir John Tyrrel, Bart., and John Anstis, Esq., Garter King at Arms, being presented to the same by Dr. Brookes, Regius-Professor of the Civil Law.

After their admission, William Lewis, Doctor in Physick, and student of Christ Church, made an elegant Latin oration upon the occasion of this solemnity, after which a fine piece of musick was performed, which being ended, Dr. King, principal of St. Mary's Hall, made another elegant oration. The Vice-Chancellor afterwards, in the name of the university, returned thanks to the trustees for their faithful execution of the trust reposed in them, in a very polite speech, which was succeeded by the following anthem :

"Let Thy hand be strengthened, and Thy right hand be exalted.

Let justice and judgment be the preparation of Thy seat ; mercy and truth shall go before Thy face.

Hallelujah."

And the assembly were dismissed. The Vice-Chancellor afterwards entertained the trustees, heads of houses, and new created doctors at his lodgings ; and in the evening the oratorio of 'Samson' was performed in the theatre.

On Friday morning the Vice-Chancellor, the trustees, heads of houses and doctors, met in their scarlet robes in the theatre, where an honorary degree of Doctor in the Civil Law was conferred on the Right Hon. the Lord James Manners, brother to the Duke of Rutland ; Sir Robert Burdett, Bart., member for Tamworth ; Sir Charles Chester, Bart., Sir Robert Jenkinson, Bart., the Rev. Sir Philip Hobby, Bart., Sir Richard Atkyns, Bart., Nathaniel Curson, Esq., Wrightson Munday, Esq., member for the county of Leicester ; Francis Page, Esq., James Dawkins, Esq., John Rolle Walters, Esq., George Lucy, Esq., John Moreton, Esq., member for Abingdon ; John Robinson, Esq., and William Meredith, Esq., after which the worthy and ingenious University Professor in Music, Mr. Hayes, was created a Doctor in that Faculty ; and Mr. Hodges, a gentleman commoner of Magdalen College, was admitted to an honorary Degree of Master of Arts ; and then the ceremony was concluded with the coronation anthem. In the evening the sacred oratorio was performed with great applause in the theatre.

The right hon. and worthy trustees, and the other noblemen and

gentlemen, shew'd great satisfaction in the conduct of the whole, and in the regularity and decency which appeared in the behaviour of all the scholars. The university on the other hand expressed as great joy, upon the honour they received in seeing so splendid an appearance of so many noblemen and eminent persons testifying their regard and affection to that learned body.

[1749, p. 459.]

Having seen in your last magazine a print of the Radcliffe Library, but finding no description of it, if you will be pleased to insert in your next the following particulars, which I noted down when at Oxford last summer, it may be agreeable to the public, and you will particularly oblige

Your constant reader, E. B.

Radcliffe's Library is an extraordinary grand building, the lower part forming an octagon, consisting of rustic work, piers, and arches, with handsome iron gates,* over which are placed, in a circular form, abundance of pillars, with their entablature of the Corinthian order, supporting a spacious gallery of stone, from which place there rises a dome, covered with lead, crowned with a lanthorn with a small gallery round it, and finished with a golden acorn at top. The inside is quite stately and superb: the magnificent oval geometrical staircase being wainscotted with mahogany, the doorway from which into the first story is grand, having a very fine statue of the founder over it. The floor is beautifully paved with polished marble of various colours. The ranges for the books, both of this and the second story, are Flanders oaks, as is the wainscoting, and carved in the most exquisite manner the fancy of the artist could reach, and grated with gilt wire. The dome is supported by eight piers, enriched with pilasters, and their entablature of the Ionic order, from which spring as many arches, and upon these runs all round at the foot of the dome a very grand modillion cornice, and from this hang down between the arches, tender and delicate festoons, composed of as great a variety of foliages and fruit as ever was seen in stonework; the inside of the dome is enriched with fretwork and croket-work in a very elegant manner. The whole building is constructed of everything that can render it beautiful and delightful, by being interspersed with the greatest variety of carving, gilding, painting, etc.

E. B.

* We observed last month, that in this octagon are but seven iron gates, the place for the eighth being built up with stone, by which the staircase goes up; and though we viewed the whole with pleasure, not being skilled enough to assign it proper terms, E. B.'s description above is very acceptable.

Original Foundation of the Bodleian Library.

[1814, *Part I*, pp. 116-117.]

As the very interesting question respecting the presentation of books to the public libraries is likely soon to become the subject of Parliamentary discussion, permit me to refer your readers to a satisfactory account of the origin of the Bodleian Library, which (in vol. lxxx., part ii., p. 150) you have extracted from Mr. Chalmers's excellent history of that university, to which, perhaps, you may have no objection to add a short quotation from Wood's "*Annals*" (ed. Gutch, vol. ii., p. 920):

"Duke Humphrey's Library remaining desolate from the reign of Edward VI. till towards the end of Queen Elizabeth, it pleased the thrice worthy Thomas Bodley, Esq., sometime Fellow of Merton College, to restore it. At Easter, 1598, he came to Oxford, to view the place on which he bestowed his bounty. By this time [1602] there were in this place (where for many years was neither book nor student to be seen) 2,000 and above of excellent choice volumes set up and reduced into a catalogue. King James, in his Charter of Mortmain for the endowment of it, in the second year of his reign, did worthily stile and declare Sir Thomas Bodley (lately knighted by him) the *Founder* thereof. . . . So great was his zeal for obtaining more books, and for the furnishing of it in after ages, that he did not only search all places in the nation for antiquated copies, and persuade the *Society of Stationers in London*, to give a copy of every book that was printed (since confirmed by the Charters of Kings); but also searched for authors, whether public or private (so that they were of good note), in the remotest places beyond the sea."

The subject, Mr. Urban, will be somewhat further illustrated, by an extract from the Records of the Stationers' Company.

"14 Nov., 1610. Received from Oxon, by the delivery of Mr. Doctor Kinge, Dean of Christ Church, the Vice-Chancellor of Oxon, the Certificate, under the University's Seal, of an indenture (before sealed at Mr. Leak's house in Paul's Churchyard under the Common Seal, 15 Novemb. ult.) for *one book of every new copy to be given to the Public Library at Oxon*—that they appoint Sir Thomas Bodley to receive the same."

This, on the face of it, appears to have been a private transaction between Sir Thomas Bodley and the Company of Stationers, who, in return for some favour done to them by his interest at the court, complimented the munificent knight with a voluntary gift, towards the furnishing of his new library at Oxford.

From this foundation,* however, arose the following oppressive clause in a decree of the Star-chamber, July 11, 1637:

* The earliest entry of copies at Stationers' Hall is in 1585; the title only, without the delivery of any books.

"Whereas there is an agreement betwixt Sir Thomas Bodley knight, Founder of the University Library at Oxford, and the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of Stationers; (*viz.*) That one book of every sort that is new printed, or reprinted with additions, be sent to the Universitie of Oxford, for the use of the Publique Librarie there: The Court doth hereby order and declare, That every Printer shall reserve one Book new printed, or reprinted by him with additions; and shall, before any publique venting of the said Book, bring it to the Common Hall of the Companie of Stationers, and deliver it to the Officer thereof, to be sent to the Librarie at Oxford accordingly, upon paine of imprisonment, and such further order and direction therein, as to this Court, or the High Commission Court respectively, as the severall causes shall require, shall be thought fit."

Though this delivery of a single copy to the Bodleian Library, originating out of a private transaction, was now become a serious matter of obligation, it seems to have been not very punctually complied with; as the following entry will evince:

"Feb. 1, 1662-3. A Letter from the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford was presented to the Court; whereby the Vice-Chancellor reminded the Company of their Engagement and Obligation that laid upon them, to send *a copy of every Book they print* to their Public Library; complaining of the little care that hath been thereof taken for several years. That, as they desire not to take any violent course for the performance of that Obligation; so they hope the Company will prevent it, by sending such Books as are in arrear."

The tax (for such it now became) was in the meantime tripled, by an Act of 13 and 14 Car. II., which, amongst several other obnoxious clauses, directed that in future:

"Every printer should send *three copies* of every book new printed, or reprinted with additions, to the Stationers' Company, to be sent to the King's Library, and the Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, for the use of their Public Libraries."

The first entry which appears on the Stationers' Records, after the passing of this Act, is thus worded:

"Dec. 1, 1663, several Books were delivered into the Court of the Company, to be disposed of in several Libraries, *according to the Act.*"

In 1668, the Company of Stationers gave directions:

"That the Beadle do give notice to every Printer, to reserve in his custody *three* of every Book by him printed, *of the best and largest paper*, according to the Act of Parliament at Oxford in 1665."

In 1693 an order was issued, "for prosecuting all Booksellers, Printers, and others, who neglect to send in their Books for the Three Libraries."

In the following year, these oppressive statutes were wholly repealed; and it was not till the golden age of literature, in the reign of

Queen Anne, that, by an Act expressly passed "for the encouragement of learning," a grievous penalty was laid on authors, printers, and booksellers, by the delivery of *nine* copies of every book that should be entered at Stationers' Hall. Still, however, there was a choice left, at least by common usage and acceptance, to those who did not care about the protection of their copyright. Those who sent the copies, were protected by the law. Those who withheld them, submitted to the chance of having their books reprinted. And it is not a little remarkable that scarcely a single book was ever entered at Stationers' Hall by any resident member of either of the universities.

After the lapse of a century, it was reserved for the present age to add *two* more to the copies already required, and to expound the law to be obligatory on those who cared not about their copyright, as well as on those who did. And unless the legislature shall condescend to afford relief, the tax of eleven copies remains the expounded law of the land, and must be obeyed. [See Note 40.] CARADOC.

The Library of Westminster Abbey.

[1861, *Part I.*, pp. 239-244.]

The library was founded by Lord Keeper Williams (whose portrait is there) during the time he was Dean of Westminster, about 1620. The books were originally kept in one of the chapels in the Abbey, but were afterwards removed to their present quarters.

In 1644 the books are stated to have suffered from a conflagration, but whether this catastrophe took place before they were removed hither or no, cannot be ascertained. The printed books number about eleven thousand volumes, and include many valuable works. Among them are the "Complutensian Polyglott," 1515, in six vols. folio; Walton's "Polyglott," dated in 1657; several valuable Hebrew Bibles, ranging in date from 1596; various Greek and Latin Bibles, and several English ones, including Cranmer's of 1540, and the first and second editions of Parker's, or the Bishop's Bible, in 1568 and 1572. Rituals and Prayer-books, the works of the ancient Fathers, the Schoolmen, and the Reformers, are in great plenty. English theologians and English historians also abound, including the "Legenda Nova Angliæ," London, 1516, and Parker, "De Antiquitate Ecclesiæ Britannicæ," London, 1562.

In classical literature there are ample materials both for the industrious student and the curious bibliographer. Again, here is the first edition of the works of Plato, printed at Venice, in 1513; this is on vellum. A valuable book is here preserved—it is one of those printed at Oxford during the fifteenth century—"Johannes Latteburius in threnos Jeremie, Capitulis CXV., folio, Oxonii, Anno dni 1482, ultimâ die mensis Julii." From a memorandum on the first leaf of this book it appears that in 1563 it belonged to Thomas

Sackomb, who purchased it of John Avyngton, a monk, also Scholar and Bachelor of the Cathedral Church of Winchester, and afterwards Professor of Theology. Several of the books here bear the signature of William Camden, in small and neat characters; they were doubtless gifts from him.

On one of the leaves of a copy of an early printed English book, "The Dialogue of Dives and Pauper," printed by Richard Pynson in 1493, in excellent condition, is this inscription, partially defaced: "Iste liber constat . . . Banbury . . . Osneye." Under this are three shields, the centre one containing these arms, Argent, two bends, azure; the two others are alike, each one containing a device like a merchant's mark.

The signature of John Fox the martyrologist occurs on the title-page of a book entitled "Gasparis Megandri Figurini in Epistolam Pauli ad Ephesios Commentarius," Basil, 1534. Two others are on a copy of Melancthon's "Locī Communes rerum Theologicarum," 1548.

A book here preserved, entitled "Descriptio Britanniae Scotiae, Hyberniae et Orchadum, ex libro Pauli Jovii Episcopi Nucer," was once the property of Robert Glover, Portcullis Pursuivant at Arms, but afterwards passed into the possession of another proprietor, as appears by an inscription on the fly-leaf; and the second possessor has added this somewhat sarcastic remark, "Sic transit rerum proprietās."

In a copy of Ben Jonson's works, 1640, these verses are on a fly-leaf:

"Tho' cruel Death has this great Conquest made
And learned Johnson in his urn is lay'd
Nere shall his fame be in y^e tyrants pow'r
For y^e shall live when Death shall be no more."

In another part of the same book:

"Lord give me wisdom to direct my ways
I beg not Riches nor yet Length of Days.
Farewell."

In a "Daily Office for the Sick," etc., 1699, is this note:

'If this be lost and you do find, I pray you to bere so good an mind as to restore unto the seme that here below hath set her name. "H. G.'

In "Lombardica Hystoria," 1490, is this amusing note:

"Thomas Tyllie ys my name
And with my hand I cannot mend this same
He that dothe reade and not understande
Ys lyke to a blinde man led by y^e hande
Who, yf the guide be not suer and sounde
Ys lyke often tymes to ly one the grounde
Therefore good reader let theise be thy staye
And be not unmyndfull of them every daye.
For feare of fallinge as ofte doth the blinde,
And sq by false guiders the truth shall not finde,

W^{ch} greatly doth greve the blind for the tyme,
And thus craving pardone I make up my ryme.

"JOHN LEE. THOMAS TYLLYE.

"An^o Dñi 1586."

On the fly-leaf of Heylyn's "Help to English History" (London, 1670), is this short but expressive admonition :

"Exodus 20th c.
'Thou shalt not steal.'"

In a book entitled "Homeliarius Doctorum," 1494, are two interesting documents, nearly perfect, only just so much having been cut off from the edge as to destroy perhaps the last two words in each line. They are on parchment, and were pasted inside the covers, but are now disengaged from their fellows by the joint action of time and damp.

The first consists of the will of Robert Atte Wod, Alderman of Oxford, dated the 28th day of May, 1461, just thirty-three years prior to the date of the book itself. By it he bequeaths his soul to Almighty God and all the saints, and his body to be buried in the church of the Blessed Mary of Oseney, near the grave of his father; and after making gifts to various churches, he provides for a chaplain to offer up the Mass for his soul, and the soul of Cicely Herberfeld, for whom he was bound (*i.e.*, he was under obligation), in the church of St. Martin at Oxford, for four years. He also gave to Joan his wife, for her life, a tenement in the parish of St. Thomas, called Bokebynders Place; and after her death, then according to the form and effect of certain indentures between the abbot of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of Osseneya, and himself. This will was proved in the Ecclesiastical Court at Oxford.

The other document is undated, but is probably of the same period as the will. It is a petition, in English, and is remarkable for the title it assigns to the magnates of the City of London, namely, that of "sovereigns." It runs thus :

"To the Ryght honourable and gracyous lorde end worshypfull
souveraignes the Mayre and Aldremen of yis noble Citie of
London.

"Besechith full humbly your poore and perpetuell oratrice Johan
Pentrieth, widowe, late th . . . John Pentrieth, youre trewe Servaunt
and Officere, that it may please you and goode graces in . . . dera-
cion of the longe daies of theire continuance in youre service
withinne this Citee of L . . . of the gret and importable penurye
that youre sayde poore oratrice seth tyme of hir sed h . . . decesse
hath long tyme continued and abyden unto the gret peine and
hevynesse of your . . . suppliant, the which she cannot well long
tyme endure without youre goode and gracious . . . relief. To yeve

and graunt unto youre saide poore oratrice some annuell refresshament . . . gracyous almesse and goodnesse in relevynge and refresshing of hir said poverté and heu . . . for the tendre love that ye have hadde unto hir said housbond, atte reverence of almyght . . . and in wey of charite, and youre saide poore wydowe and perpetuell oratrice shall pra . . . for you hir lyl durynge," etc.

In another book, "*Homiliarum Opus*," F. Adami Sasbout, Delphii Lovanii, 1556, are two parchment deeds, which have been made use of for binding purposes. They are not so perfect as the previous specimens, but they yield some little information as to property and persons in the City of London.

By the first one John Brother, son and heir of Adam de Brother, grants to Adam de Brauncestre and another, goldsmiths, of London, and their heirs or assigns, two marks annual rent, which the same Adam and Thomas purchased of Adam Brother his (grantor's) father, issuing out of the principal messuage, and the tenement adjoining, in the parish of Saint Mary Magdalen, in Old Fish Street, near the said church. This deed is of the reign of Henry III. or Edward I. The other deed is very fragmentary. By it John de . . . rd, citizen and vintner of London, gives to Edward de Westsmethefeld, London, and Roger de Creton, certain lands, the locality of which does not appear. It is dated at "Iseldon" (Islington) 8 Edward III.

Another series of books which have not only a local, but also a great historical interest, are the books used at the coronations of the sovereigns of this realm.

The first two are histories of the solemnity; one entitled:

"The entertainment of His Most Excellent Majestie Charles II., on his passage through the City of London to his Coronation, containing an exact accompt of the whole solemnity: The Triumphall arches, and Cavalcade delineated in Sculpture; the Speeches and Impresses illustrated from antiquity. To these is added a brief narrative of His Majestie's Solemn Coronation; with his magnificent proceeding, and Royal Feast in Westminster Hall. By John Ogilby. London. Printed by Tho. Roycroft, and are to be had at the Author's house in King's Head Court within Shoe Lane. MDCLXII."

The other entitled:

"The History of the Coronation of the most High, most mighty, and most excellent Monarch, James II., by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc., and of his Royal Consort, Queen Mary: solemnized in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, in the City of Westminster, on Thursday, the 23 of April, being the Festival of St. George, in the year of our Lord 1685. With an exact account of the several

preparations in order thereunto, their Majesties' most splendid processions, and their Royal and Magnificent Feast in Westminster Hall. The whole work illustrated with Sculptures. By his Majestie's especial command. By Francis Sandford, Esqre., Lancaster Herald of Arms. In the Savoy: Printed by Thomas Newcomb, one of His Majesties Printers, 1687."

We then come to George the Third's reign. Here is a book handsomely bound in red morocco, and gilt, and the inner sides of the covers ornamented with gold and flowers. It is entitled :

"The Form and order of the service that is to be performed, and of the ceremonies that are to be observed in the Coronation of their Majesties King George III. and Queen Charlotte in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, on Tuesday the 22nd of September, 1761. London: Printed by Mark Baskett, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty, and by the assigns of Robert Baskett, 1761."

And then in their order are the books of George the Fourth, William the Fourth, and our present sovereign, the Lady Victoria ; but in this series the gradual falling off of external ornament cannot but be noticed, the last book being merely stitched in black paper covers, without any attempt at dignity.

It is stated that in the library founded by Dr. Williams, in Red-cross Street, Cripplegate, were many manuscripts, which were burnt, and among them the pompous and curious book of the ceremonies of the coronation of the kings of England.

MANUSCRIPTS.

The greater part of the manuscripts perished in the fire before spoken of, but there are a few left, and among them are some valuable specimens.

In the Harleian MS., No. 694, is contained a number of catalogues of various libraries, and among them a list of the manuscripts here, compiled apparently in the year 1672. It is entitled, "Catalogus Codd. MSS. in Bibliotheca Westmonast. An^o 1672." This contains above three hundred volumes, all of which are briefly specified. There is a good sprinkling of classical authors, the ancient Fathers of the Church, and several books which, if now in existence, would have been well worthy our attention. Among these are :

"An English new Testament with a Calender of the Epistles and Ghospells.

"An old Missall with the Roman Calender before it.

"Two other Missalls.

"A treatise how to live godlyly, Beginneth, a Treatize y^t sufficeth to each man and woman to live after if they wolen bee saved.

"A book of prayers to certaine Saints with the pictures.

"The Summary of the whole Bible collected by Wickliffe."

Next come several books on legal subjects, gavelkind, pleadings, statutes, and forms of writs ; then a curious book entitled :

"The method of preparing food, or concerning the ancient culinary art, in which are elucidated the names of the dishes had at the dinners of Coronations and Installations."

The magnificently illuminated missal or service-book, prepared in the year 1373, under the care of Nicholas Litlington, at that time abbot of this church, is in most excellent preservation, with scarcely a blemish throughout, except those owing to design.

The first volume commences with the consecration of salt for the holy water. It contains offices for the Sundays of the whole year, from Advent to the twenty-fifth after Trinity ; likewise several of the principal festivals.

The second volume contains the Mass and the service for Passion-week, at great length ; the office for the coronation of the king and queen, and that for the queen only when not crowned with the king ; the office for the royal funerals ; several offices for inferior or national saints, as Edward the Confessor, Edmund, Dunstan, Laurence, Catherine, etc.

By a proclamation in Henry VIII.'s time, renewed under Edward VI., all services, litanies, and books of prayer were ordered to be purified from all the remains of popery ; and in consequence of this, the very name of the Pope has been erased from many Missals, and in this of Litlington's the name of St. Thomas à Becket is erased from the calendar, as also the office for his festival.

There is a very curious piece of history respecting a manuscript still preserved in the library, entitled "*Flores Historiarum*, or the Chronicle of Matthew of Westminster." In some rhymes written by a monk of Westminster on the life of Henry V. (contained in Cotton MSS., Brit. Mus., Cleopatra B., and lately edited by Mr. Charles Augustus Cole in the series of *Chronicles* now being published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls), the author, after describing the bounteous gifts made by the King to the church at Westminster, mentions in particular two precious books and a sceptre which he restored to the same church :

"*Psalterium carum, sic Flores Historiarum
Restituit gratis ad Westmynstre vir pietatis.*"

There can be but little doubt that the "*Flores Historiarum*" spoken of by the chronicler is the identical volume still in the library, while there is every reason to believe that the "precious Psalter" is none other than Litlington's Missal.

We have here the ancient Chronicle of England, commonly called the "Brute;" which is a compilation from the history of Geoffrey of Monmouth. There is an abundant supply of copies of this Chronicle throughout the manuscript repositories of this country, especially at the British Museum. [See Note 41.]

Here, also, is a curious manuscript on subjects of natural history, with coloured representations of various animals, preceded by drawings of human monstrosities, and a view of Adam naming the animals.

A book which, though not in the library, is yet connected with the Abbey, demands a few passing words. In the Public Record Office, in this metropolis, is preserved a book containing the various indentures between King Henry VII. and the abbot and convent of Westminster concerning the prayers to be said for himself and family during his life, and the performances of services for their souls after their decease. These indentures are dated July 16, 1504, and they enumerate with great precision all the services which were to be held, and the various collects and psalms to be used from and after the execution of the deed. Special prayers were to be said daily in the regular services of the Abbey for the prosperity of the King and his family; there was to be a "herse" set round with a hundred tapers, which the King provided till the chapel was erected in which his tomb was to be placed, and an "Anniversary" was to be performed upon February 11. At certain of the Masses said by the chantry-monk appointed for that purpose, he was to turn his face "at the firste lavatory" to the people, and bid them pray for the King thus :

"Sirs,—I exhorte and desire you specially and devoutly of your charitie to praye for the good and prosperous estate of the Kyng oure Souverayne Lorde Kyng Henry the vijth, founder of thre masses perpetually to be sayd in this monastery, and for the prosperitie of this his reame, and for the soule of the moost excellent Princesse Elizabeth late Quene of Englande, his wif, and for the soules of their children and issue, and for the soule of the right noble Prince Edmund late Erle of Richemont, fader to oure said souverayne lorde the Kyng, and for the soules of all his other progenitours and ancestres, and all cristen soules."

This book is illuminated, and is superbly bound in velvet, and the seals of the contracting parties are inclosed in small silver skippets.

W. H. HART.

[1861, *Part I.*, pp. 479-482.]

The examples of fifteenth and sixteenth century impressed leather bindings in this library are numerous, and many of them are of very rare occurrence in other collections.

The first I would describe is the cover of a book printed at Basle in the year 1502. On one side of this volume is the representation of St. John the Baptist preaching. He is clad "in raiment of camel's hair," and is standing on a mount, behind three branches of trees tied together, resembling in shape the letter H. The people surrounding him have their hands clasped in prayer.

On the reverse side of the volume is impressed the figure of St. James, holding in the left hand a staff and wallet, and supporting with his right a youth who is suspended from a gibbet.

The legend is thus narrated by Pope Calixtus II. :

"A certain German, who with his wife and son went on a pilgrimage to St. James of Compostella, having travelled as far as Torlosa, lodged at an inn there ; and the host had a fair daughter, who, looking on the son of the pilgrim (a handsome and graceful youth), became deeply enamoured ; he being virtuous, and, moreover, on his way to a holy shrine, refused to listen to her allurements. Then she thought how she might be avenged for this slight put upon her charms, and hid in his wallet her father's drinking cup. The next morning, no sooner were they departed than the host, discovering his loss, pursued them, accused them before the judge, and the cup being found in the young man's wallet, he was condemned to be hung, and all they possessed was confiscated to the host.

"Then the afflicted parents pursued their way lamenting, and made their prayers and complaint before the altar of the blessed St. Jago ; and thirty-six days afterward, as they returned by the spot where their son hung on the gibbet, they stood beneath it weeping and lamenting.

"Then the son spoke, 'O my mother ! O my father ! do not lament for me, for I have never been in better cheer ; the blessed Apostle James is at my side sustaining me, and filling me with celestial comfort and joy.' The parents, being astonished, hastened to the judge, who at that moment was seated at table, and the mother called out, 'Our son lives !' The judge mocked at them. 'What sayest thou, good woman ? Thou art beside thyself. If thy son lives, so do those fowls in my dish.' And, lo ! scarcely had he uttered the words when the fowls [being a cock and a hen] rose up full feathered in the dish, and the cock began to crow, to the great admiration of the judge and his attendants.

"Then the judge rose up from table hastily, and called together the priests, and the lawyers, and they went in procession to the gibbet, took down the young man, and restored him to his parents, and the miraculous cock and hen were placed under the protection of the Church, where they and their posterity long flourished in testimony of this stupendous miracle."—Mrs. Jameson's "Sacred and Legendary Art," ed. 1850, p. 140.

In the chapel of St. James, four miles from Spoleto, are frescoes representing the miracles of this saint. In one compartment St. James is represented sustaining a youth who is suspended from a gibbet.* The example before you is the only instance I have seen of this saint being so represented on early bindings.

The next binding is a very beautiful example of early art, and appears to be of the same date as the volume, which was printed by Wynkin de Worde in 1511. On one side is represented, under a canopy, the figure of St. Barbara, surrounded by a floriated border, in which are introduced lions, birds, etc., and on a scroll the legend *SANCTA BARBARA ORA [PRO NOBIS]*. She is holding in her right hand a palm branch (the emblem of martyrdom), and in her left the Bible. By her side is a tower, and the ground is powdered with *fleurs-de-lis*.

The legend, as given by Mrs. Jameson,† is as follows :—

“Dioscorus, who dwelt in Heliopolis, had an only daughter named Barbara, whom he exceedingly loved. Fearful lest from her singular beauty she should be demanded in marriage and taken from him, he shut her up in a tower, and kept her secluded from the eyes of men. The virtuous Barbara in her solitude gave herself up to study and meditation; and the result of her reflection was that idols of wood and stone worshipped by her parents could not have created the stars of heaven on which she so often gazed. So she contemned these false gods, but did not as yet know the true faith.

“Now in the loneliness of her tower the fame reached her of the famous doctor and teacher Origen, who dwelt in Alexandria. She longed to know of his teaching, and wrote to him secretly. On Origen reading the letter he rejoiced, and sent to her one of his disciples disguised as a physician, who perfected her conversion, and she received baptism from him.

“Her father, who was violently opposed to the Christians, was at this time absent; but previous to his departure he had sent skilful architects to construct a bath chamber of wonderful splendour. One day St. Barbara descended to view the progress of the workmen, and seeing that they had constructed two windows, commanded them to insert a third. When her father returned he was much displeased, and said to his daughter, ‘Why hast thou done this?’ and she answered, ‘Know, my father, that through three windows doth the soul receive light—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and the three are one.’

“Then her father, being enraged, drew his sword to kill her, but she fled to the summit of the tower, and he pursued her; but by angels she was wrapped from his view and carried to a distance. A

* Mrs. Jameson's “Sacred and Legendary Art,” ed. 1850, p. 144.

† *Ibid.*, p. 292.

shepherd betraying her place of concealment, her father dragged her thence by the hair, and beat her, and confined her in a dungeon, denouncing her to the Proconsul Marcian. Her father, seeing no hope of her renouncing Christianity, carried her to a certain mountain near the city, drew his sword, and cut off her head; but as he descended the mountain there came a most fearful tempest, and fire fell upon this cruel father and consumed him."

On the reverse side is a representation of the mass of St. Gregory, who is seen officiating at the altar, surrounded by his attendant clergy; immediately over the altar is the Saviour, supported by two angels, His feet resting on a chalice.

The legend is as follows:—

"On a certain occasion when St. Gregory was officiating at the mass, one was near him who doubted the real presence; thereupon, at the prayer of the saint, a vision is suddenly revealed of the crucified Saviour Himself, who descends upon the altar, surrounded by the implements of the Passion."

Another representation of St. Barbara is impressed on the cover of Gregory's "*Decretals*," printed by Regnault in 1519. The figure of the saint is similarly treated to the example last described.

On the cover of a small book entitled "*Apparatus Latinæ Locutiones*" is impressed the representation of the wise men's offering. The Virgin is seated with the Saviour on her knee; behind her is Joseph; in front, the wise men with crowns on their heads are offering cups of various shapes. The binder's device, or merchant's mark (with the initials B.I.), is in the foreground.

Many of the bindings are impressed with the royal arms, badges, etc., and I have placed on the table several of the more remarkable specimens.

The impressed cover of a volume entitled "*Annotationes in Proverbia Salomonis*," printed by Froben, is deserving of notice. On one side is represented the Tudor rose, surrounded by the legend,—

"Hec rosa virtutis de celo missa sereno
Eternū florens Regia sceptrā feret."

On either side are two angels; above the legends are two escutcheons, the dexter charged with the arms of St. George, and the sinister with those of the City of London; on another shield at the base are the initials and merchant's mark of the binder; and on the reverse side of the cover are the arms of France and England, quarterly surmounted by a royal crown, and supported by two angels. The initials of William Bill, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Dean of Westminster, who died in 1561, and was buried in

Westminster Abbey (where there is a brass to his memory), are stamped on the covers of this volume.

On the cover of a work printed by Jehan Petit early in the sixteenth century, entitled "*Sermones de Adventu*," are represented on one side the arms of Henry VIII. (France and England quarterly), impaling 1 and 4, quarterly, Castile and Leon; 2 and 3, Aragon and Sicily; and on a point in base a pomegranate erect, slipped, proper, for Granada. The arms are supported by two angels, and surmounted by an imperial crown. On the reverse side are the royal arms (France and England only) supported by the dragon and greyhound; above the shield, which is surmounted by the imperial crown, is a rose, on either side of which are two angels with scrolls. Immediately under the arms is the portcullis, allusive to the descent of the House of Tudor from the Beaufort family.

The Tudor rose, fleur-de-lis, castle, pomegranate, and other royal badges, frequently occur on impressed bindings *temp.* sixteenth century. In the example on the table the binder's device and initials, as well as the badges above mentioned, are represented.

On the cover of a small volume printed in the year 1542, is impressed the portraiture of Charles V., Emperor of Germany. He is represented in armour, holding in his right hand the orb, and in his left the sceptre, surrounded by the legend,—

"CAROLVS V. ROMA IMP. SEMPER
AVGVST. ÆTATSVE XLII."

Above is a shield charged with the principal arms (a double-headed eagle displayed), and beneath are the two columns of Hercules, with the motto PLUS OULTRÉ.

The binder's name in full is seldom found impressed in bindings. There is, however, a very interesting example in this library, stamped on the cover of a small volume printed by Regnault in the year 1555. The following legend, viz., JOHANNES DE WOVDIX ANTWERPIE ME FECIT, surrounds a square-shaped compartment, within which is represented a lion rampant, ensigned with an imperial crown, probably intended for the arms of Flanders.

The arms of Edward IV. are impressed on the covers of a manuscript Book of Prayers. The arms, supported by two lions, are surrounded by fleurs-de-lis and hearts, and round the extreme verge is the representation of a hand, the first finger extended. It is not in the form for the act of blessing. It may have had reference to the hand on one of the sceptres of France, seeing it is associated with the fleur-de-lis. [See Note 42.]

W. H. HART.

King's Library in the British Museum.

[1834, *Part I.*, pp. 16-22.]

No monarch of England is known to have been an extensive collector of books (in the modern acceptation of the term) except George III., or, if the name of Charles I. should be added, it must be in a secondary rank, and with some uncertainty, because we have not the same evidence of his collection of books as we have of his pictures, in the catalogue which exists of them.

A royal library had, indeed, been established in the reign of Henry VII.; it was increased, as noticed by Walpole, by many presents from abroad, made to our monarchs after the restoration of learning and the invention of printing; and naturally received accessions in every subsequent reign, if it were only from the various presents by which authors desired to show their respect or to solicit patronage, as well as from the custom of making new year's gifts, which were often books. There were also added to it the entire libraries of Lord Lumley (including those of Henry, Earl of Arundel, and Archbishop Cranmer), of the celebrated Casaubon, of Sir John Morris, and the Oriental MSS. of Sir Thomas Roe.

Whilst this collection remained at St. James's Palace, the number of books amassed in each reign could have been easily distinguished, as they were classed and arranged under the names of the respective sovereigns. In 1759 King George II.* transferred the whole, by letters patent, to the then newly-formed establishment of the British Museum; the arrangement under reigns was some time after departed from, and the several royal collections interspersed with the other books obtained from Sir Hans Sloane, Major Edwards, and various other sources.

The valuable collection of manuscripts which accompanied the same royal donation may still be regarded as distinct, as they are now known by the numbers they bore when in the royal possession, and are described in a catalogue of their own, compiled by David Casley, and printed in quarto, 1734. They had, however, been kept separately from the printed books, and were at that date, together with the Cottonian MSS., deposited in the old dormitory of Westminster School.

George III., on his accession to the crown, thus found the apartments which had formerly contained the library of the Kings of England vacated by their ancient tenants. We are not informed whether he had, whilst Prince of Wales, commenced the formation of any private collection, or whether any such had been formed by his

* Queen Caroline, consort of George II., was an ardent collector of books. Her library was preserved until recently in a building adjoining the Green Park, called the Queen's Library, and latterly the Duke of York's. An interior view of the building will be found in Pyne's "Royal Residences."

father Prince Frederick ; but Sir F. A. Barnard states* that "to create an establishment so necessary and important, and to attach it to the royal residence, was one of the earliest objects which engaged his majesty's attention at the commencement of his reign ;" and he adds that the library of Joseph Smith, Esq., the British Consul at Venice, which was purchased in 1762, "became the foundation of the present Royal Library." Consul Smith's collection was already well known, from a catalogue which had been printed at Venice in 1755, to be eminently rich in the earliest editions of the classics, and in Italian literature.† Its purchase was effected for about £10,000, and it was brought direct to some apartments at the Queen's Palace, commonly called Buckingham House. Here the subsequent collections were amassed ; and here, after they had outgrown the rooms at first appropriated to them, the King erected two large additional libraries, one of which was a handsome octagon.‡ Latterly the books occupied no less than seven apartments.

At an early period his majesty appears to have placed the control of the library under the superintendence of the late Sir Frederick Augusta Barnard, who is well known to have been his natural brother. This gentleman, who survived the King,§ continued to hold the appointment of librarian until the collection was presented to the public by his late majesty ; and he was the writer of the preface to the catalogue which was printed in 1820. He states therein that one of the earliest and most zealous promoters of his majesty's views was Dr. Samuel Johnson. "His visits to the library were frequent ; during which he appeared to take pleasure in instructing youth and inexperience, by friendly advice and useful information. At one of

* Preface to Catalogue, fol. 1820.

† The Rev. Charles Godwyn to Rev. John Hutchins, Sept. 22, 1762 : "The King has just purchased a library, which contains the most valuable private collection of books to be found in Italy. They belonged to Consul Smith, who resided at Venice. Their value consists chiefly in this, that there is among them a great number of the scarce first-printed editions of the Classics. I have seen a catalogue of them, which makes a volume in 4to."—Nichols's "*Literary Anecdotes*," vol. viii., p. 230.

Consul Smith afterwards formed another valuable library, which after his death was sold in London in 1773, by Messrs. Baker and Leigh.

‡ Interior views of the octagon and the principal square room will be found in Pyne's "*Royal Residences*," published in 1817 and 1818, and similar views, on a smaller scale, form the head and tail pieces to the Preface of the Catalogue. The octagon room is still preserved in the new Palace, though the walls have been considerably altered, if not rebuilt ; the upper part is intended for a chapel, and the lower part for the kitchen.

§ He died at St. James's Palace, January 27, 1830, aged 87. He was made a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order a short time before his death, and was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies ; and for many years a Vice-President of the latter. A portrait of him, engraved in mezzotinto by S. W. Reynolds, from a picture by John Knight, was attached to those copies of the catalogue which were dispersed by himself.

these visits he was surprised by the sudden and unexpected appearance of the King ; and his majesty was pleased to enter into a long conversation with him upon the library, and various other subjects, which from recollection has been so frequently and even minutely detailed,* that it is only necessary to add that the forcible impression which such a distinguished attention left upon his mind, disposed him readily to embrace any opportunity of manifesting his zeal for the accomplishment of the plan."

However, the formation of the library does not appear to have been included among the several topics discussed at this much-celebrated interview, which it may be remarked was so highly appreciated by Johnson that it fairly lasted him his life. He did not himself seek another audience ; and the King's curiosity was satisfied.†

The first great opportunity for acquiring a large number of early-printed English books was the sale of the library of James West, Esq., President R.S., in the spring of 1773. One of the agents employed on this occasion was the late George Nicol, Esq., who continued his Majesty's bookseller to the last. Mr. Nicol told Dr. Dibdin, "with his usual pleasantry and point, that he got abused in the public papers, by Almon and others, for having purchased nearly the whole of the Caxtonian volumes in this collection for his majesty's library. It was said abroad, that a Scotchman had lavished away the King's money in buying old black-letter books." It need not be remarked that this "lavishing" was infinitely below the prices attained by the same article in the subsequent days of Roxburgh bibliomania. Dr. Dibdin adds, as a circumstance highly honourable to the King, that "his majesty, in his directions to Mr. Nicol, forbade any competition with those purchasers who wanted books of science and belles lettres for their *own professional or literary* pursuits ; thus using the powers of his purse in a manner at once merciful and wise."‡

There seems, however, some latitude required in crediting the particulars of Mr. Nicol's services at the West sale, as here stated. A priced copy of Mr. West's catalogue is in the possession of Mr. Nichols ; in which the names of the purchasers are marked, it is true in very few instances, but often enough to show, that whilst Mr. Nicol certainly purchased so much as to attract notice, he by no means monopolized all the Caxtonian books, nor, if the written memoranda are to be trusted, was he the only party by whom some of the most

* Alluding to the several accounts assembled by Boswell in his "Life of Johnson."

† The case of Jacob Bryant, whose name will presently occur in the history of the library, is remarkably different. "It is much to the honour of the King and Queen, that they both of them were his frequent visitors at Cypenham, and rejoiced in him ; the King sometimes came alone, and passed whole hours with him." Letter of Mr. George Hardinge, in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. viii., p. 531.

‡ "Bibliomania," p. 508.

important articles were purchased for the royal collection. The following are the lots against which the King's name is written :

1868. *Catholicon, Moguntiae. Joannis Bali, de Janua*, 1460. It contains the following note by Mr. West: "This book was sold at Dr. Mead's auction for £25 and purchased for the French King, who had given commission to bid £150 for the same—J. W." Mr. West's copy was purchased by the King for £35 3s. 6d. (The Willett copy sold for £60 18s.)

1909. *Lewis's Life of Caxton*, 1737, Minshull's proposals for an account of Caxton's books, and a manuscript list of the same. £1 1s.

1915. Various fragments of old Black Letter books, among which are many of the early essays in the Art of Printing. 18s.

2274. *Chaucer's Works*, first edition, stated in the catalogue to be "the only perfect copy known." One wanting three leaves is in Merton College; the Hon. T. Grenville has one nearly perfect, and Lord Spencer has another in the same condition.

It was purchased for the King at £47 15s. 6d.; and a manuscript note is added, that "Mr. West gave £15 for it in 1771."

2281. *Chaucer's Troylus and Creseyde*, printed by Caxton, £10 10s. Towneley wanting one leaf £252; resold, Duke of Marlborough, £162 15s.

2288. *The Dictes and Sayings of the Phylosophers*, translated by Earl Rivers. Caxton, 1477, £21 (Hibbert £46 4s., Towneley, £189).

2296. *The Game and Playe of Chesse*. Caxton, 1474. "Mr. Elmsley for the King, £32 os. 6d." Duke of Marlborough's sale, two leaves MS., £42.

2297. *Gower de Confessione Amantis*. Caxton, 1483 [1493]. Mr. Elmsley for the King, £9 9s. (The Roxburgh copy sold in 1812 for £336; and the Willet £315.)

3394. *Dictionary of Decisions of the Court of Session of Scotland*, 1741, £3.

3420. *Actis and Constitutionnis of Scotland*, 1566, £2 2s.

3514. *Madox's Formulare Anglicanum*, l. p. 1702. "With MS. notes by a curious and diligent man," says Mr. West. £1 1s.

4090. *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye*. Caxton, 1471. "£32 11s. Payne, for the King." (Mr. Payne made this book perfect from a copy which, though many leaves deficient, afterwards sold for £116 11s. at the Roxburgh sale in 1812, when a perfect copy sold for £1068 18s.)

Two years after, at the sale of the library of Dr. Anthony Askew, some of its finest specimens were transferred to the royal collection, among which were "*Il Teseide*,"* and "*Il Forze de Hercole*," of

* This book had been in Consul Smith's library when his catalogue was printed; but was sold by him to Dr. Askew, previously to his selling his library to the King.

Boccaccio, both printed at Ferrara in 1475, and both purchased together for £85 ; and the Editio Princeps of Florence for £17 6s. 6d. A newspaper of the day stated,* that the King had previously offered the sum of £5,000 for Dr. Askew's entire library ; but it was refused. It sold for about £4,000 ; and the cost of his majesty's purchases at the sale did not exceed £300.

In 1768, Mr. Barnard was sent to the Continent by the King, in order to make more speedy progress in the collection by personal research. On this occasion, Dr. Johnson addressed to him a letter of instructions, the rules laid down in which were subsequently "pursued with unremitting attention." This letter (which had been refused to Boswell) was first printed in 1820, in the Preface to the Catalogue, and perhaps might not improperly be inserted in this place, had it not been frequently reprinted since that date. It will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1823, or in the late edition of "Boswell," by Mr. Croker.

The dispersion of an unusual number of great libraries, both in this country and on the Continent, including the literary stores of the Jesuits, afforded frequent and advantageous opportunities of increasing the royal collection ; which was done without the purchase of any other entire library, at the moderate expense of about £2,000 annually, but continued during the period of sixty years ; for after the King's illness the allowance was not stopped, but latterly increased, on account of the Catalogue. It was no trifling encouragement for extensive works, that his majesty might always be reckoned as a subscriber for a superior copy.

"Considerable also," says Sir Frederick Barnard, were "the accessions to the library, from many who were desirous, not only of embracing an opportunity of showing their attention and zeal to promote his majesty's views, but who were also anxious to secure for the articles they highly valued, a safe and permanent asylum ; amongst whom, the venerable and learned Jacob Bryant is justly entitled to a particular distinction, as some of the books presented by him are the most rare specimens of the art of printing at its commencement in this country."

Some of the greatest curiosities (157 in number) are enumerated in Clarke's "Repertorium Bibliographicum," pp. 180-190.

Shortly after the collection was presented to the nation by King George IV., the books were counted (for the first time), when their number was found to be about 65,250, exclusive of a very large quantity of pamphlets, principally contained in 868 cases, and requiring about 140 more to contain the whole. Of these, there was a classed catalogue (now at the British Museum), consisting of thirteen large folio volumes, and arranged under the different heads of Theology, Law, Arts and Sciences, Belles Lettres, and History.

* *Craftsman*, September 14, 1774.

An alphabetical catalogue had also been prepared, and was then partly printed. This was completed in the year 1829, in five volumes folio.

The size of these volumes and the style of printing are adapted to the splendour of a royal library. The number of copies printed was not large. Of these, a considerable portion were sent as presents to the greater public libraries and crowned heads of Europe, others to the chief public libraries of our own country, and many to such eminent noble and private individuals as Sir F. A. Barnard, in a list presented to his majesty, had recommended, including some of his majesty's particular friends. A few sets were reserved for use at the Museum; but none were suffered to be sold.*

The collections of Geography and Topography in the Royal Library, particularly in whatever relates to this country, were carried to an unprecedented extent; and the assemblage of military plans belonging to it was of the greatest value and importance, comprising the principal military operations from an early period to the present time. A curious and extensive collection of the same nature, which had belonged to William, Duke of Cumberland, was incorporated with them. The catalogue of the maps, prints, and topographical drawings (exclusive of the military plans which did not come to the Museum) forms a sixth volume, printed in 1829, in a size corresponding with that of the books; and presents of it were sent wherever the Royal Catalogue had gone: a few copies also were allowed to be sold; but the opportunity was very judiciously taken to employ the same types for an octavo edition, which was accordingly formed in two volumes, and are attainable at a moderate price. The index to this catalogue of maps affords the best model for the arrangement of a general topographical collection with which we are acquainted.

Early in the year 1823, it was made known to the public that King George IV. had presented the Royal Library to the British nation, as signified in the following letter to his Prime Minister:

“Dear Lord Liverpool,

“The King, my late revered and excellent father, having formed, during a long series of years, a most valuable and extensive library consisting of about 120,000 volumes,† I have resolved to present this collection to the British nation.

“Whilst I have the satisfaction, by this means, of advancing the literature of my country, I also feel that I am paying a just tribute to the memory of a parent, whose life was adorned with every public and private virtue.

* A copy has since been sold by auction, we believe, for about £35.

† As before mentioned, the books had never been counted before this period, and they were estimated at a much higher number than was found to be the fact.

"I desire to add that I have great pleasure, my Lord, in making this communication through you. Believe me, with great regard, your sincere Friend,
G. R.

"Pavilion, Brighton, Jan. 15, 1823.

"The Earl of Liverpool, K.G., etc., etc."

Shortly after, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in the House of Commons that it was his majesty's wish that the library should be placed in the British Museum, but in a separate apartment from the Museum Library, and that it should be made as easily accessible to all persons as was consistent with its safe preservation. A Committee of the House, in correspondence with these suggestions, recommended that, from respect to the memory of the royal founder, the collection should be kept distinct and entire; that whatever duplicates there were in the two libraries* should be taken from the books then in the Museum; and above all, that a new building should be erected on the ground belonging to the Museum, to receive the royal gift, as well as to accommodate more suitably the already crowded stores of other departments of the national collections.

The architect to whom this important task was committed was Sir Robert Smirke. The building in which the King's Library is now deposited forms the eastern side of a new quadrangle, erected on the site of the Museum Gardens, formerly a favourite resort of the neighbouring residents, and open forty years ago to a view of Highgate and Hampstead Hills. The building has only one front; the side next the east having substituted a lofty brick wall to the view of the houses in Montagu Place, in lieu of the pleasant gardens just noticed.

The western front is faced with stone; and is ornamented in the centre with four columns and a pediment of the Grecian Ionic order, but without any portico or door. The remainder is unusually plain, presenting a range of eighteen long windows, three of which are between the columns.

The grand apartment, occupied by the Royal Library, is in length from north to south 300 feet; its general breadth is 41 feet, and in the centre division 55 feet 4 inches. The bookcases occupy about 2 feet on each side. The height is 31 feet; of which the bookcases below the galleries occupy 12 feet 10 inches, and those on the gallery floors, 9 feet 8 inches. The bookcases are of oak, and the locks of a new and singular construction by Barron. The key which locks each case, shoots at the same time bolts above and below the door; the rails in front of the galleries are of handsome brass-work. The

* Of the 65,000 books in the Royal Library it was found only 21,000 were already in the Museum, and of these duplicates there were only 12,000 with which the committee considered it would be desirable to part.

floor is oak beautifully inlaid with mahogany; and the ceiling is handsomely relieved with sunk panels. Down the sides of the room are placed at intervals large tables, in which the maps are kept, some in rolls the length of the table, and others as long as the table's breadth; and also other atlases, charts, and plans preserved in a hundred and twenty-five immense portfolios.

The view given in our plate comprehends the perspective of about two-thirds of the range of the library. The open door near the spectator leads to one of the apartments of the librarians;* and near the foreground appears the centre division of the library—the portion upon which the greatest ornament has been disposed. Here stand on either side, east and west, two columns of Aberdeen granite, each shaft being a single piece, in height, including base and capital, 25 feet. They are finely polished, and have Corinthian capitals formed of Derbyshire alabaster. The projections of the walls at this part are of very beautiful Scagliola marble. It was originally intended to have had eight more columns, which would have been placed next the projections, and thus have divided more decidedly the range of the library into three apartments, in the same manner which has so excellent an effect in the gallery of the Louvre. This intention was abandoned in consequence of the great expense of polishing the granite.† It would also have added to the effect if the centre division had possessed greater elevation; but this was inconsistent with the arrangements of the floor above, which forms an extensive gallery for subjects of natural history, of an adequate and handsome height, lighted from the roof.‡ The roof is of iron, covered with copper, and nearly flat; and the whole building is fire-proof.

At either end of the library are doors, ornamented with bronze, of a size commensurate with the grandeur of the room; and above each of them is an inscription on a tablet of marble:

North end.

REX GEORGIUS IIII.
LECTISSIMAM HANC LIBRORUM COPIAM
A PATRE GEORGIO III. COMPARATAM
IN MUSEO BRITANNICO COLLOCARI JUSSIT
ET PUBLICAM ESSE VOLUIT
ANNO REGNI SUI III.

South end.

THIS LIBRARY
COLLECTED BY KING GEORGE III.
WAS GIVEN TO THE BRITISH NATION
BY HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
GEORGE IV.
IN THE THIRD YEAR OF HIS REIGN
A. D. MDCCCXXIII.

* The following gentlemen accompanied the library from Buckingham House; Nicholas Carlisle, Esq., F.R.S., W. Armstrong, Esq., and John H. Glover, Esq., F.S.A.

† The history current respecting these columns is this: that they were ready worked in a quarry near Aberdeen, the time of their formation being forgotten; that they were purchased for only fifteen pounds apiece at the quarry; but that before they were finished they had altogether cost £2,400. Could not imitations in Scagliola be added to complete the architectural design at a moderate expense?

‡ On these walls have been arranged an interesting collection of portraits, which

At the north end of the building is the great staircase leading to the upper apartments. Adjoining to the library on the south are three other handsome rooms, intended for the Library of Manuscripts; two of them are now used as the public reading-rooms. In the upper floor, the rooms corresponding with the two former of these are occupied with stuffed birds, etc., and that farthest to the south is the new Print Room. The grants of public money hitherto made for the new buildings at the British Museum have been three of £40,000 and one of £20,000.

In concluding this article we may affirm, in the words of Sir Frederick Barnard, "that this library will be a perpetual monument of the munificence, judgment, and liberal taste of the Royal Founder, and will, so long as it continues together, remain a splendid ornament," if no longer "to the Throne," yet to the National Museum, "and a perpetual benefit to learning." It has indeed been suggested, and we think with great reason, that it shall bear some more defined name than the King's or Royal Library, a name that should point out more directly its origin; and when we consider that it was the creation of one, and the gift of another George, what title could be more appropriate than "THE GEORGIAN LIBRARY?" [See Note 43.]

Library of Lambeth Palace.

[1834, *Part II.*, pp. 151-154.]

We this month present our readers with a view of the ancient Hall of Lambeth Palace, as recently fitted up for the reception of the large and valuable library of the Archiepiscopal See.

Mention of the great hall occurs in the oldest steward's accounts extant, a computus of 15 Edw. II., in the time of Archbishop Reynolds; and such an apartment was, no doubt, an appendage to the palace from its first foundation. The hall was repaired by Archbishop Chicheley. In 1570 and 1571, Archbishop Parker "covered the great hall of Lambeth with shingles." The hall was destroyed in 1648 by Colonel Scott, one of the regicides, who was in possession of the palace during the Commonwealth.

The present hall stands precisely on the site of the old one. It was ordered by its founder, Archbishop Juxon, to be built to resemble the ancient model as nearly as possible, and cost £10,500; "nor could all the persuasions of men versed in literature, and of his friends, induce him to rebuild it in the modern way, and unite it with the library, though it would have cost less money."* It was

have been gradually and almost silently assembled in the Museum, and hitherto have either hung out of sight, above the bookcases, or when galleries for books were constructed in the lower, were from necessity removed to the upper rooms of the old house.

† Aubrey's "Surrey," vol. v., p. 273.

not completed at the time of his decease ; but he left the following provision in his will : " If I happen to die before the hall at Lambeth be finished, my executor to be at the charge of finishing it, according to the model made of it, if my successor give leave." This munificent prelate sat in the see only two years and nine months ; and (including money paid by his executor) laid out in repairs £14,847 7s. 10d., as was ascertained and declared by the Judges' delegates, at the same time that, in 1667, they adjudged £800 more should be paid by Sir William Juxon for dilapidations. The architecture of this magnificent fabric is of the mixed kind, as well as the ornaments, though the whole is intended as an imitation of the ancient style. The walls are chiefly built of a fine red brick, and are supported by stone buttresses, which do not terminate in pinnacles, but are crowned with balls. In the centre rises an hexagonal lantern of two stories, filled with round-headed windows ; it terminates in a large vane, in which are the arms of the See of Canterbury, impaled with those of Juxon.

The interior measures in length 93 feet, in breadth 38, and in height upwards of 50 feet. The depth of the great bay window at the north-west end is 7 feet 4 inches, and it reaches in height from the floor to the edge of the roof. The whole of the inside is profusely ornamented ; the roof in particular is constructed with much labour, and considering it was built in an age when such things were not usual, may be called a fine piece of architecture. It is entirely composed of oak, in many parts of which are carved the arms of Juxon, a cross between four negroes' heads ; on others, Juxon impaled with the See of Canterbury, or the arms of Canterbury only ; and other parts a mitre between four negroes' heads. The whole hall is wainscotted to a considerable height.

No metropolitan since the days of Archbishop Juxon has expended such large sums on this palace as the present excellent archbishop, who has entirely rebuilt the habitable parts of the palace, and repaired the hall, the guard-room, and the chapel. These alterations have been carried into effect with great taste by Edward Blore, Esq., the celebrated architect. His intended alterations were made known to our readers by our correspondent "J.L.," in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1830, p. 394 ; where was given a view of the old portions of the palace, which were retained by Mr. Blore, as they appeared in the autumn of 1829, whilst the palace was under repair.

The noble hall has been converted by Mr. Blore, with singular skill and felicity, into the Archiepiscopal Library (see the plate).

The books are arranged on the east and west sides, and in twelve magnificent oak bookcases projecting into the room. In the recess between each bookcase are eleven tables of carved oak, of a massive but elegant design, suited to the architecture of the hall. The library is still lighted by the noble lantern in the centre. On the

west side, by five pointed windows, and a bay-window at each extremity; on the east side, by five pointed windows; and on the north and south sides, by a pointed window at each end, under the roof above the fire-places. The room is heated by pipes under the floor, and the warm air is admitted into the room through fourteen brass gratings, between every division of the library.

At each end of the hall is a suitable fire-place; over that on the north side are painted the arms of the See, impaling the arms of Archbishop Juxon; over the fire-place on the south side are painted the arms of the See, impaling the arms of Archbishop Secker.

On the north and south walls, and between the windows on the other sides of the hall, are a number of paintings, containing portraits of bishops and eminent divines connected with the See; a portrait of King Charles I.; Sir R. Walpole; Mr. Secretary Townshend; Dr. Wilkins, librarian; Dr. Peter Du Moulin, chaplain to Archbishop Juxon, etc.; also a large painting, containing a view of Canterbury Cathedral, brought from Croydon Palace.

The old entrance into the court-yard, at the south-west end of the hall, has been converted into a bay-window: and the principal door is now at the north-east. On each side the doorway are Corinthian pilasters, and over the doorcase are carved in stone the arms of the See, impaling those of Juxon, with "Anno Domini MDCLXIII."

The large bay-window is richly ornamented with painted glass. In the centre of the top division is a very large coat of the arms of the See, impaling those of Archbishop Juxon; and underneath is a splendid recent addition, of a similar size, of the arms of the See, impaling those of Archbishop Howley, "1829." Around, are smaller coats of the arms of about twenty-four archbishops, each impaled with the arms of the See, and the date of the year when put up. There are also the arms of Philip II., King of Spain. But perhaps the most curious piece of painted glass is a portrait of Archbishop Chicheley (engraved in Herbert's History of the Palace).

There does not appear to have been any library at Lambeth except the books which were the private property of each successive archbishop, until the time of Archbishop Bancroft, in the reign of Elizabeth. Even Evelyn regarded the Lambeth Library in this light, remarking, in a letter to Mr. Pepys, written in 1689, that it was then "replenished with excellent books, but that it ebbs and flows like the Thames running by it, at every prelate's accession or translation."

The literary benefactions of Archbishop Bancroft to the See are noticed in the following terms in the will of his successor, Archbishop Abbot, who was himself a great benefactor to the library:

"Let all men, present and to come, know and understand, that Richard Bancrofte, D.D., first Bishop of London, and then promoted to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, being for many years a great gatherer together of bookes, did voluntarily and by his own action (as

in his lifetime he had oft foretold he would) by his last will and testament give and bequeath to his successors the Archbishops of Canterbury for ever, a great and famous library of bookes of divinity, and of many other sorts of learning."

The condition upon which Archbishop Bancroft left his library to his successor was, that it should on no account be alienated from the See; to prevent which he directed that they should yield to such assurances as should be devised by learned men for its preservation. In cases of non-compliance with the above condition, he bequeathed it to Chelsea College, then about to be erected, or, if that should not be erected within ten years of his decease, to the University of Cambridge.

These books remained at Lambeth till 1646, two years after the execution of Archbishop Laud, when, being seized by the Parliament, the use of them was granted to Dr. Wincocke. They were afterwards given to Sion College, and many began to get into private hands; so that, fearing for their safety in times so inimical to learning, Mr. Selden suggested to the University of Cambridge its right to them, and they were delivered, pursuant to an ordinance of Parliament, dated Feb., 1647, into their possession.

On the Restoration, Archbishop Juxon demanded the return of the library, which requisition was repeated by his successor, Sheldon, and the books were accordingly restored. An ordinance of Parliament was also obtained, that such part of the collection as was in private hands should be immediately delivered up, and that the volumes in the possession of John Thurloe and Hugh Peters should be seized.

Archbishop Sheldon having thus succeeded in regaining possession of this valuable library, may in some degree be considered its co-founder, as in his will he says:

"Item, I give and bequeath to my successors Archbishops of Canterbury, for ever, the several books or volumes mentioned in the catalogue or schedule annexed, or hereafter to be annexed to this my will, towards the increase and improvement of the public library of the See of Canterbury, now settled at Lambeth House."

The books left by Archbishops Bancroft, Abbot, Laud, Sheldon, and Tenison, are distinguished by their respective arms. Those which bear the arms of Whitgift were doubtless purchased of his executors by Archbishop Bancroft.

Archbishop Secker was a great benefactor to the library. Besides a large sum expended in making catalogues to the old registers of the See, he left to the library all such books from his own private library as were not in the public one, which comprehended the largest and most valuable part of his collection. Archbishop Cornwallis likewise presented many valuable works in his lifetime.

There is only one volume in the collection known to have belonged to Archbishop Parker, which is a book of Calvin's writing. His arms

are on the outside, and within is written in red lead, "J. Parker," which was the Archbishop's son. An English Psalter, printed by Daye, but without date, has likewise the following memorandum, written by Dr. Parker's wife: "To the right vertuouse and honourable ladye the Countesse of Shrewsburye, from your lovinge friende, Margaret Parker."

The first complete catalogue made of the printed books, which was formed on the plan of the Bodleian catalogue, was drawn up by Bishop Gibson, when librarian, and is deposited in the MS. Library. In 1718 it was fairly copied by Dr. Wilkins, in three volumes folio, and has been continued by his successors to the present time.

THE LIBRARY OF MANUSCRIPTS

is now preserved in a fire-proof room, over a newly built internal gateway, abutting on the south side of the hall.

This library is divided into two parts; the first contains the registers and archives of the See of Canterbury; the second the MSS. of a miscellaneous nature. The registers commence with Archbishop Peckam, 1279, and end with Archbishop Potter, 1747. They occupy forty-one large folio volumes. The registers of the later archbishops are kept at Doctors' Commons.

The Parliamentary surveys of Bishops, Deans, and Chapter's lands, made during the Commonwealth, with a view to their sale, and which at the Restoration were fortunately preserved, consist of twenty-one large folio volumes. The miscellaneous MSS. consist of four sets: 1. Those of Lambeth collected by the Archbishops; 2. Those of Henry Wharton; 3. Those formerly belonging to George, Lord Carew, Earl of Totness (the two last purchased by Archbishop Tenison). And 4. Those of Tenison, given by that archbishop. They are thus numbered:

Codices MSS. Lambethani, No. 1—576.	
——— Whartoniani . . .	577—595.
——— Carewani	596—638.
——— Tenisoniani	639—888.

Which last was the number of MSS. entered in the catalogue in 1758; but the total number in 1784 was 1147, and is continually increasing.

A catalogue of the Lambeth Manuscripts was printed in folio, 1812. [See Note 44.]

Our Old Public Libraries ; Book Catalogues ; and Special Libraries.

[1854, *Part II*, pp. 148-152.]

The working out of the recent Acts of Parliament for the establishment of new Public Libraries has drawn attention to our old ones, the ruins of which are scattered over the whole country. These striking proofs of the intelligence of our forefathers are intrinsically valuable ; often containing, as they do, early editions of rare books. But they are invaluable as the nuclei of improved institutions adapted to the wants and taste of modern times. Scarcely a year has passed since the *Gentleman's Magazine* first appeared without its pages presenting some notices, more or less in detail, upon these libraries, and John Bagford's report of those of London has been twice published by Mr. Urban. [*Ante*, p. 98.] But the subject deserves a more elaborate discussion, with the express object of directing the Charity Trust Commissioners to abuses which seem to set common exposure at defiance. It is in these stores that the *retrospective* learning is accumulated, lately shown by Admiral Smyth, in his "History of the Mediterranean," to be of great nautical importance. Old *charts* are to be found there which exhibit rocks and shoals correctly marked by navigators in the Middle Ages, but which the modern Admiralty draftsmen carefully remove from the face of their official charts. This is proved from a detail of authentic facts recorded by Admiral Smyth to have occurred, at the cost of millions of money and hundreds of lives in the last thirty years, in the Mediterranean alone. The modern charts of the Black Sea, now so interesting to us, are remarkably incorrect in this respect.

Mr. Leicester Buckingham* has done ample justice to the more ancient collections throughout Europe ; and he has shown by a profusion of details that to the Church in the Middle Ages Europe was largely indebted for preserving books of which the mere ruins are the pride and grief of collectors of all opinions. But Mr. Leicester Buckingham has established what seems to be a new point as to the monastic libraries of the Middle Ages. He shows that they were lending libraries. They belonged, he says, "not to the monks alone, but to the people ;" in support of which view of the case he adduces curious proof in the solemn rebuke issued by the Council of Paris in 1212 against certain abbots who had discontinued loans from their libraries on pretence of injuries done to the books. "The lending of books," said the Council, "may justly be reckoned among the most eminent of the works of mercy."

* "The Bible in the Middle Ages, with remarks on the Libraries, Schools, and Social and Religious Aspects of Mediæval Europe," by Leicester Ambrose Buckingham. London, 1853, p. 136.

The important fact of the share enjoyed by the people in the educational institutions of Roman Catholic times is illustrated by another to which Mr. Buckingham, in his wish to do honour to the ecclesiastics, has not paid sufficient attention. The laity, as well as the churchmen, contributed largely to the public libraries then as since. The will of the Lord Mayor William of Walworth shows he possessed books. Richard Whittington, the other famous Lord Mayor, left his library to the Grey Friars, now the Blue Coat School. Part of the building remained till lately, and even his books might be traced. So good Duke Humfrey had a noble collection at Greenwich; and sent some of it to Oxford, where it is not lost sight of. So Judge Littleton, in the fifteenth century, gave a fine MS. to a village in Worcestershire, to be read *by all* in the open church at their pleasure; and the examples might be much extended. The British have never been a people of castes and classes. *All* of us have a common interest in the commonweal; and the only thing now needed is to make all capable by fitting intelligence to share it.

The Reformers committed a sad error in destroying enormous collections of books in the monasteries, so justly eulogised by Mr. Buckingham. But Protestants since the sixteenth century have done much to repair the damage by founding newer public libraries. As if, however, it were the destiny of all human institutions to be sapped by the undercurrent of selfishness, these have again been exposed to enormous dilapidations.

A sketch of the ruined condition of a few of them will suffice to show what the Charity Trust Commissioners have upon their hands in this department of their work.

Close to London, at Lewisham in Kent, is a public library attached to the Grammar School. The founder's will, 1657, is express as to his intentions to appropriate "all the upper rooms over the Grammar School for a public library," to which he gave his own books, and for its increase in "divinity, history, and other matters," he appropriated 20s. a year out of his estate, with 5s. per quarter for its "keeper." The schoolmaster and the incumbent of Lewisham were to appoint the keeper of the library, to which free admission was to be allowed for "all well-known ministers, for the gentlemen of the Hundred of Lewisham, and for all other godly students that would frequent it."

The will of the founder contains other provisions for the increase of the books, and the perpetuity of the benefaction as a public library.

The governors of the charity are a powerful London company, the Leather-sellers, who, twenty years ago, caused a very clever catalogue of the books to be compiled by an able antiquary, Mr. Black; and among them are many valuable volumes.

Here seem to be all the conditions of success to an important in-

stitution—a prudent foundation; a populous neighbourhood; and independent supervisors. Nevertheless, the public character of the library is utterly gone. There is no keeper of it, as carefully arranged by the founder; and the most intelligent inhabitants of Lewisham do not even know of its existence. The schoolmaster has got it into his own hands, and refuses the best qualified student admission to its stores. It is his private property as master! [See Note 45.]

In Shoreditch, according to Sir H. Ellis in his history of that place, one Dawson gave 800 or 900 volumes in 1763 to the Church; and the will exists. Mr. Ware, in his account of Shoreditch charities, gives the catalogue of this library. But after being carried from pillar to post in the last sixty years, it has at last got back into the church, verifying, as is believed, the proverb, that *two removes* are worse than a fire. The catalogue has entries of valuable works not, it may be hoped, lost.

At Guildford, in Surrey, things are in a worse condition. A library attached to the Grammar School for more than two centuries has been liberally increased by the most distinguished men of the day. Hales of Eton is among the benefactors; and the Onslows of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries contributed to it. Tradition says, like the Lewisham library, it is by right public. But a former master turned the room, fitted up originally from the oaks of a neighbouring park, into a dormitory for his boarders, and piled the books up in bales out of the way. Here once might be seen rare black-letter volumes, and among them was a Caxton of great price, which is believed to be now deposited in safer hands in a neighbouring private collection. So at Lewes, in Sussex, the incumbent of St. Anne's parish in 1707 gave some hundred volumes, also to the Grammar School, but in trust for public use. The original catalogue exists; but the books have disappeared. The late master turned them over to the town constables; and they were at last sold for £57, to buy a fire-engine.

At Steyning, in Sussex, the late master of the Grammar School was himself allowed to appropriate the old books, which were sold at the disposal of his effects by public auction. Some competition took place on this occasion for an Isaac Walton, given by the sage angler himself to that school some 200 years ago.

In Sussex, this whole subject is understood to have been zealously taken up by the Archæological Society, whose efforts will doubtless be successful in bringing many more of these institutions to light in that county. [See Note 46.]

In Hereford, there is quite a group of them in the worst condition possible. The Vicars Choral are the keepers of one founded early in the seventeenth century by numerous subscribers, at the head of whom was Lord Scudamore, distinguished in his day as a scholar and a statesman. Not long ago this collection was rotting in a deserted chapel. So in the vestryroom of the chief church in this city,

another collection of a later date, and chained—a circumstance which seems to imply the miscellaneous admission of readers, amounting to the public use of the books, whenever the library is open. Here, however, as in the Vicars Choral Chapel, the books had, when seen by the writer, melancholy marks of neglect. In the Cathedral at Hereford is to be seen one of the maps of the middle ages traceable to remote antiquity, on which the acute observations of Admiral Smyth may be justified.

But perhaps the worst case is that of Aldrich public lending library of Henley on Thames, founded in 1727. Dr. Charles Aldrich, nephew to the celebrated Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, was rector of Henley, and the author of some good books recorded in the catalogues under the better known name of his uncle. He gave his own library to the inhabitants of his parish and to the ministers of the adjacent parishes, to be read in the repository and also to be lent. Not long ago this collection was in the worst possible state; and nearly unknown.

To accumulate the like cases everywhere would fill a volume; and it is a gross error to suppose these libraries are mere collections of “musty divinity.” They abound in good books in all branches of learning and science.

It is also quite an error to suppose that our hands are tied by the founders to a superstitious observance of their rules so as to be unable to improve the constitution of these libraries. Sir Thomas Bodley, when he founded the noble institution in Oxford which is graced with his name, wrote to the trustees that the scheme of regulations he sent them was not meant to be binding on their judgments, like a law of the Medes and Persians. He was fully conscious of his own infirmity, he said, and only wished to contribute something towards a structure which others must complete according to the wants of posterity.

So in the former case, the excellent public *lending* library of Dr. Charles Aldrich; the founder did not pretend that his collection of 1727 would suit posterity. He accordingly, like all other founders of such libraries, anticipated it would be increased and improved in after times.

The statute of 7 and 8 Anne provides in the same spirit for the improvement of public libraries under the visitation of the bishops and clergy; although it may be questioned whether that statute has not been a dead letter these eighty years.

The Committee of the House of Commons, whose reports led to the passing of Mr. Ewart's Public Libraries Act, produced valuable details on the subject; but it left the great mass of cases untouched; and the Charity Trust Commissioners will fail to take proper measures for the reform of the abuses which at present destroy the

usefulness of our old libraries unless the subject be sturdily discussed.

Since the publication in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in 1788, of the complaint that "public libraries are wanting in England" [see Note 47], many have been founded by societies, by individuals, and by the State. It only remains to take a suitable survey of our stock in this kind, and to complete it according to the public wants.

The proper steps for these ends are, first, to make out a list of all our public libraries; and then to prepare catalogues of them all.

Upon the much-debated question of catalogues, permit me to offer a few remarks.

In the United States, a *Convention* of librarians last year undertook to settle the form of a good catalogue, and a committee was appointed to produce a model. The labours of that committee are waited for impatiently. An expression has been repeatedly used on the subject in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which seems to point sensibly at what is wanted in this matter. A good catalogue ought to be a *finding* catalogue. To find a book in a library it is surely enough to use in the catalogue only just the words which point it out. To give the whole title, as is often done, is waste of space, and sheer loss of time. If this single point be properly attended to, the extent of a catalogue will be much reduced, and the facility of consulting it augmented. The name of the author and the subject, or distinctive signs of an anonymous work, the size, date, edition, and place where printed, are all the facts wanted. Most long titles might be reduced in the works themselves; and certainly ought not to swell a catalogue.

The reduction of quantity to be secured by attention to this capital point will lessen the objection to the increase of the bulk of a catalogue by adding chapters of *subjects* to the chapters of names of authors. The ablest scholar is unaware of all that has been published on some subjects; and the most diligent student must depend solely upon the information of others respecting the books which have appeared upon many. To both, the catalogue of authors will be a meagre help; whilst that of the contents of the library, according to subjects, will be a most instructive and acceptable guide.

It would not be difficult by actual trial to test the facility of constructing *finding* catalogues of this character. Lord Seymour and other members of the House of Commons have proposed to make catalogues for *all* the libraries in London, *i.e.*, all the *public* libraries, not including doubtless the joint-stock collections, such as the London Institution, the London Library, and the like; the corporation libraries, such as that at Guildhall; and as the companies' halls, the scientific libraries, the professional libraries, the missionary libraries, the parochial libraries, the tract libraries, the Bray libraries, the mechanics' libraries, and even the libraries of individuals for use

and sale. Even excluding all these, the labour and expense of the general catalogue asked for would be enormous upon any plan yet settled.

But an actual trial may be made of an improved plan on a moderate scale by taking the collections of the great public offices, including those of the two Houses of Parliament, as the subjects of experiment. Printed books and MSS. of the most valuable sort are to be found in the Treasury, the Home and Colonial Offices, the Admiralty, the Horse Guards, Ordnance, and Woolwich, in both Houses of Parliament, at the Privy Council, in the State Paper Office, at the Board of Control, and elsewhere, concerning legislation, administration, and statistics. At present, each department probably is quite ignorant of stores next door, most urgently needed by it. A general *finding* catalogue of the authors and subjects of the books in these public departments would have the best effect, and its supplement would show the deficiencies of each department in what could be obtained from its neighbours or might be supplied by purchases. [See Note 48.]

The form of this catalogue of official collections might become a model for others, and lead to the general catalogues so much desired.

The Public Libraries Acts of Parliament seem to be defective in not providing for the combination of several small towns into one body.

Under the title of a "Special Library of Trade and Finance," it has been proposed to revive the Institution of Industrial Literature and Science, founded one hundred and fifty years ago in Westminster by one of the ablest and most enlightened men of his time—William Paterson of Dumfriesshire.

The Committee of the House of Commons on Public Libraries recommended the formation of "special" libraries in our great commercial towns; and supported the wise recommendation by the example of Hamburgh, where a *commercial* library, opened in 1735, now contains 40,000 volumes. Our far-seeing Scottish countryman, Paterson, gave an older and better example of this good thing; and he of all men was entitled to counsel studies which had enabled him to lead both English and Scotch, with various success, to the accomplishment of the greatest designs. An eminent merchant, a sagacious banker, an enterprising colonist, no mean engineer and navigator, he might well recommend the sciences he was perfectly versed in as the fittest instruments of success to the man of business. His views combined landed with trading interests; and his estimate of the value of all the branches of knowledge that ensure the due development of national industry and wealth, public and private, is the best vindication of such knowledge. He has expressed that estimate in a few golden words prefixed to the catalogue of his own library, when he dedicated it in his life-time to the public use.

His library was limited to works on "trade, revenue, and navigation," and to whatever illustrates those subjects, of which he observes as follows :

"This catalogue has been extracted from a collection upon those subjects to give some better idea than is commonly conceived of the books necessary to the knowledge of matters so deep and extensive as trade and revenue ; the which, notwithstanding the noise of many pretenders, may well be said not yet to be truly methodised—nay, nor perhaps to have been tolerably considered by any.

"Trade and revenue are here put together ; since the public, and indeed any other, revenue, are only branches of the increase from the industry of the people, whether in pasture, agriculture, manufactures, navigation, extraordinary productions or inventions, or by all of these.

"So that to this necessary, and it is to be hoped now rising study of trade, there is requisite not only as complete a collection as possible of all books, pamphlets, and schemes relating to trade, revenues, navigation, inventions or improvements, ancient or modern ; but likewise of the best histories, voyages, and accounts of the states, laws, and customs of countries. From these collections it will be more clearly understood how the various effects of wars, conquests, fires, inundations, plenty, want, good or bad management, or influence of government, and such like, have more immediately affected the rise and decline of the industry of a people.

"The friends of this study are desired to contribute what they can towards rendering this small collection more complete, and fit for public use ; and for this purpose to communicate the titles of such books or papers as they have heard to be extant on these and the like subjects.

"Some of the MSS. belonging to this collection being at present dispersed, and others not yet brought into order, the catalogue thereof is deferred.

"*Westminster, August 23, 1703.*"

All that is yet known of the result of this remarkable invitation is, that the *catalogue* of Paterson's own books so given to the public is in the British Museum, Harl. MSS., No. 4564. It affords an interesting view of the donor's acquirements ; his extensive acquaintance with modern languages ; and the enlarged idea he had of the intelligence to be expected in an accomplished merchant.

William Paterson is well known as the founder of the Bank of England ; and of the great Scottish enterprise in Darien, after the disasters in which he is generally thought to have entirely retired from the world—to Scotland, "pitied and neglected."

The fact is quite otherwise. These disasters occurred in 1698-1700. But after the latter year he was elected member for Dumfries.

He resided in Westminster from 1701 to his death in 1718; consulted by the most eminent ministers—Godolphin, Harley, and Walpole; as can be proved by positive evidence. As a writer he was classed with Defoe; and it is extremely probable that he was the type of "Sir Andrew Freeport" in the *Spectator*. It is certain that William III. had held him in high esteem, and that Paterson's enlightened views were adopted for the guidance of our commercial policy when the King suddenly died.

What an incomparable man he was may be inferred from the two last events of his life. After a long struggle, carried on indeed with the support of many zealous friends, he compelled a reluctant Administration to pay him a large indemnity for his losses in the Darien colony. The proofs of the fact are found in the Journals of Parliament, in the Statute Book, and in the warrants for the formation of the Royal Bank of Scotland. This tardy justice enabled him to pay his own debts; to provide liberally for his numerous relatives; and, what must have been a source of deep satisfaction, to make a munificent acknowledgment of the friendship of the generous Daranda, his executor. The probate of his will establishes these facts.

It was a far more important event, that in 1717, the year before his decease, his advice led Walpole to bring forward the great measure of paying off the National Debt, then fifty millions sterling only. He defended that measure by his "Wednesday's Club Conferences." It was attacked by Broome in the "Wednesday's Club-Law;" to which "Paterson or Defoe," says the contemporary authority from whom these curious facts are derived, wrote a rejoinder, entitled, "Fair Payment, no Sponge."

Paterson's writings, however little known, are still valuable historically, and for their bearing on the most important questions of trade and finance. [See Note 49.]


It is proposed to establish a Paterson Public Library upon the basis of his collection, as a fitting monument to a great man, and as calculated at no distant time to provide the means of public instruction on matters of national interest. Yours, etc. S. BANNISTER.

Library at High Wycomb.

[1800, *Part II.*, p. 1053.]

Having observed in p. 934 [see *post*, pp. 152-155] an interesting account of the newly-established library at Liverpool, called the Athenæum, which reflects great credit on the founders, as well as on the inhabitants, for their readiness to establish such an institution, I should thank you to insert in your extensive miscellany the following short account of a society on a small scale, established at High Wycomb, in Buckinghamshire, as it may be an advantage to those who could not engage in one of such a large scale as that of Liverpool. It consists of

twenty members, who meet once a month to propose and choose books, which are circulated through the society, allowing a suitable number of days to each work ; which, after having passed through each member's hands, are deposited with the secretary till the end of the year, when they are sold among the members, and the sum arising therefrom, together with the trifling sum of a guinea annually, yields a sufficient stock to purchase as many or more books as can conveniently be read by persons who are at all engaged in business. And indeed, Mr. Urban, I have been informed by some of the members that the institution has afforded them much pleasure, and that great benefit arises from such societies by introducing greater intercourse among the inhabitants of places where they may be formed, and may be the means of removing many secret prejudices between individuals, that have been imbibed either on political or religious principles. [See Note 50.]

A CONSTANT READER. 

Public Library founded at Bedford.

[1817, *Part II.*, pp. 135-136.]

I lately obtained a copy of the deed of settlement of a library of books, formerly preserved in the vestry-room of the church of St. John, in the town of Bedford. From this deed, which bears date the 20th October, in the year 1704, the fourth year of Queen Anne, it appears that the library in question was founded in the year 1700, by the contributions of the gentry and clergy.

The following is an abstract of the settlement :

I. Edward Bourne, Rector of St. John's, Bedford, reciting a gift to him, upon trust, etc., doth by indenture assign, etc., the several books in a schedule annexed, unto the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, and others, in trust, for the use of him, the said Edward Bourne, and his successors, Rectors of St. John's, so long as they will accept the office of library-keeper, and allow the vestry for the place of the library ; and also for the use of the present and all future contributors and benefactors, to the value of 10s. for their respective lives, under certain restrictions and limitations, in the said indenture expressed and declared, as follows :

II. Edward Bourne is library-keeper during life, and the vestry of St. John's to be the place of the library during his life, and so long after as his successors are willing to allow the vestry for the place of the library, and to take upon them the office of library-keeper, and the trustees approve thereof.

III. The trustees may remove the books, shelves, etc., to any other place in the town of Bedford, if they find it inconvenient to continue them in the vestry of St. John's, and may appoint such other library-keeper as they shall think fit.

IV. The library-keeper covenants with the trustees : to preserve the books from damage and embezzlement ; to mark every book in the title-page with the donor's name, or the price which it cost, and the name of the library to which it belongs ; to attend every Saturday, by himself or deputy, from ten o'clock till four, to deliver and receive the books ; to lend no book but to the persons for whose use the library is appointed ; to lend but two books to any one person at one time, nor to any unless the price be deposited in his hands, or a note given to restore the books within the time limited, without damage ; *except in the case of an author, who may borrow six at one time for four months, giving security for restoring them, and for giving to the library a printed copy of his book when finished* ; a folio is to be restored in two months, a quarto in six weeks, and a smaller book in one month ; to lend no books to any till they shall have restored those formerly lent them ; to acquaint the visitors at their general meetings with all money given to the library, who are then to appoint how it shall be disposed of ; to keep a register of all books and money given, with the donors' names, and time when given ; to see that the books lent be restored in due time, and to give notice, at every visitation, what books are lent, and to whom, and what books are not restored within the time limited ; to give notice to the Trustees of any extraordinary days of visitation.

V. All the Trustees are visitors, and are to meet in the library on the first Tuesday in February, May, August, and October every year ; to see that all the covenants, agreements, etc., are duly observed, and to consult the farther benefit and advantage of the library.

VI. The Trustees may visit (besides the stated times of visitation) as often as they please, upon notice given by any five of them to the librarian, and by him to the other Trustees, at least seven days before the intended day of visitation.

VII. When the Trustees are reduced to ten at the least, the survivors are to choose new Trustees, and settle the library upon themselves and the new Trustees, with the same trust, etc.

VIII. The bishop of the diocese and the archdeacon of Bedford, for the time being, to be always trustees, if they will accept the same.

§ IX. Four parts of the settlement are to be executed, whereof one to remain in the hands of the bishop of the diocese, one in the hands of the vicar of St. Paul's, Bedford, if he be a contributor, one in the library in a strong box, and one in the hands of one of the Trustees, whose name is to be entered in the register.

X. Upon the death of the library-keeper, the Trustees, with the executors or administrators of the deceased, shall lock up the library till a new library-keeper be chosen, or the Trustees shall give farther orders therein.

Under the above regulations, it appears this library was first placed

in the hands of sixty-two trustees, consisting of the principal noblemen, gentlemen, and clergy of Bedford and its vicinity. In 1704 the number of trustees was increased to upwards of one hundred and thirty; amongst whom I find William, Lord Bishop of Lincoln; Wriothesly, Duke of Bedford; Henry, Earl of Kent; Powlet, Earl of Bolingbroke; John, Lord Carteret; John, Lord Ashburnham; Lord Edward Russell; Charles, Lord Bruce; Sir John Burgoyne, Sir John Osborne, Sir Thomas Allstone, J. Harvey of Ickwellbury, etc., etc.,

The deed of trust, to which I now refer, and which contained a specification or catalogue of the books, was signed and sealed in quadruplicate, by William, Bishop of Lincoln; Thomas Frank, Archdeacon; Alexander Leith, and John Nodes.

Several of the articles enumerated in the specification are works of great respectability, and such as, by the vicissitudes of time, are become of considerable rarity and value; amongst them are the following: Walton's "*Biblia Polyglotta*," 6 vols., fol., 1656; "*Le Livre Royal*," written anno 1217, Englished by Caxton, anno 1484; Venerable Bede's "*History*," fol., 1563; Du Pin's "*Ecclesiastical History*," fol., 5 vols., 1699, etc.; Fuller's "*Worthies of England*," 1662; Froissart's "*Chronicles*," and Purchase's "*Pilgrimages*."

Also the following manuscripts: "*Exemplar S. Scripturæ à Nich. Hanapis Patriarchâ Hierosolymitano*," fol.; "*Tractatus de Victoria Christi contra Antichristum ab Hug. de Novo Castro*," fol.; "*Tractatus Pauperis contra insipientem Novellarum Hæresium confutorem contra Evangelicam veritatem ab Anonymo*," fol.; "*Historia Vet. & Novi Testamenti carmine Latino donata*," fol.; "*Sermones Dominicales per annum*," p. Johannem Felton, 4to.; "*Leiger Book of the Priory of Newnham near Bedford*," 4to.; "*Biblia Sacra Vulgatæ Editionis*," 8vo.; "*Biblia Sacra Vulgatæ Editionis*," 12mo.; "*An old English Translation of the Four Evangelists*," 8vo.

I have lately learned that these books have been long since removed from the vestry-room of St. John's Church; and that, if they are yet in being, they are now completely out of sight and out of use.

My object in writing this letter, therefore, is to recommend an inquiry into the disposal of this library; and, if it should be found to be recoverable, that some of the respectable and intelligent inhabitants of the town of Bedford will exert themselves to recover it, and place it, together with such additions as they may be enabled to make to it, in a situation where, by being accessible, it will be useful to the town, and reflect honour on the parties concerned in its recovery. A reference to the names of the original trustees, of which I can furnish you (or any person who may be desirous to possess such a document) with a list, will show who, by descent, may justly consider themselves and will no doubt be considered by others, as the rightful Curators of this valuable appendage to the town and neighbourhood.

A second catalogue of these books is stated to have been made in

1755, which was kept in the library. The number of articles in the first catalogue, of which I have a copy, exceeds a thousand.

THO. FISHER.

[1817, *Part II.*, p. 578.]

Since I communicated to you a few particulars of the Bedford Library founded about the year 1700, and which was for many years kept in the vestry of St. John's Church, I have had an opportunity of making some inquiries on the spot respecting it. The books, it appears, are not all dispersed, as was apprehended, but a part of them still remain in a small room over the vestry of St. Paul's Church. The apartment, however, in which they are now kept is so damp and unsuitable for the purpose, that they are in great danger of perishing in less than twenty years, unless some change in their custody takes place. They are also out of the reach of every person whose ardour for literary pursuits is not such as to dispose him to encounter whitewash, dirt, and cobwebs in abundance, in ascending the narrow flight of stone steps leading to the apartment in which they are deposited. The covers of some of the volumes have begun to vegetate, and show an outer covering or surtout of white mould, not as a defence against the weather, but as an intimation that they have already caught cold, and a sure prognostication of the fate which awaits them all if they continue where they are.

The valuable "Polyglot Bible," in six volumes folio, and the "Caxton," remain; but the "Ledger-Book of Newnham Priory" (a manuscript particularly connected with the history of the county) is not forthcoming; and I have since learnt that it is in the British Museum. Query: As the deed of trust confers no power on any person to dispose of a part of the collection, by what authority has it been alienated?

May I therefore be permitted again to recommend to the trustees to place these books in some commodious room, where they will be accessible to all the inhabitants of Bedford who may wish to use them, or where at least they may be preserved from further harm for the benefit of future generations who may be disposed to appreciate them? The fourth article of the deed of trust enjoins that they shall be safely kept, and I would suggest a due observance of that salutary injunction.

It is a circumstance perhaps worth preserving, that Lewis Atterbury, LL.D. (elder brother of Doctor Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester), who died the 20th of October, 1731, left by his will some books to the Libraries of Bedford and Newport Pagnell. The larger part of his library went to Oxford.

The project of establishing a Literary Society in the town of Bedford has lately been recommended from the press, in a poetical "Epistle addressed and dedicated to the Marquis of Tavistock;"

and the inhabitants of Bedford will in my humble opinion do themselves honour if they take the hint. I cannot conceive that any legal obstacle can exist to placing the present neglected collection under the care of such a society as a basis of a new town library.

T. FISHER.

Establishment of the Athenæum at Liverpool.

[1800, *Part II.*, pp. 934-937.]

The gentleman who claims the merit of being the projector of this institution is Mr. Thomas Taylor, a native of Norwich, and grandson to the late learned Dr. Taylor. Mr. Taylor has been an inhabitant of Liverpool nearly thirty years, and has frequently distinguished himself in the promotion of many public matters. But, at the same time, it must be acknowledged that the whole has been fostered, matured, and perfected under the patronage of its present active president, Alderman George Case, Esq., the celebrated Mr. Roscoe, Dr. Currie, the author of the "Life of Burns" and the editor of the last splendid edition of his works, and Dr. Rutter.

The institution began with 350 subscribers, who each paid ten guineas admission, and two guineas in advance for the first year's annual subscription, making together a capital of £4,410. The building erected consists of a news-room on the ground-floor, containing 2,100 square feet, and a library and committee-room of the same dimensions above, with accommodations for the librarian and master of the news-room. This building was contracted for and erected by Mr. Taylor, jun., architect, for £3,050. It is universally admired for its elegance, simplicity, and convenience. The news-room opened on the first day of the new year, 1799, according to contract made for that purpose.

As many persons that had not subscribed were yet desirous of becoming members, and on trial it having been found that a greater number might be accommodated, another subscription was opened for the admission of twenty-five members more, but at the advanced sum of twenty guineas each share; and again, in the present year 1800, July 1, a farther augmentation of members was admitted at thirty guineas each share; and on both these occasions the additional number of subscribers was filled up with the greatest avidity. With this fund arising from the additional subscriptions the committee have been enabled to provide a well-chosen collection of rare books, and with the proportion of income appropriated to the purchase of books will additions be continually made. The number of subscribers at this time being 500, who each pay two guineas *per annum*, the annual receipts are therefore 1,000 guineas; and these have been appropriated, after the payment of all incidental expenses, one-third to the purchase of newspapers, commercial, political, and periodical

publications (these for the use of the news-room), the other two-thirds for the purchase of books, in which are included books both in the learned and foreign languages.

Of such works as the committee may judge proper for circulation duplicates are to be provided, there being a positive law that one copy of every book purchased shall remain in the library, it being a principal object of the institution to provide scarce, rare, and valuable works, for the special purpose of reference or consultation. Upon this ground handsome presents of books, maps, prints, etc., have already been made to the library, which probably would not have been the case had such valuable gifts been liable to the injuries which are incident to circulation. The Corporation of Liverpool, too, with a becoming liberality that does the body credit, besides a valuable collection of charts, have presented the trustees of the Athenæum with the reversion of the lease of the site of the ground on which the building, yard, and offices stand, a donation of not less value than £500. Both the news-room and library are open every day in the year from seven in the morning till ten at night. The library is constantly attended by one librarian, there being two appointed, who relieve each other at intervals. And it is with pleasure observed how well the library is attended in an evening by young people. Under this view this institution, by its good effects produced upon the rising generation, may prove a blessing to so populous a place. Nay, more, if true what some have asserted, that the frequent meetings and conversation in the news-rooms, of which this town had, previous to this last establishment, numbers, has promoted that sociability for which the town is remarkable. Whatever may have been the cause—and what so likely as that before noticed?—the fact is certain that the inhabitants of the town of Liverpool are noted for their social intercourse. Whatever difference of opinion, religious or political, they all meet together; nay, after the most severe contest for the election of representatives in Parliament, than which nothing in general more embitters the minds of individuals, nor leaves longer and more lasting impressions in other places; yet so it is, that here—and that, too, the day after the conflict—the different partizans are seen to meet, to converse, and transact business, as if no contrariety of opinion had previously existed. This liberality of sentiment has been frequently remarked as a striking characteristic in the inhabitants of Liverpool.

Notwithstanding what has just above been stated, unanimity can seldom be obtained in small matters; no wonder that so novel a scheme of so great magnitude did not meet the support of the whole town. But the motives of men are different, and various are the stimulatives that urge to action. But who can foresee or foretell the different effects produced by the same causes? Perceiving the ample funds, the high estimation, and increasing reputation of the new

institution, with the advance of the price of shares, those who had hitherto afforded no encouragement towards its support, seeing what had been in so short time achieved, turned their thoughts towards an old and respectable institution in Lord Street, a circulating subscription library, which had been established more than half a century, first in Prince's Street, afterwards in John Street, and lastly removed to Lord Street, into a building erected by a tontine subscription. This old library became the basis of another institution, for which a new building upon a magnificent plan is to be erected in Bold Street, and which, like the Athenæum, will consist of a news-room below and a library on the floor above. There are 892 subscribers to this, who have each advanced twelve guineas on admission, and who are to contribute one guinea *per annum* each towards the support of the news-room. In order to unite the news-room with the library, no one has been admitted to be a proprietor of the former who was not previously a subscriber to the latter. The consequence of this regulation has been that 398 members have on this occasion purchased shares in the library, at five guineas each, in order to enable them to become proprietors of the institution. Many of the members of this new institution are also members of the Athenæum, who wished to support so spirited a work.

The library of this new institution has now a fund ready for the purchase of books to the amount of £2,089 10s., with an annual income of £468 6s. to be laid out yearly. Although this last subscription was filled almost instantaneously, and that, too, with persons of the highest respectability, yet the value of shares in the Athenæum has in the meanwhile risen to the amount of forty guineas each.

A third scheme is under contemplation, a prospectus of which is drawn up for public inspection, the establishment of a Botanic Garden and Library of Natural History, and which is likely to meet with a suitable degree of encouragement, a sketch of which is as follows: The society to consist of an indefinite number of members, each to pay twelve guineas admission and two guineas *per annum*. Ground is to be purchased, enclosed, and planted; suitable buildings, stoves, and glass-houses erected, with rooms for the books. A gardener to reside on the spot, to superintend the whole and explain and answer questions. Every subscriber to have the privilege of cuttings, seeds, and specimens of the different plants, under certain regulations, and to have the liberty of introducing strangers, both ladies and gentlemen, at any time, into the garden, buildings, etc. As a beginning, the proprietors of this work have already purchased the herbarium of the late Professor Foster, consisting of a very valuable collection of plants from many distant parts of the globe, and which is lately arrived from the Continent. This is no trifling first acquisition, as a foundation to raise a splendid establishment. The amount of the whole sums already raised and under contemplation

for these three institutions will not in all probability be much less than £30,000.

To conclude this account, it may to some appear a striking circumstance that whilst many institutions, the work of ages, and which owed their beginnings to the bequests and donations of different benefactors, and who left permanent funds for the support of their establishments in the town of Liverpool (styled a village in the Act passed for making it a distinct parish from Walton so late as the year 1699), we have seen a work, begun by a few individuals, encouraged, supported, and carried through its different stages, and completed, in the small space of a couple of years from its first origin.

J. H.

Curious Books in Winchester College.

[1813, *Part I.*, pp. 406-407.]

Being last year at Winchester, I was induced to visit the library of the College, founded there by that munificent patron of learning, William of Wykeham. In this library there are many books deserving of the attention of the learned and the curious. Amongst them I noticed, in particular, the three following, namely :

" 1499.		
"Terenti' in'	Directorio	{ Vocabuloru' Sententiaru'
	Glosa i'terlineali	Artis Comice
	Come'tariis	{ Donato Guidone Ascensio

Impressum in imperiali ac libera vrbe Argentina per Joannem Gruninger. Ad illam forma' vt intuitu iocundior atq' intellectu facilius esset per Joannem Curtum ex Eberspach redactum. Anno a nativitate d'ni 1499. Tertio ydus Februarii." fol. [See Note 51.]

This edition is illustrated with some very curious cuts.

" 1509.

"Accipe, Studiose Lector, P. Ovidii Metamorphosin cu' luculentissimis Raphaelis Regii enarrationibus : quibus plurima ascripta sunt : que in Exemplaribus antea impressis non inveniuntur. Que sint rogas : Inter legendum facile tibi occurrent. Cum gratia et privilegio.

"Ad lectorem.

Siquid forte litterar' immutatione, transpositione, inuersione, appositione, omissione aliaue depravatio'e offenderis, studiose lector, id

correctionis difficultati ascribas rogat Georgius de Rusconibus Mediolane'sis, cujus industria Raphael Regius i' hoc opere describendo usus est. Venetiis principe felicis. Leonardo Lauredu'o die ii Maii M. D. IX." fol.

This edition is likewise illustrated with cuts. [See Note 52.]

"1473.

"Sermones Quadragesimales de legibus fratris Leona'di d Utino sacre theologie doctoris, ordinis predicatorum.

"Impressi sunt hii sermones Venetiis, per Fra'ciscu' d Hailbrun. & Nicolau' d Fräckfordia, socios. Laus deo. M. CCCC. LXXiii." Goth. fol.

The last-mentioned book was presented, with some others, to the library by Mr. Atcheson in 1811. It is in high preservation, and one of the most perfect "black-letter" books I have seen. This edition is *not* noticed in De Bure: he mentions a subsequent one, but not in the black-letter, printed at Paris in 1478. See his "Bibliographie," vol. i., p. 326, art. 513, tit. "Theologie." [See Note 53.]

Amongst the other books presented by Mr. Atcheson, I observed the "Life of Mr. Pitt," in three volumes, quarto, very superbly bound in russia, with the following inscription beautifully printed on embossed paper, and pasted within the cover of the first volume:

"Ad

Sempiternam memoriam conservandum,
diuturnumque renovandum desiderium,
illustrissimi, integerrimi, et
in patriam ardentis amore senatoris

GULIELMI PITT,

hancce

rerum publicè ab eo gestarum Historiam,
auctore Johanne Gifford, armigero,
dono in Bibliothecâ Collegii Wintoniensis
reponendam, dedit

Nathaniel Atcheson, armiger,
de Keyhaven, in comitatu

Hantoniensi:

quo tempore

istius Collegii Custos fuit
venerandus in Deo Pater

Georgius Isaacus Glocestriæ Episcopus,
vir tam ob mansuetudinem

morum ac facilitatem valdè dilectus,
quàm ob puram animi pietatem,

vitæ sanctitatem, et

interiores in eo reconditasque literas,
admodum sanè reverendus:

Magisterium ibidem exercente

Henrico Dyson Gabell, Clerico, A.M.
cujus à doctrinæ humanitatisque studio,
perfectâ eruditione, sanâ quidem, et
perspicuâ intelligentiâ, publicam

Britannicæ juventutis
institutionem antiquis in his disciplinæ
sedibus,
hocque jam claro scientiæ
domicilio, clariorem reddi atque
utiliorem omnino necesse est.
A.D. 1811."

There are many objects in and about Winchester worthy of observation, which cannot fail to excite the most pleasing reflections in the minds of all well-informed and intelligent travellers. But none of them are more deserving of their attention than this most noble endowment, which continues to maintain its rank for learning, ability, and morality, with undiminished character and reputation, not only to the advancement of the honour of its illustrious Founder, "who, besides his high station and great abilities in public affairs, was an eminent example of generosity and munificence,"* but to the lasting benefit and improvement of the youths educated on its foundation.

LONDINENSIS.

The Library of Chichester Cathedral.

[1853, *Part II.*, pp. 160-162.]

As one of the assembled archæologists of Great Britain and Ireland, I was among the throng which followed the steps of Professor Willis through the "long-drawn aisles of Chichester Cathedral," on the 13th July, and had the gratification to hear his lucid explanations of its architectural style and construction, and his very interesting development of the changes which were drawn over the face of its original design by the results of a disastrous fire. At the close of the professor's observations his auditors were admitted into the library of the Dean and Chapter, which now occupy the Lady Chapel at the eastern extremity of the church.

It is approached by an ante-chapel or vestibule, having a vaulted roof, which is painted with spreading and interlacing flowers, and in one angle, on the north-east side, is a scroll bearing this inscription: "*Maners makyth man*," the well-known motto of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester. This is a relic of the painting with which the vaulting of the cathedral was decorated by Bishop Sherburne, in the reign of Henry VIII.† He had been educated at Winchester and New College, and "retained through life an affection for those celebrated seminaries."‡

Several volumes considered to be among the greatest curiosities of

* See Bishop Lowth's "Life of William of Wykeham," which is one of the most beautiful specimens of biographical composition extant.

† Dallaway's Chichester, p. 121.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 69.

the library had been considerably placed upon the table for the inspection of our company. Only one of these was a manuscript, in which had been recently inserted a descriptive paper of its contents, written by Mr. W. H. Black, Deputy Keeper of Public Records. The book consists of several ancient commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, apparently of no great present interest, except as a specimen of the writing of the twelfth century.

A "Missale ad usum Sarum," undated, but printed at Paris by Francis Regnault, has this line written on the top of its title-page :

"thys boke cost iij*s*. iiij*d*. at the syne of the hart & well."

At the foot of the same page :

"in 4° 1555 p^{rt} 3^s. 6^d."

There was also exhibited a book which once belonged to the library of Archbishop Cranmer, as shown by his autograph at the top of the title-page :

Thomas Cantuar.

It was a copy of "Hermanni, episcopi Coloniensis, Deliberatio," printed at Bonn, in 4to., 1545. A subsequent possessor was :

Jo: Williams,

whose autograph is also on the title-page, and who also arrived to the episcopal dignity, being advanced to the See of Chichester in 1696, and by him the book was placed in its present repository, as is shown by the following inscription :

Hunc librum Reverendus admodum
in Christo Pater Johannes Episcopus
Cicestrensis D. Donavit Huic Bibliothecæ
• Anno Dⁿⁱ 1706.

Another book placed on the table, a copy of the "Reliquiæ Spelmanianæ," Oxf., 1698, fol., had an inscription in a bold hand which at the time I presumed to be that of the translator of Camden's Britannia :—

Edmundus Gibson, S.T.P.
Reverendissimo Domino
Thomæ
Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo
a Sacris Domesticis
Bibliothecæ Cicestrensi
D.D.

Anno 1702.

Dr. Gibson was at the date of this donation not only Domestic Chaplain to Archbishop Tenison, as stated in the inscription, but also Precentor of Chichester, which dignity he held from 1703 to 1707.

Turning to the shelves, I happened casually to open a book which

contained the following still more interesting epigraph in the same handwriting, but which I now hesitate to ascribe to Bishop Gibson :—

Samuel Pearson Generosus
Natus apud Newark in agro Nottingham,
per Quadraginta et plures annos Ecclesiæ
hujus
Organista Celeberremus (*sic*)
Ipse pené septuagenarius
Senex hilaris
Animo et Corpore valens
et
Officium suum quotidie et læte exercens
Omnibus charus
Calendis ipsis Januariis Anni 1715
Bibliothecæ Cicestrensi
Hoc et alia Volumina
D.D.
Plura Pollicitus.

The volume which contains this very pleasing tribute to the veteran organist is a copy of Bishop Babington's Works in folio, 1622. May I ask whether anything further is known of Samuel Pearson, and whether he has any epitaph in or about the cathedral church?

A copy of Virgil, "Impressum per Jacobū Zachon pedemontanū Venetiis caractere. Sub anno domini .1499. die .9. Decembris." once belonged to the grammar-school at Walsal in Staffordshire, as appears by the two following inscriptions :—

"Thys boke Mr Petypher hath gevē to the scholl of Wallsoll who in the 2 and 3 yere of the rayne of Phillippe and Marye kynge and quen' of england was chosen schollm^r of the sayd town', the use wherof he wyllithe the schollm^r for the tyme beyng allwas to have.

"This booke was given for the use of poore Scholers of Walsall by that lerned Father Mr Petipher."

At what time Mr. Petipher's bequest was lost to his school there is nothing to show; the names of "Pet. Langton" and "Aug. Day" on the first page are perhaps of still earlier date.

In another book—it is a copy of Stephanus Byzantinus, Ludg. Bat. 1688, I found this inscription :

Bibliothecæ
Ecclesiæ Cicestrensis
D.D.
Matthias Cicestrensis
Cui debemus
non tantum utilem, elegantem, et sumptuosam
Librorum copiam
Sed et ipsam magna ex parte
Bibliothecam
1753.

The bishop here named was Dr. Matthias Mawson. It appears from Dallaway's "History of Chichester" (p. 126) that the upper part of the

Lady Chapel was fitted up as a library, at the expense of Bishop Mawson and the Dean and Chapter, shortly after the vault of the Richmond family had been formed in the lower area, which was done in 1750. Mr. Dallaway's account of the library is as follows :— "There is an ample and well chosen collection of divinity, canon law, English chronicles, books of historical reference, Greek and Roman antiquities, early editions of the classics, medallic history, and biography, which were selected principally by W. Clarke, residentiary, with many subsequent additions." The Rev. William Clarke (the grandfather of Dr. E. D. Clarke the traveller) was Canon and Chancellor of Chichester, and in some anecdotes of him communicated to Dr. Kippis by Mr. Hayley (to which Mr. Dallaway refers), Bishop Mawson's liberality and the donations of other persons are attributed to his persuasion; and it is added that, "by his constant and liberal attention to this favourite object, he raised an inconsiderable and neglected collection of books into a very useful and respectable public library."*

The last result of my hasty glance at the library shelves was to notice a quarto volume lettered on the back with the single word "Poems." It proved to be an assemblage of various early productions of the poet Hayley, which, according to the practice of his day, were printed in the form of quarto pamphlets, and it bore this inscription in the author's handwriting :—

To
The Library
of Chichester Cathedral
as a small Memorial of Gratitude
for the Use of many valuable Books
This Volume is presented by its author
1782.

Before I conclude I may add that an interesting memorial of Hayley is now in the possession of Mr. William Hayley Mason, the bookseller of Chichester. It is a uniformly bound set of the works of Voltaire in ninety-two volumes, and of those of Rousseau in thirty volumes, which were bought at Hayley's sale in Feb., 1821. They have since been the property of another gentleman, who provided them with the neat ebonized shelves which are now specially devoted to their reception, and after his death they returned into the hands of Mr. Mason.

Yours, etc. ARCHÆOLOGICUS.

The Glastonbury Library.

[1867, *Part I.*, pp. 324-332.]

Independent of a great amount of intellectual activity, of profound controversy, upon the most vital questions of Christianity, upon

* See Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. iv., p. 393.

Canon Law and Church discipline, it is quite certain that in the Middle Ages there existed all over Europe a mania for books. I hope to show on some future occasion that there were not only book-fairs, book-sales, and book-stalls in the towns of Europe, but even *circulating libraries with fixed prices for the loan of each volume.*

At the present moment it will be sufficient to take the instance of a rich library collected by a body of monks, analyse it, and reflect upon the labour of collecting, multiplying, and preserving it at a time when they had to copy what could not be bought—to copy, bind, and illuminate. For this purpose I propose to analyse the renowned library at Glastonbury Abbey, as it was in the 13th century; to note the acquisitions made to it, especially in one memorable instance, and to mark the class of books transcribed and preserved. The inspection of the library of one of the greatest Benedictine monasteries is in itself an interesting matter, and will throw much light upon monastic labours, monastic studies, and monastic life; nay, more, will serve to dispel the proverbial clouds of monastic ignorance.

The first authentic record we have of the Glastonbury Library is in the works of John Glastonbury, who gives us an account of the books that were in the Abbey in the year 1247, as catalogued by the precentor, William Britton. For the convenience of what we have to say, we shall classify them under subjects, and give the titles in English. They amount to more than 400 volumes. They were rich in the text of the Scriptures, and the text with glosses, for the list opens with—

The Bible in two vols.; another copy complete, old but legible; complete in a smaller letter; the second part from the Psalms (old); a large copy versified; another, in two vols.; three versified copies, three vols.; a copy, in six vols.; in separate portions, some of them with glosses; such as Psalters and the Book of Genesis glossed, thirteen vols. (one curious entry we find here, “two English books, old and useless,” probably in Saxon, which had almost died out); volumes containing one or two of the Gospels, with glosses; the Acts of the Apostles, and Expositions of the Gospels, eight vols.; the Epistles, six vols.; Haimon on the Gospels, two vols.; Exposition of the Gospels, two vols.; Cassiodorus on the Epistles.

In the age which preceded the scholastic, the works of the fathers were of supreme authority, the final appeal in controversy; and consequently we find a rich store of patristic theology at Glastonbury. Augustine, in separate works, seventeen vols.; Jerome, eleven vols.; Gregory, ten vols.; Origen, three vols.; Ambrose, five vols.; Lives of the Fathers, two vols.; Selections from the Fathers, one vol.; Athanasius on the Trinity, one vol.

Canon Law was also a favourite study, especially the Decretals

and Apostolic constitutions. When Angnellus, the Minister-General of the Franciscans, had established a school at Oxford, and procured the services of Grostête as a lecturer, he, on one occasion, took it into his head to go to the lecture-room, and hear what his young converts were being taught, when, to his utter alarm, he found that the subject under discussion was "*Utrum esset Deus*"—whether there was a God! Nothing could calm his agitation but a solemn promise from the students to study the Decretals, and abandon these presumptuous questions, which promise being given, he at once sent to Rome for a copy.

Of the Apostolic constitutions I must say a few words. They consist of eight books, and a codex of eighty-five canons which are presumed to have been enacted by the Apostles themselves. The last canon which settles the books of the Old and New Testament speaks of "*The Acts of us the Apostles.*" Opinions are divided as to whether these canons are of that ancient date: some certainly pertain to customs which only came into vogue at a much later period, but they may have been interpolated. Eusebius, Athanasius, and Epiphanius are thought to allude to them; but the fathers of the first three centuries are silent concerning them. Still they bear internal evidence of great antiquity, and it is not improbable that some of them may be of true Apostolic origin. The whole subject has, however, been critically examined by Otto Carsten Krabbe, who endeavours to assign to each canon its proper period, and concludes: "We therefore infer, as we have said, that the eighty-five canons affirmed to be apostolical were enacted in the Apostolic churches at various periods; and were subsequently to the fourth century reduced to the code which we now possess."* There was a copy of these venerable and venerated records at Glastonbury.

Apostolic Canons, three vols.; the Decretals, six vols.; the Old Decretals, three vols.; Prometheus' Gloss on the Decretals; Cases of Decretals, Institutes, and Codex; Decretals of Yvo, and Catalogue of Roman Pontiffs and Kings of Britain; Decretals of King Charles and Louis; Decretals of Pope Gelasius; The Mirror of the Church, two vols.; another copy; Canon of Theodore on Penitence, bound up with the Questions and Responses of Augustine and Pope Gregory, two vols.; Isidore's Works, seven vols.; The "*Summa*" of Brother Raimond on Penitence.

They were rich in books on Philosophy and Logic, of which they had,—

Logic, bound up with Plato, Timæus, and De Animâ; Aristotle and Boethius' Logic; Augustine's Categories; Alcuin on Dialectics, ten vols.; Boethius' Consolations of Philosophy, and other works,

* An abstract of Krabbe's "*Dissertation on the Apostolic Canons*" may be seen in Townsend's "*Eccl. and Civil History*," vol. i., p. 335. The book itself is rare in England.

ten vols. ; Medicine, Science of, six vols. ; Book of the Art of Rhetoric ; Virtue and Vices, five vols. ; Pliny "De Naturis" ; Rabanus on the Nature of Things ; Rabanus and Isidore on the Nature of Things ; Hildeperic and others.

Of Theology, and especially of Scholastic Theology, they had a fair collection :—

Berengarius on the Apocalypse ; Cassiodorus on the Psalter ; Cassiodorus on the Epistles ; Peter Lombard's Book of Sentences, two vols.—another copy, two vols. ; Paschasius on the Body and Blood of Christ, and others bound up with it (a common custom)—Hildebert's Sermons on the "Discord of the Interior Man"—other Sermons by different authors—on Ecclesiastical Offices—Yvo on the Sacraments—Sermons selected from the Fathers—the Encheiridion of Pope Sixtus—Exposition of the Blessings of Jacob—and a collection of profitable words from various authors ; Hugo on the Sacraments ; Arnulphus on the Six Days' Work, with which were bound up Bernard on the Superfluity of Monks—on the Grades of Humility—a Book on the Sacraments of the Church—Innocent on the Misery of Humanity—a Dissuasion addressed by Valerian to Rufinus against taking a Wife ; Arnulphus on the Six Words of our Lord on the Cross—the Epistles of Alexander and Dindimus—on the Life and Manners of the Bragmanni—a Letter of Alexander to Aristotle on India, and another small copy of Arnulph's Six Words of our Lord ; Anselm's Why God was made man, with his Letter to Urban—on Truth—on the Agreement of the Foreknowledge, the Predestination, and the Grace of God, with Free Will—other small works ; Cassianus on the Incarnation of Christ ; Peter of Ravenna's Sermons ; Rabanus on the Praise of the Cross, with a Sermon of Ambrose and Albinus on the Divinity of Christ ; Benedictine Rule, three vols. ; Gloss on Benedictine Rule ; Exposition of Benedictine Rule ; the Monks' Diadem ; English Sermons (Saxon), two vols. ; Biography of the Saints, twenty-three vols. ; Aldhelm's Works, five vols. ; Albinus' Works, five vols. ; Alcuin's Works, three vols. ; Aldhelm's Prognostics, two copies, and Homilies—Sentences from the Fathers—Books of Augustine—Cyprian.

Of Books of Devotion there was a still larger collection :—

Passional, in English ; Passionals, eight vols. ; Passions of certain Apostles and Martyrs ; Passions of Holy Virgins ; general books of Devotion, 105 vols.

As one of their favourite and most useful occupations was history, it is natural to suppose they would have a good stock of that kind of writing. I have elsewhere dwelt upon the value of monastic chronicles and records of national history made and kept contemporaneously in those ages when there was no one else who could do so. Suffice it to say that our country, thanks to their persistent labours, is richer than any other in a long unbroken line of national

history compiled in the Scriptoria of English Monasteries, without which the annals from the sixth to the fifteenth century would have been lost to us for ever. From the unknown authors who compiled the records handed over to Bede by the different bishops in the various divisions of the Saxon kingdoms, and the unknown compilers of the early portion of the Saxon Chronicle before the time of Plegmund,* to whom Alfred consigned the work, and from the completion of that work to the fifteenth century, upwards of forty monks lived who continued the records of this country in an unbroken line; not a gap occurs from the record of the coming of Augustine in 596 to William of Worcester, whose chronicle ends at the year 1491; and it may be added, as a remarkable circumstance, that Caxton died the year following, so that the last English monkish historian and the first English printer, having both accomplished their work, took their departure together. We who are fond of history can afford to deduct something from the charge of dense ignorance of the monks when we reflect upon that unbroken chain of nine centuries of English history, woven by them for neither pay nor fame in the silence of the cloister. But we must return to Glastonbury. Of History they had :

Bede's Works—History of the English—vols. on the Metrical Art—on Rhetoric, etc., six vols. ; Orosius' History ; Ægisippus ; Freculphus;† Livy on the Deeds of the Romans ; Book on the Fall of Troy and Deeds of the Roman Emperors ; William of Malmesbury's Deeds of the English ; William of Malmesbury's Antiquities of Glastonbury ; Bede's Deeds of the English ; Gildas ; Brutus ; Deeds of the Normans ; Deeds of the Roman Pontiffs ; History of the Province of Africa ; Deeds of King Richard ; Deeds of Alexander ; Sallust, two vols. ; Chronicles, four vols. ; History of Martyrs ; Sallust, two vols.

Of Grammar and general literature they had :—

Hugo's Didascalion ; Topography of Ireland ; Seneca—a book with another copy of Valerian's Dissuasion—a Letter of Peter of Blois—Sermons—Rules of Anchorites—on the Art of Grammar—and Poetry of John of Salisbury ; different books unenumerated, seven vols. ; Epistles of Cyprian, Fulbert, and Seneca, five vols. ; the Customs of Clugny ; on St. Mary, seven vols. ; a certain English book, unknown ; Cicero on Old Age ; Priscian, nine vols. ; Donatus, five vols. ; Grammar, seven vols. ; Remigius, three vols. ; Virgil's Æneid, Georgics, and Bucolics ; Virgil's Æneid, an old copy ; Horace ; volumes on different subjects, thirty-nine vols.

This library was increased by a number of books received from one Richard de Culmtone, probably after the list had been made

* Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury under King Alfred.

† Freculphus, an ecclesiastical historian.

up by the librarian, as they are added as a supplement. They were :—

Tancred on Matrimony ; Cases of Decretals on Dispensation and Precept ; Tancred and certain new Decretals ; Boethius on the Discipline of Scholars ; another copy ; an old Logic and book of Elenchi ; Aristotle's Topica ; Porphyry, six vols.

Brother Galfrid of Bath then sent fifteen volumes to the precentor, William Britton, for the Abbey library. The precentor also purchased twenty-five more volumes, and copied with his own hands the whole of the Scriptures for the library. Then, in the year 1271, John of Taunton, the abbot, gave forty volumes to it, consisting principally of concordances, commentaries ; some of St. Bernard's works ; Augustine on the City of God, and other works ; the Questions of Thomas Aquinas and his Sum of Theology.

In the year 1322 the library was again increased by the munificence of Walter of Taunton, the abbot, who gave several volumes.

In the year 1324 another abbot, Adam of Sodbury, gave a copy of the Scriptures complete ; two Psalters, beautifully bound ; the Lives of the Saints ; a book on the Properties of Things ; a Benedictional and a Scholastic History.

But the labour of collection was not the only labour necessary to the maintenance and increase of a monastic library in the middle ages. Books had to be copied and recopied. Bibles and separate portions of the Bible were always in process of transcription ; a work reserved for mature and pious monks, who were bound by a solemn oath to transcribe the sacred text faithfully. All the books of devotion and large psalters, antiphonalia, and service books for the use of the Church, were also continually being renewed ; and when we remember that they were engaged in the Divine Office several hours a day out of the twenty-four, we may form some idea of their diligence. One remarkable instance of activity in this branch of monastic work is recorded in connection with Glastonbury Abbey, and with it I shall conclude, as it is a noble monument of the faithfulness of their devotion to the work of the scriptorium, and may serve to support the facts which this paper endeavours to establish.

It is recorded in the annals of Glastonbury that during the presidency of one abbot, more than fifty volumes were transcribed in the scriptorium.* The following is a list :—

The Bible ; Pliny's Natural History ; Cassiodorus on the Psalter ; three large Missals ; two Lectionaries ; a Breviary for the infirmary ; Jerome on Jeremiah and Isaiah ; Origen on the Old Testament ; Origen's Homilies ; Origen on the Epistle of Paul to the Romans ; Jerome on the Epistles to the Galatians, the Ephesians, to Titus,

* They are inserted in the preface to the early editions of Tanner's "*Notitia Monastica*," and may be seen in Hearne's "*Hist. of Glast.*," p. 141.

and Philemon; Lives of the Fathers; Collations from the Fathers; Breviary from the Guest House; An Antiphonarium; one volume of Morals; Cyprian; a Register; a book called "Paradise"; Jerome against Jovinian; Ambrose against the Novatians; Passions of the Saints, seven vols.; Lives of the Cæsars; Deeds of the Britons; Deeds of the Saxons; Deeds of the Franks; Paschasius; Radbertus on the Body and Blood of Christ; Certain "Summæ"; the Abbot of Clairvaux' Book on Loving God; Hugo St. Victor on the Twelve Grades of Humility and on Prayer; Physiognomy, On Precious Stones, and the Book of Peter Alianus; Rhetoric, first and second parts; Quintilian on Causes; Augustine's Epistles, on the Lord's Prayer, and on the Psalm, "Have mercy upon me, O God"; a Benedictional; Yvo's Decretals; Jerome on the Twelve Prophets and Lamentations; Augustine on the Trinity; Augustine on Genesis; Isidore's Etymology; Paterius; Augustine on "The Words of Our Lord"; Hugo on the Sacraments; Cyprian on the Incarnation of Our Lord; Anselm's Why God was made Man.

This concludes all that can be now gleaned of the Library of Glastonbury Abbey, though by the time of the Dissolution we have every reason to suppose that it must have been considerably increased. Leland, who was sent round by the Government to gather information upon the subject, gives an enthusiastic account of the effect which the sight of the Glastonbury Library had upon him when, by the kindness of Abbot Whiting, he was allowed to go into it. And as Leland was one of the most notorious biblomaniacs of his day, we may be sure the library had very much increased. The following are his words: "Some years ago I was at Glastonbury, where there is the most ancient and famous monastery of our island, recreating my mind, which was exhausted by severe study, until a new ardour of reading and learning should seize me. That ardour came unexpectedly. Whereupon I betook myself to the library (not open to everybody), that I might diligently turn over the sacred relics of antiquity. Scarcely had I crossed the threshold when the sole contemplation of these ancient books filled me with I know not what—a sort of religious fear or stupor, and made me pause. Then, having saluted the genius of the place, I most curiously examined for some days all the shelves; during which search I found amongst marvellous old manuscripts of antiquity a fragment of the 'History of Melchin.'"

Glastonbury, though it stood as high, if not higher, than any other monastery in England for intellectual treasures, was not the only instance of diligence in book-collecting and book-transcribing. Malmesbury, the home of the renowned "William," Canterbury, Lindisfarne, Abingdon, Evesham, Peterboro', and more especially St. Albans, which produced Roger of Wendover, Matthew Paris, William Rishanger, and Thomas Walsingham—names well known

to historians—all stand high on the list of literary monasteries; and if we go out of our own country—to France, to Italy, to Germany, to Spain—the annals of all national history are to be found only in the labours of the monks.

To us Englishmen a considerable portion of these treasures was lost through the wanton iconoclasm of the reformers at the time and during the process of the Dissolution. Valuable books were torn out of their bindings for the jewels which adorned the covers, and their gold and silver clasps; many that were unadorned were burnt or sold as waste-paper to anyone who would buy them. From this mad wreck of literature much was saved by the exertions of two men who could appreciate its value, Archbishop Parker and Sir Robert Cotton, whose collections are now—that of the former, at Oxford, and that of the latter, in the British Museum.

The spirit in which the "Visitors" set about their work may be seen from their own letters: they looked out more sharply for coin and plate than manuscripts. In a letter written to the Lord Privy Seal by the three who "visited" Glastonbury we read: "We have in money £300 and above, but the certainty of plate and other stuff here as yet we know not, for we have not had opportunity for the same, but shortly we intend (*God willing*) to proceed to the same, whereof we shall ascertain your lordship so shortly as we may. This is also to advertise your lordship that we have found a *chalice of gold and divers other parcels of plate*, which the Abbot had hidden secretly from all such commissioners which have been here in times past, and as yet he knoweth not that we have found the same. We assure your lordship it is the goodliest house of that sort that ever we have seen."

It is a melancholy fact that in the Reports of the Commissioners who visited the monasteries and carried out the work of spoliation with fanatic zeal we find ample accounts rendered of jewels, gold and silver plate, coin of the realm, and lists of revenues, all of which found their way to the Treasury; but these worthy men say nothing of the literary treasures they destroyed, which no amount of revenues, gold and silver plate, or coin of the realm can ever replace! [See Note 54.]

O'DELL TRAVERS HILL, F.R.G.S.

Books Formerly in Churches.

[1865, *Part I.*, p. 2.]

The fine old church of St. Andrew Undershaft, Leadenhall Street, possessing objects of interest besides the monument with terra cotta half-length of Stow, has a small library, including Fox's "Book of Martyrs," and Erasmus's "Paraphrase on the Gospels." These books were perhaps not uncommon in churches in the first half of the seventeenth century, as they occur (omitting Fox's name) in an

inventory of the Commonwealth era of the goods of the church of Woburn, Beds, now grievously razed to the ground, against the strong wish and effort of the parishioners.

Is there any known Governmental or episcopal direction for their presence in churches at that date?

This "Paraphrase of Erasmus," which I have never seen or heard of otherwise, has perhaps rather strangely disappeared from notice, and something similar might be said of Hammond's, with able annotations, but not much in the taste of the present day. Whatever difference of opinion, however, might exist about that, a little-known anecdote of his patient resignation could not be much exceeded in any time or persuasion. He was subject at times to both the gout and stone. When he had the former he used to thank God it was not the latter, and when the latter, that he had not both at once.

I am, etc. QUÆSTOR.

[1865, *Part I.*, pp. 223-224.]

The LXXXth Canon (A.D. 1603) requires the Book of Common Prayer, the Bible of the largest volume, and the Books of Homilies to be provided for each parish church.

Archbishop Cranmer, in his "Articles to be inquired of . . . within the Diocese of Canterbury," A.D. 1548, asks whether "in every cure they have provided one book of the whole Bible of the largest volume in English, and the Paraphrases of Erasmus, also in English, upon the Gospels, and set up the same in some convenient place in the church."—Wilkins's "Conc.," vol. iv., p. 24.

Archbishop Grindal, in his Injunctions to the Province of York, A.D. 1571, ordered that the churchwardens in every parish should provide "the Paraphrases of Erasmus in English upon the Gospels, and the same set up in some convenient place within the church or chapel, the charges whereof the parson or proprietary and parishioners shall by equal proportions bear, according to the Queen's Majesty's Injunctions." The same prelate, in his "Articles to be Enquired of within the Province of Canterburie," A.D. 1576, asks "whether you have in your parish churches and chapels . . . the Book of Common Prayer with the new Kalendar, a Psalter, the English Bible in the largest volume, the two tomes of Homelies, the Paraphrases of Erasmus translated into English, the Table of the ten commandments."—"Rem. of Abp. Grindal," Parker Soc., pp. 134, 157.

Archbishop Parker required Jewel's "Defence of the Apology" to be placed in parish churches, and Archbishop Bancroft prescribed that a copy of his collected works (edit. 1609, 1611) should be similarly placed, together with Erasmus's Paraphrase.—Ayre's "Life of Jewel," Parker Soc. edit. of his Works, vol. vi., p. xxviii. [See Note 55.]

Where sixteenth century churchwardens' accounts have been pre-

served, they usually mention the purchase of copies of the above books, *e.g.* :

WIGTOFT, LINCOLNSHIRE.

- [1549]. "It. payd for the paraphrases of Eassmus, 7s.
It. payd for a chayne for ye paraphrases, 4d."
Nichol's "Illus. of Manners and Expences," 1797, p. *235.

LEVERTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

- [1549]. "It'm p'd for ij newe salters, xs.
It'm p'd for the second booke & tome of homelies,
iiijs. viij^d.
[1570]. It'm p'd for half Mr. Juyles boke called the Appologie of
England, iiijs.
It'm p'd for the cariage of the same boke, iiiij^d."
I am, etc. E. P., F.S.A.

Langley Library.

[1792, *Part II.*, pp. 1181.]

A copy of the Latin Chronicle of Nuremberg may be seen in a small library adjoining to the church at Langley, near Colnbrook, in Buckinghamshire; which library is (by the appointment of the donor) under the care of the inhabitants of an alms-house at the same place. [Mr. Edwards in his *Memoirs of Libraries* says this library was given by Sir John Kederminster in 1632, and is placed at the west end of the Kederminster chapel.]

Desk for Fox's "Book of Martyrs," in Lessingham Church, Norfolk.

[1846, *Part I.*, pp. 151-153.]

No little was I gratified when, in the course of a short excursion in the northern part of Norfolk a few months since, I met with the object of which I have now the pleasure of sending you a drawing by my grandson, Mr. Inglis Palgrave. The church where this occurred was that of Lessingham, a village in the neighbourhood of North Walsham. The place within the church was by the north wall of the chancel, adjoining the communion-table rails. The hutch, of unpainted and almost unshapen boards, was evidently designed for the safe custody of the book when not in use. The narrow shelf at the top served the office of a lectern. The book itself was Fox's "Martyrs," the first edition, I believe, and a surprisingly good copy, considering its age and the changes and chances to which it must have been exposed.

The fact of a volume being thus kept fastened by a chain may

possibly appear extraordinary to some of your readers; but those more conversant with antiquity will be aware that books were in former times often so secured; and not only in England, but abroad. Many of them will also most probably themselves have met with instances of the kind, though such are now of unfrequent occurrence. The most striking one which has fallen under my own notice is that afforded by the Laurentian Library at Florence, where the long rows of massy manuscripts reclining upon the richly-carved desks, and all of them similarly fettered, can hardly fail to catch the eye of even a casual observer. But here, we are told by the author of the "Hand-Book of Northern Italy," the chains are not inseparable accompaniments; for that, "if a student comes for work, the bands will be unloosed, and the precious prisoners consigned to his hands by the civil and discreet *custode*," whereas in the case before us, and I suspect in most others, the connection once formed can never have been intended to be broken. Our cathedral and collegiate libraries, those at Hereford, and at Winchester College [see *ante*, pp. 155-157], and at Merton College, Oxford, also furnish examples, as do some few of our parish churches. [See Note 56.]

My friend Mr. Hart, author of the "Ecclesiastical Records," to whose kindness I am indebted for searching out for me the greater part of what I have yet to say, informs me that here in Icenia he has seen Jewell's "Apology" in Whissonsett Church, Fox's "Martyrs" in Northwold Church, and in that of Wisbeach four or five volumes, all likewise chained, but the latter reduced by time to covers, and nothing but covers.

To speak more correctly, it is rather to be considered remarkable that so few of these books are left in our churches than that any yet remain. What Pope has denominated "the wide waste of all devouring years" does indeed wonderfully obliterate the traces of past times; but it will appear by what follows, that less than three centuries ago the practice of keeping books in churches was universal; and this evidently arose from the feeling uppermost in the minds of our Reformers, that the errors and abuses of the Romish Church were by no means so easily to be overcome as by opening the eyes of the people by laying before them the Bible and other religious works in their native tongue. Thus, in the "Injunctions given by y^e most excellent Prince, Edward the Sixtes, by the grace of God Kyng of Englande, Fraunce and Irelande, defender of y^e Faythe, and on Earthe under Christ of y^e Churche of Englande and of Irelande y^e supreme hedde, to all and singular his lovyng subjects, as well as of the Clergie as of the Laetie. Imprinted by Richard Grafton, 1547"—the seventh of these injunctions runs as follows:—"Also, that they shall provide within three monthes next after the visitacion, one boke of the whole Bible of the largest volume in English, and within one twelve month next after the saied visitacion, the Paraphrasis of

Erasmus, and the same sette uppe in some convenient place within the sayed church that they have care of, where their parishioners may most commodiously resorte unto the same."

The like is repeated nearly word for word in the injunctions set forth by Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1559, and included in the fourth volume of Wilkin's "Concilia."

With respect to Fox's "Martyrs," Strype says, "I add that this History of the Church was of such value and esteem for the use of it to Christian readers, that it was in the days of Queen Elizabeth enjoined to be set up in some convenient place in all parish churches, together with the Bible, and Bishop Jewell's 'Defence of the Apology of the Church of England,' to be read at all suitable times by the people before and after service."—"Annals," A.D. 1557, vol. iii., part i., p. 738.

Again, in the same work, under the year 1572, we find the matter brought almost to our own doors by an especial recommendation on the part of Archbishop Parker, "that Jewell's 'Defence of the Apology of the Church of England' should be set up in all churches of the Norwich Diocese."

From the absence, however, of any mention of the subject in Mr. Stephens' late most learned and laborious digest of our ecclesiastical laws, it must be inferred that these injunctions were never made the matter of Parliamentary enactment; nor is any light afforded by Burnet, whose "History of the Reformation" does not extend beyond the year 1557. But Mr. Hart considers it an established fact, from the authorities already quoted and from others which have fallen under his notice, that the clergy were bound to provide themselves with Bullinger's "Decads" for private study; that in each church there was to be a copy of the Book of Homilies, to be read to the people when there was no sermon by a learned preacher; and that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth a folio copy of the Bible, together with the Paraphrase of Erasmus upon the Gospels, and Jewell's "Defence of the Apology of the Church of England," and Fox's "Book of Martyrs," and a "Book of the Abridgement of the Statutes," were kept in the churches for the use of the laity.

Mr. Hart goes on to remark, in respect to the chain, that inasmuch as no mention of it occurs in any of these injunctions or recommendations, we may suppose it an invention of the churchwardens to obviate the necessity of a fresh outlay, when the thirst for information was in an inverse ratio to honesty. I cannot, however, but suspect, from the apparent universality of the practice, that some general order must have been issued to that effect; and this suspicion seems to be strengthened by a passage to which he refers me in Erasmus's "Peregrinatio Religionis," where, speaking of the interior of Canterbury Cathedral, Menedemus asks Ogygius, "Nihilne illic visendum?" and the latter replies "Nihil præter structuræ molem et libros

aliquot columnis affixos, in quibus est Evangelium Nicodemi et Sepulchrum nescio cujus."

We likewise find the following entry as to a chain for a book in the parish accounts of Wigtoft, in Lincolnshire, as given in that no less curious and amusing than instructive work, Nichols's "Extracts from Churchwardens' Accounts. It occurs, p. 235, A.D. 1549:

"Payd for the pharaphrases of erasmus 0 7 0
 Payd for a chayne for the paraphrases 0 0 4"

Upon the latter entry the editor observes in a note that "it is a curious item, and may serve to ascertain the time when the paraphrase of this great man was admitted into the churches, and also its price."

The submission of the churchwardens in receiving the books before mentioned into their churches is testified by the greater part of the early parish accounts that I have had the opportunity of seeing. Thus, in that of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in the work just quoted, is found:

1544.	Paid for six books of the Litany in English	. . . . .	0	1	6
1548.	Paid for the half part of the Paraphrases of Erasmus	. . . . .	0	5	0
1551	Paid for eight Salters in English	. . . . .	0	13	4
	Paid for a book of Articles	. . . . .	0	0	2
1559.	Paid for a Bybyl and a Parafrawse	. . . . .	0	16	0
—	Item, for a Communion book bound in parchemyne	. . . . .	0	6	0
1566.	Paid for two books of Praises, set out by the Bishop of Canterbury, to be read Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays	. . . . .	0	0	6
1581.	Paid for a book of the Abridgment of the Statutes to remain in the church	. . . . .	0	9	0"

It were easy to multiply similar extracts, "usque ad nauseam;" but after setting before your readers, Mr. Urban, those extracts from churchwardens' accounts, I would rather close a letter already drawn to an unconscionable length, by expressing my earnest hope that your and my own excellent friend, Mr. Goddard Johnson, who has worked so laboriously upon our early parish registers, and in his excellent specimen-sheet has so clearly shown what he is capable of producing on the subject, will be induced to proceed with his publication, and throw that full light upon the manners, customs, religion, expenses, etc., of our forefathers, which can scarcely be expected from any other person, and certainly not from any other equally genuine and unsuspecting source.

Yours, etc. DAWSON TURNER.

On Circulating Libraries.

[1783, *Part II.*, p. 832.]

Your correspondent and the public would be glad of information on the rise of circulating libraries, and who were the first who were so obliging as to lend out their books to the world by subscription. I am certain the custom began very late in the present century. From the contents of some letters now before me, this practice was not in vogue so early as the year 1724; for one friend laments to another (from the distance of but few miles) that literature was not communicated in London as in foreign cities, where libraries were accessible to all the curious. The same person, a few years afterwards (April 30, 1728), adds, "I hear that your great bookseller, Awnsham Churchill, is dead. He had a great stock, and printed many books; and I hope the sale of his effects will throw a plenty of books on the city of London, and reduce their present high price." Mr. Granger has mentioned this Awnsham Churchill as the greatest bookseller and stationer of his time; but does not mention the time of his death, which happened April 24, 1728, according to a weekly journal, published at that time, now before me, and which says further, that he represented the borough of Dorchester, county Dorset.

Parochial Libraries, how provided.

[1785, *Part II.*, p. 591.]

If you will admit the following queries and miscellaneous remarks into your valuable magazine, you will oblige your constant reader,
W. N.

In a sermon preached by Dr. Kennett, in the year 1706, at the anniversary meeting of the charity schools, the preacher, in celebrating the reign of Queen Anne, among other things, says, "I mean that constellation of noble designs, the forming societies for the reformation of manners, for promoting Christian knowledge, for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, and for erecting parochial libraries." Also in another sermon upon the same occasion, by Dr. S. Bradford, preached in 1709, there is this expression, "by providing libraries for the poorer clergy; a design encouraged by a late Act of Parliament."* I wish to know what the particular plan was; what Act of Parliament encouraged the erecting parochial libraries? how far this excellent scheme was carried? and why it failed, or has ceased?

* The Act here alluded to is that of Anne VII., cap. xiv., for promoting public libraries.

[1818, *Part II.*, pp. 35, 36.]

Having frequently seen in your magazine different proposals for parochial libraries for the use of the lower orders of society, I am happy to send you, not a proposal, but a plan already begun to be put into execution under the auspices of the Bath "District Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge." At no great distance of time, I trust that we shall hear of similar institutions being established throughout the kingdom. The only thing required to render them universally popular is a great variety of useful and entertaining books and tracts; and as the parent society has promised to enlarge its present list of tales and biography, we may soon hope to see this plan carried into full effect. The first of these libraries contains 38 bound books, and 290 tracts bound in 55 volumes. The second contains 28 bound books, and 123 tracts bound in 24 volumes. The third contains 12 bound books, and 72 tracts bound in 15 volumes. Room will be left in each box for such books of general amusement as the society may hereafter authorize.

A MEMBER OF THE
"SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE."

Resolutions passed by the Bath District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, relative to the establishment of parochial lending libraries in the Archdeaconry of Bath.

Resolved, That boxes of three different sizes, containing the books and tracts mentioned in the subjoined lists (the tracts being bound in volumes) be furnished to parishes within this district, contributing the several sums of 7*l.*, 4*l.*, or 2*l.* respectively, the committee taking upon themselves the expense of the box, with a lock and key.

That no such boxes be furnished to any parish, but on a requisition from the incumbent or officiating minister.

That no further aid be given by this committee, unless in extreme cases, upon a statement from the minister of the population of the parish, and of its inability to contribute as above.

That, under such circumstances, any further aid be regulated by the urgency of the case, and the state of the committee's funds.

That every box be accompanied by a printed catalogue of the books therein contained, to be made public for the information of the parishioners.

That the committee will, on application from the minister, replace any book or volume of tracts which may have been lost, or materially injured, the expense of the same being reimbursed to them.

Rules for the Regulation of Parochial Lending Libraries.

1. That such libraries be under the immediate care and superintendence of the minister of the parish.

2. That the books be kept either in the parish vestry or at the minister's house.

3. That a contribution, not exceeding one penny per month, or one shilling per year, to be applied to the support of the library, be required from each family having the advantage of the same, and that all deficiencies, injuries, etc., be repaired at the end of each year.

4. That the time for issuing and returning books be either before or after divine service on Sunday.

5. That every book lent from the library be brought back on the following Sunday, when it may be either returned to the borrower for further perusal or exchanged for another.

6. That no family be allowed more than one book at a time.

7. That a register be kept divided in four columns, containing, 1. No. of volume ; 2. Borrower's name ; 3. Date when lent ; 4. When returned.

8. That in case of wanton injury done to any of the books, the family to whom it was lent be subject to exclusion from the privileges of the library, at the discretion of the minister.

P.S. If you think proper, Mr. Urban, I will send you in the following month the catalogue of the books. That of the largest library (which comprehends the other two) might be contained in a single page of your magazine, and would, I think, be welcome to many of your readers.

Country Book Clubs Fifty Years Ago.

[1852, *Part I.*, pp. 571-572.]

Turning over the pages of one of your recent numbers, my mind went back insensibly to an early time and to literary recollections, among which the *Gentleman's Magazine* occupies no unimportant place. I thought of the quiet but deep influence which the review and magazine, and the few but well-selected books supplied by the country book club to the twenty-five or thirty families among which they circulated, exercised in their day. It was my fate to be brought up in one of those lonely houses where the smiling aspect of a new book, "making a sunshine in the shady place," was an event looked for with eager interest. It was a pleasure to be enjoyed with something of a virtuous carefulness ; for the whole (parlour) household fed on the same dish, and greediness in one or two would have been unpardonable. Mostly the *new* books were read aloud, *en famille* ; but this was only the case with those which were still passing through the hands of the members of the club, and were to be given up at the

end of a stated time. That time, however, was given in ample allowance. For a month the books, few or many, carried home by the member were his own undisturbed property; but they all found their way back, from circumference to centre, on the appointed Wednesday night before the full moon.

The orders issued to the bookseller of the market town where the club assembled were not inconsiderable. In fact, nearly all the new publications of English origin which were really worth having, in general literature and popular science, were included, and the families we have noted were never without a fair amount of books. But the greatest advantage by far to these families sprung from the yearly accumulation of all those among the books which were not absolutely worthless in a library kept at the aforesaid market town. From thence the families of members were privileged to take them unrestricted—a proof, I suppose, that the general appetite was not very voracious, but no proof at all that individuals were not benefited to a large extent. Blessings on that dear old library! How well do I remember its narrow confines and its groaning shelves! How inestimable a privilege did we feel it that its treasures were so accessible, so little guarded by jealous restrictions, so benevolently given up to the young and old to enjoy! It was like a family property, open to all in the confidence of its being valued; and I do believe that no member or member of a member's family was ever so much as suspected of losing or misusing a book. It was, as I first remember it, stored in an exceedingly small room, more resembling the cabin of a ship than anything else. I wonder if ever “public library” was so closely packed. Only one person at a time could move up or down it, but on either hand the shelves rose to the ceiling, and all was neatly and methodically arranged. At last an overflow took place: then an additional book-case was provided, and placed in the librarian's own living-room. The keepers of the books were not literary—neither the man nor the woman. They occasionally added MS. memoranda to the catalogue, not indicative of acquaintance with books in general. Mistakes about authorship were somewhat frequent. Miss Edgeworth's “*Essay on Irish Bulls*” was placed, of course, among books intended for agricultural uses alone; and some small, unimportant word in a title-page would be lifted into consequence as a key-note to the whole contents. But what did such things signify? We could always find what we wanted, and were very defiant and disdainful of the guardians of the sacred books.

By the time I had myself arrived at the years of literary appetite and enjoyment, the club had been in existence a considerable time, and the accumulations were very respectable. But there was great deficiency in our older literature. The library was, in fact, only a reflection of the years of its own life, which extended, perhaps, no

further back than ninety years ago, and was only so far concerned with former periods as to include all books of note which treated in a modern manner of history, biography, etc. We were not then arrived at the age of "illustrated commentaries" or "critical editions" of old authors. The club, being the purchasers and orderers of books, were not likely to go back to classic literature. I do not think there was a Shakespere or a Spenser in our library, nor Bacon, nor Hooker, nor, of course, our elder chroniclers—all which omissions would form now, though I doubt whether they did then, an enormous deduction from the value of our store. We had many good books, however—Burke, and Gibbon, and Hume, and Robertson, and Dr. Johnson, and a long series of *Annual Registers*, *Monthly and Critical Reviews*, and *Monthly and Gentleman's Magazines*. Of voyages and travels there was no lack; and, as I remember, the literature connected with the stirring period of the French Revolution occupied considerable space. Works of fiction were not numerous. We had neither Fielding, nor Richardson, nor, I think, Smollet. To the best of my belief we began with Madame d'Arblay, with Madame de Genlis, and Dr. Moore, whose "Zeluco" and "Edward" were well read. Then came the whole series of Mrs. Opie's novels and tales, the more esteemed and read, no doubt, because we were inhabitants of the same county. Godwin, also, with his political speculations and his powerful novels; Miss Edgeworth, in due time, with her exquisite fictions; Miss Hamilton, and Hannah More, and Miss Hawkins, and numerous other worthies of the commencement of our century, occupied honourable places.

The most interesting part, indeed, of the whole subject of country book societies at the period to which I refer is their strong influence on domestic and individual character. The absence of much outward stimulus at a time when country-houses were few and far between, when people were not always running up to London, and rarely even visiting the county town, gave more time for this influence to operate. Very few books were bought by farmers, or even gentlemen. Cheap literature was not, and some trouble was occasioned by the transit and exchange of one's volumes. Therefore, when the eight or ten miles of dull road had been passed over and the treasure obtained, one's mind was disposed really to make good use of what came. Then the book furnished material for conversation. It became a family friend, and its least details were matters of discussion. What Cowper so beautifully describes, the setting in of a winter's evening, "the bubbling and loud-hissing urn," the falling curtains, "the poet's or historian's page, by one made vocal for th' amusement of the rest," had its counterpart in many a household.

And now it appears to me, Mr. Urban, that, although an old-fashioned reader may sometimes find occasion to draw an inference not quite in favour of modern times when looking back at the past,

we ought to derive great pleasure from the thought of the numbers who are enjoying what were then more exclusive pleasures. I am confident that the same eagerness after books, and the same desire to improve "under difficulties" which we ourselves experienced, has reached a lower ring in the social ladder. Go to King's Sombourne and its neighbourhood, and you will find peasants and small farmers treasuring up their books and subscribing to the best libraries they can get at. If we do not look to ourselves, these people will read to better purpose than we do; for they come to their books if with less refined, yet fresher, hearts.

Yours, etc. T.

List of the Literary Club at Baxter's, in Dover Street.

[1785, *Part I.*, pp. 98-99.]

In your catalogue of an evening club established by Dr. Johnson at a public-house in Essex Street, you have distinguished such members as attended the funeral of this truly great man; observing likewise that other gentlemen of the same society, "by mistake," were not invited. On inquiry, however, I find that your information was erroneous. All who were designed by the Doctor's executors to be present at his interment were summoned by cards of special invitation. In your magazine for December you have told the public (and truly) that one of the number [Mr. Cooke] then mentioned by you had no other introduction than that of Dr. Brocklesby.

To compensate so trivial a correction in your valuable miscellany, I enclose you a list of as many of Dr. Johnson's associates as originally met at the Turk's Head in Gerard Street, Soho; were from thence transplanted to Prince's in Sackville Street, Piccadilly; and now dine at Baxter's, in Dover Street, on almost every Tuesday during the session of Parliament. Their names are set down according to the order in which they appear on their books, a circumstance supposed to have been regulated by their seniority in the club. The three first are the only survivors among the original members by whom the rest were chosen. Since Mr. Garrick's funeral this association has been called (what I am told it has never called itself)

THE LITERARY CLUB.

*Sir Joshua Reynolds,
*Mr. Burke,
*Mr. Langton,
Earl of Charlemont,
Bishop of Dromore [Dr. Percy],
*Sir Charles Bunbury,
Dr. Fordyce,

*Mr. Colman,
Sir William Jones,
Mr. Boswell,
Sir Robert Chambers,
*Mr. Steevens,
Right Hon. Charles James Fox,
Earl of Ossory,

Mr. Gibbon,	Sir William Hamilton,
Mr. Adam Smith,	Viscount Palmerston,
Mr. Vesey,	*Dr. Burney,
Bishop of Killaloe [Dr. Barnard],	Dr. Warren.
Mr. Sheridan, jun.,	
*Sir Joseph Banks,	<i>Withdrawn.</i>
*Mr. Windham,	Sir John Hawkins.
Dean of Ferns [Dr. Marlay],	
Rev. Dr. Joseph Warton,	<i>Dead.</i>
Earl Spencer,	Samuel Dyer,
*Dr. Scott,	Christopher Nugent,
Bishop of St. Asaph [Dr. Shipley],	Oliver Goldsmith,
Lord Eliot,	Antony Chamier,
Rev. Thomas Warton,	Hon. Topham Beauclerk,
Lord Lucan,	David Garrick,
*Mr. Malone,	Lord Ashburton,
*Mr. Burke, jun.,	SAMUEL JOHNSON.

This club, consisting of thirty-five members, is said to be full. Those marked with an asterisk attended the remains of Dr. Johnson to Westminster Abbey.

I am, sir, your most humble servant, etc.

Rules of Dr. Johnson's Club, in Essex Street.

[1785, *Part I.*, p. 99.]

The rules of the club established by Dr. Johnson at the Essex Head (see p. 8), in imitation of the "Perpetual Club" of the Spectator, were these :

"The club shall consist of four-and-twenty.

"The meetings shall be on the Monday, Thursday, and Saturday of every week ; but in the week before Easter there shall be no meeting.

"Every member is at liberty to introduce a friend once a week, but not oftener.

"Two members shall oblige themselves to attend in their turn every night from 8 to 10, or to procure two to attend in their room.

"Every member present at the club shall spend at least 6d., and every man who stays away shall forfeit 3d.

"The master of the house shall keep an account of the absent members, and deliver to the president of the night a list of the forfeits incurred.

"When any member returns after absence, he shall immediately lay down his forfeits ; which if he omits to do, the president shall require.

"There shall be no general reckoning, but every man shall adjust his own expenses.

"The night of indispensable attendance will come to every member once a month. Whoever shall for three months together omit to attend himself, or by substitution, nor shall make any apology in the fourth month, shall be considered as having abdicated the club.

"When a vacancy is to be filled, the name of the candidate, and of the member recommending him, shall stand in the club-room three nights. On the fourth he may be chosen by ballot, six members at least being present, and two-thirds of the ballot being in his favour, or the majority, should the members not be divisible by three.

"The master of the house shall give notice, six days before, to each of those members whose turn of necessary attendance is come.

"The notice may be in these words :

"SIR,
"On the of will be your turn of pre-
siding at the Essex Head. Your company is therefore earnestly
requested."

"One penny shall be left by each member for the waiter."

The club was first projected in the winter of 1783, and began to assemble regularly at the beginning of 1784, when the above regulations were agreed on, and prefaced by the following motto :

"To-day deep thoughts with me resolve to drench,
In mirth, which after no repenting draws."—MILTON.

The names you have already printed are those who were members at the time of Dr. Johnson's death, in the order in which they were entered in the book. The three last were introduced in the room of Dr. Scott, who was named, but never attended ; of Mr. Tyres, who abdicated the club Feb. 1, 1784 ; and of Mr. Strahan, who followed his example on the 26th of June. [See Note 57].

ALDEBARAN.

Anniversary of the Bibliomanio-Roxburghe Club.

[1813, *Part II.*, pp. 3-4.]

Amongst the important events of later times, there are few that have excited a greater degree of interest than the transactions which took place at Roxburghe House in July, 1812. The warfare in St. James's Square was equalled only by the courage and gallantry displayed on the plains of Salamanca about the same period ; and history will doubtless relate these celebrated feats in the same volume, for the information and astonishment of posterity. As a pillar, or other similar memorial, could not be conveniently erected to mark the spot where so many bibliographical champions fought and conquered, another method was adopted to record their fame, and perpetuate this brilliant epoch in literary annals. Accordingly, a phalanx of the most hardy veterans has been enrolled, under the banner of the far-

famed Valdafer's Boccacio of 1471, bearing the title of the Roxburghe Club. As their proceedings are too momentous to perish with the fleeting page of a newspaper, Mr. Urban is requested to inscribe them on the adamantine columns of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

The first anniversary meeting of this noble band was celebrated at the St. Alban's Tavern on Thursday, the 17th ult., being the memorable day on which the before-named Boccacio was sold for £2,260. The chair was taken by Earl Spencer (perpetual President of the club), supported by Lords Morpeth and Gower and the following gentlemen,* viz., Sir E. Brydges, Messrs. W. Bentham, W. Bolland, J. Dent, T. F. Dibdin (Vice-President), Francis Freeling, Henry Freeling, Jos. Haslewood, Rich. Heber, Tho. C. Heber, G. Isted, R. Lang, J. H. Markland, J. D. Phelps, T. Ponton, jun., J. Townley, E. V. Utterson, and R. Wilbraham. Upon the cloth being removed, the following appropriate toasts were delivered from the chair:

1. The cause of Bibliomania all over the world.
2. The immortal memory of Christopher Valdafer, printer of the Boccacio of 1471.
3. The immortal memory of William Caxton, first English printer.
4. The immortal memory of Wynkyn de Worde.
5. The immortal memory of Richard Pynson.
6. The immortal memory of Julian Notary.
7. The immortal memory of William Faques.
8. The immortal memory of the Aldine family.
9. The immortal memory of the Stephensens.
10. The immortal memory of John, Duke of Roxburghe.

After these the health of the noble President was proposed, and received by the company standing, with three times three. Then followed the health of the worthy Vice-President (proposed by Mr. Heber), which it is scarcely necessary to observe was drunk with similar honours; for the name of Dibdin (the De Bure of the 19th century) is as highly prized amongst the lovers of black-letter lore as that of Nelson by the valorous sons of Neptune.

The President was succeeded in the chair by Lord Gower; who, at midnight, yielded it to Mr. Dent; and that gentleman gave way to the Prince of Bibliomaniacs, Mr. Heber. Though the night, or rather the morning, wore apace, it was not likely that a seat so occupied would be speedily deserted; accordingly, the "regal purple stream" ceased not to flow till "Morning oped her golden gates," or, in plain terms, till past 4 o'clock.

The Roxburghe Club is limited in number to 31 members, and one black ball is fatal to the candidate who offers himself upon a vacancy; so that a directorship of the India Board, or of the Bank

* Amongst the absentees were his grace the Duke of Devonshire, who was prevented from attending the anniversary by indisposition, the Marquis of Blandford, and Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart.

of England, will henceforth be a situation of comparative insignificance. Amongst other statutes enacted by this body, there is one of too important a nature to be passed over in silence: upon every successive anniversary, one of the members is to produce a reprint of a scarce and curious tract, or to print some original manuscript, and the number of copies printed will be confined to that of the club. The merit of this happily-conceived law is due to Hortensius,* who, in the most spirited manner, offered to put it in force by a reprint of Lord Surrey's *Virgil*, with a margin of such proportionate elegance as might cause his favourite Michel Le Noir (were he living) to die with envy and despair. In future, no child can be said to be portionless whose father is a Roxburghian, as one of these gems will doubtless prove an ample provision.

I have now, Mr. Urban, performed my object, in furnishing you with some account of this glorious day; and you will readily admit, that when the origin of this institution, and the vast and interesting schemes which it embraces, are well considered, the Roxburghe Club must be regarded, in a national point of view, as conferring dignity and importance upon the land that gave it birth.

With my hearty wishes for the success of our first toast, in which you will cordially join, "The cause of Bibliomania all over the world," I am, sir,

Yours, etc. **TEMPLARIUS.**

Library of Captain Cox, of Coventry.

[1846, *Part II.*, pp. 599-602.]

Permit me to return my acknowledgments to your correspondent "Bibliographus" for his obliging attention to my inquiry as to the present existence of certain romances and ballads described to have formed a part of the library of the celebrated Captain Cox, of Coventry. We are indebted solely to Laneham's description of the festivities at Kenilworth Castle, in 1575, for an account of this remarkable man, celebrated not only as a mason and a military leader, but as an admirer and preserver of the domestic literature of his country. No notice or tradition of him remains at Coventry, and, had it not been for his exploits as captain of the Hock-Tuesday squadron before Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth, nothing would have been known of his celebrated library. Laneham, in his capacity of gentleman-usher, thus announces him and his "good-hearted men of Coventry":

"But aware, keep back, make room now—here they come! And first, Captain Cox, an odd man, I promise you, by profession a mason, and that right skilful; very cunning in fence, and hardy as Gawain, for his ton-sword hangs at his table's end. Great oversight hath he in matters of story; I believe he hath them all at his fingers' ends.

* *Vide* "Bibliomania," p. 176.

Then, in philosophy, both moral and natural, I think he be as naturally overseen, beside poetry and astronomy and other hid sciences, as I may guess by the omberty of his books. Besides his ancient plays, what a bunch of ballads and songs, all ancient ; and a hundred more he hath fair wrapt up in parchment, and bound with a whipcord. I dare say he hath as fair a library of these sciences, and as many goodly monuments, both in prose and poetry—and at afternoons can talk as much without book as any innholder between Brentford and Bagshot, what degree soever he be. Beside this, in the field a good marshal at musters ; of very great credit and trust in the town here, for he has been chosen ale-conner many a year, when his betters have stood by ; and hath ever acquitted himself with such estimation as to taste of a cup of nappy ale his judgment will be taken above the best in the parish, be his nose ne'er so red. Captain Cox came marching on valiantly before, clean trussed and gartered above the knee, all fresh in a velvet cap, flourishing with his sword, and another fencé-master with him. A valiant captain of great prowess, as fierce as a fox assaulting a goose, was so hardy to give the first stroke."

Then follows a description of the battle. The Coventry Corporation had been accustomed to appoint four ale-tasters in every ward annually to visit brewers' houses, and, as there were ten wards, the captain could have raised a company of forty of his rubicund brethren.

In 1626 the Kenilworth pageants were again revived before Charles I., and for this occasion Ben Jonson wrote the Monologue, or "Masque of Owls," which commenced with the ghost of Captain Cox appearing on his hobbyhorse :

" This Captain Cox, by Saint Mary,
Was at Boulogne with King Ha-ry ;
And (if some do not vary)
Had a goodly library,
By which he was discerned
To be one of the learned,
To entertain the Queen here
When she last was seen here,
And, for the town of Coventry,
To act to her sovereignty."

As my object was to discover whether copies of the whole of this curious library were still in existence, I have, from time to time, made entries of those which occurred in the course of reading ; but there are still a few deficient, which probably some of your correspondents may supply. As some of them have now become excessively rare and scarce, it might perhaps be desirable to republish those which have any claim to public notice for their antiquity or singularity.

Yours, etc. W. R.

Captain Cox's Library at Coventry, 1575.

- King Arthur's Book.—Published by Hazlewood. Referred to by Dr. Dibdin in his *Typographical Antiquities*, vol. iii.
- Huon of Bourdeaux.—In Mr. Douce's collection in the Bodleian Library, 3rd edition, 4to., London, 1601.
- The Four Sons of Aymon.—Printed by W. Copland; Harleian MSS., vol. iii., No. 3512; Dibdin's *Typ. Antiq.*, vol. iii.
- Bevis of Hampton.—Printed from the Auchinleck MSS. for the Maitland Club; Garrick's *Old Plays* in British Museum; Dibdin's *Typ. Antiq.*, vol. iii.
- The Squire of Low Degree.—Garrick's *Old Plays*, vol. ix.; Dibdin's *Typ. Antiq.*, vol. iii.; Ritson's *Ancient English Metrical Romances*, vol. iii.; printed by W. Copland; Warton's *English Poetry*, vol. i.
- The Knight of Courtesy and the Lady Faguell.—Bodleian Library, c. 39, art. Sheldon.
- Sir Eglamour of Artoys.—Cotton MSS. in British Museum, Tib. A. II., fol. 3; Bodleian Library; Cambridge Public Library; Dibdin's *Typ. Antiq.*, vol. iii.; printed by Copland; Garrick's *Old Plays*, vol. x.
- Sir Tryamour.—Cambridge Library, 690, 29; Bodleian Lib.; Garrick's *Old Plays*.
- Sir Lambwell.—Cotton Library, Calig. A. II., fol. 33.
- Sir Isenbras.—Cotton Lib., Calig. A. XII., fol. 128; Garrick's *Plays*; Caius College, Cambridge, class A. IX.; printed by Copland; and by the Camden Society, 1844.
- Sir Gawain.—Edited by Sir F. Madden.
- Oliver of the Castle—viz., *Olivaires of Castile*, a Spanish romance, frequently published in English: a late edition, 8vo., London, 1695. In a catalogue published this year by Mr. Smith, Old Compton Street, the original is thus described: "*Historia de los muy nobles y valientes cavalleros Oliveros de Castilla y Artus de Algarve, y de sus marvaillosas y grandes hazanas*, 12mo., Madrid."
- Virgil's Life.—Edited by Mr. Thoms, 1827; Garrick's *Plays*; Dibdin's *Typ. Antiq.*, vol. iii.
- The Widow Edyth.—Harleian Lib., vol. iii., No. 3508; Dibdin's *Typ. Antiq.*, vol. iii.; printed by John Rastell.
- The King and the Tanner.—Percy's *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*.
- Friar Rush.—In the late Mr. Heber's library, and also in the Marquess of Stafford's; see Scott's *Notes on Marmion*. In Mr. Smith's catalogue, Sept., 1839, "*Historie of Friar Rush, being full of pleasant mirth and delight for young people*, 1620." See also Mr. T. Wright's *Essays on Popular Superstitions*.

- Howleglas.—Garrick's Old Plays in British Museum ; Dramatic Stories, 1832.
- Robin Hood.—Cambridge Library.
- Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough, and William of Cloudesley.—Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.
- The Churl and the Bird.—By John Lydgate, 4to ; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq., vols. ii., iii. ; printed by Caxton, W. de Worde, and Copland ; and by the Roxburghe Club.
- The Seven Wise Masters.—Printed by Copland ; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq., vol. iii. ; Ritson.
- The Wife lapt in a Morel's Skin.—Printed in Amyot's Taming of the Shrew, for the Shakespeare Society.
- The Serjeant that became a Friar.—See the works of Sir T. More.
- Scogan.—Scogan's Jests, gathered by Andrew Boord, 4to., London, *n. d.*
- Colin Clout.—See John Skelton's Works, edited by the Rev. A. Dyce.
- The Friar and the Boy.—Bodleian Lib., 1617 ; Ritson's Ancient Popular Poetry ; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq., vol. ii. ; Wright's Early English Poetry, 1836 ; printed by Wynkyn de Worde.
- Elynour Rummyng (The Tunning of).—John Skelton's Works, by Rev. A. Dyce. She was a famous ale-wife, and lived at Leatherhead, Surrey, temp. Henry VIII.
- The Nut-Brown Maid.—Arnold's Chronicles, 1521, 4to., edited by Douce ; Wright's Early English Poetry, 1836 ; Percy's Reliques.
- The Shepherd's Kalendar.—Magdalen College, Oxford ; Douce ; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq., vol. ii. ; printed by W. de Worde.
- The Ship of Fools (Alexander Barclay's).—St. John's College, Oxford ; Douce ; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq., vol. ii. ; printed by W. de Worde and Richard Pynson.
- The Book of Fortune.—
- Stans Puer ad Mensam.—See Lydgate's Works.
- The Highway to the Spittle-House.—Dibdin's Typ. Antiq., vol. iii. ; printed by Robert Copland.
- Julian of Brentford's Testament.—Bodleian Library ; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq., vol. iii.
- The Castle of Love.—By Hawes.
- The Hundred Merry Tales.—Published in 1831 by Chidley, Goswell Street (see Boswell's Malone) ; printed by Rastell.
- The Book of Riddles.—
- The Seven Sorrows of Women.—
- The Proud Wives' Paternoster.—Dibdin's Typ. Antiq., vol. iv.
- Youth and Charity.—
- Hickskorner.—Garrick's Old Plays ; Hawkins's Origin of English Drama, vol. i. ; printed by Wynkyn de Worde.
- Doctor Boord's Breviary of Health.—Printed at London, 1598, 4to., but there was an earlier edition.
- Broom, Broom on Hill.—Ritson's Ancient Songs.

So Woe is me begone, trolly lo.—

Over a Whinny Meg.—

Hey ding a ding.—Ritson, "Old Simon the King."

Bonny Lass upon a Green.—

My Bonny One gave me a Beck.—

By a Bank as I lay.—A love song, in King's MSS., 17 B. 43., Brit. Mus.

Jasper Laet's Almanac of Antwerp.—Ashmolean Museum.

John Securiz of Salisbury.—Ashmolean Museum.

Nostradamus of France.—Probably his prophecies, supposed to be lost. In Smith's Catal., 1846, is the following: "Nostradamus's Lives of the most celebrated Provençal Poets, written in the French language, but now translated into the Tuscan, by M. Crescimbeni, 4to., Rome, 1722."

The Castle of Ladies; viz., "The Boke of the Cyte of Ladyes," 1521, translated from the French by Brian Anslay, yeoman of the wine-cellar to Henry VIII.—Warton's English Poetry, vol. iii.; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq., vol. iii.; Ritson's Bibliographia Poetica.

Gargantua [and Pantagruel].—Romance written in French by Dr. Francis Rabelais, translated by Sir Thomas Urquhart, of Cromarty (new edition), edited, with an introductory notice and life of Rabelais, by Theodore Martin, 4to., frontispiece by C. K. Sharpe, 1838; Smith's Catalogue, May, 1844. [See Note 58.]

Library of John Newton, Treasurer of York Cathedral.

[1864, *Part II.*, pp. 505-506.]

SIR,—The following unpublished catalogue of a fourteenth century library belonging to John Newton (MS. Harl. 6,972, fol. 696) may interest your readers.

Jo. Newton, LL.D., admiss. in propriâ personâ ad Preb. de Dorington, 4 Jan. 1391; et protestatus residentiam Jan. 5 (*Ibid.*, fol. 228); inst. Thesaur. 30 Mart. 1393 (*Ibid.*, fol. 229). He died Jan. 21, 1413; he was buried in the cathedral. (B. Willis's "Cathedrals," p. 84.)

I am, etc. MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

The Will of John Newton, Treasurer of York, was proved July 13, 1414; by it he bequeathed the following books:

1. 3 partes Bible in 3^{bus} vol.
2. librum magnum Concordanciarum Bibl.
3. libros Genes. et Exod. gloss.
4. 3 libros Salamonis cum libris Sapient. et Eccl. gloss.
5. 12 Prophetæ gloss.
6. Epistolas Pauli Ap. bene gloss.

7. Hamonem super easdem epistolas.
8. librum B. Augustini de Trinitate et super Exodum ad literam in j. volumine.
9. librum de Sermonibus B. Augustini ad Fratres in Heremo, cum tractatibus B. Anselmi super Apocalypsim in uno vol.
10. lib. moralium B. Gregorii cum plena tabula super et in eodem.
11. lib. ejusd. super Ezechiel.
12. lib. Dialog. et Pastoralium B. Gregorii in j. vol.
13. lib. Isidori super Ethimologias verborum, cum aliis libris B. Augustini et Bernardi, atque Boetii, in j. vol.
14. lib. Historiarum cum morali expositione Veteris Testamenti et Evangeliorum in j. vol.
15. lib. vocat. Speculum moralium, cum aliis tractat. Alcuini, quondam Canonici Ebor. Eccles., et Hugonis de Claustro animæ, atque Mauricii de S. Salome in j. vol. pro lecturâ in capitulo.
16. lib. S. Thomæ qui vocatur II^a II^a.
17. lib. Parisiensis de fide et legibus, et Policraticon Jo. Carnotensis in j. vol.
18. lib. B. Jo. Chrysostomi de compunctione, cum aliis tractatibus ejusdem in j. vol.
19. lib. B. Augustini de verbis Dni. et Apost.
20. lib. Magistrum Sententiarum in rubeo coopertorio.
21. lib. Florarium Bartholomæi.
22. lib. Sermonum B. Bernardi, et Gilberti super Cantica, cum expositione B. Gregorii super eadem in j. vol.
23. lib. Jeronianum Joh. Andreæ.
24. lib. Jo. Hoveden, Ricardi Heremitæ, dni. Walteri Hilton Canonici, Will. Rymyngton & Hugonis de institutione Novitiorum in j. vol.
25. Liber Parisiensis de Virtutibus et Viciis ac de Prebendis in j. vol.
26. Psalterium meum glossatum.
27. librum pulcrum de diversis sermonibus.
28. librum Bedæ de Gestis Anglorum, Alfridi Beverlacensis, et Willielmi Malmesburiensis de Pontificibus in j. vol.
29. librum Sermonum Dominicalium Holcot fratris Ord. Præd.
30. libr. Francisci Petrarchæ de remediis utriusque fortunæ.
31. lib. vocat. Catholicon.
32. libr. Johannis in Collectario qui fuit Magistri Alani.
33. libr. mag. Henrici Bowyk super Decretales ij^o mag. vol.
34. librum Chini Pistoriensis super codicem.
35. librum dni. Bartholi super digestum novum.
36. [Item do et lego Preb. Eccl. de Wilton.] Canon and Civil Law.

Item volo et ordino quòd libri mei, tam juris civilis quàm Canonici, cum certis doctoribus, viz.

37. Liber Décretorum. Item ij^o libri Decretalium.

38. Innocentius super decretal.
39. Archidiaconus in Rosar.
40. liber vocatus Sextus cum iij. Gloss.
41. Clementinæ cum Gloss. Jo. An. Gess. et Willi.
42. Paulus super Clement.
43. Jo. An. in Novella in iiij. vol.
44. Jo. in oro. super vi.
45. Item Jo. in Novella de Regio Jure.
46. Joh. de Lymano super Decretal. in ij. vol.
47. Item Johannes super Clement.
48. Speculum Judiciale.
49. Hostiensis in summa Goffridi.
50. Brocard.
51. Repertorium Will. Durant.
52. Tabula Martini.
53. Tancret.
54. Roffred. de jure Canonico.
55. Raymond.
56. Roffrid de jure civili.
57. Una Biblia.
58. Unus Codex.
59. FF. vetus.
60. FF. novum.
61. FF. inforciatum.
62. Chri. super codicem.
63. Bartholomæus super codicem.
64. Idem super inforciatum.
65. Bartholomæus super FF. vetus.
66. Dynn. super FF. novo et Petrus de Bella Pertica cum aliis doctoribus in j. vol.
67. Jacobus de Bello vis. super au^{ca}.
68. Casus inforciati.
 Reponantur in una cista infra vestibulum Eccl. Cath. Ebor. cujus
 cistæ pro majore securitate subthesaurarius habeat unam
 clavem, custos vero vestiarii alterum, et Thomas frater meus
 habeat tertiam. Liberentur capellano Eccl. Cath.
 pred. in eorum libraria pro perpetuo remansuri pro salute
 animæ meæ et omnium fidelium defunctorum.

St. John's College, Cambridge.

- Item volo quod Coll. S. Joh. Cantab. habeat libros subscriptos.
69. Librum Sententiarum.
 70. Chrysostomum, operis imperfecti.
 71. Jerononimum super interpretaciones Hebræ. nominum.
 72. Epistolas B. Bernardi.

73. Historiam Tripartitam, lib. Valerii Maximi, libros Senecæ [et epistolas ejusdem in 1 vol. Declamationes Senecæ] cum gloss. Nich. Trevette super eosdem in j^o vol.
74. Boecium de Consolatione philosophiæ, cum expositione ejusdem secundum Nich. Trevette.
75. Macrobius de Saturnalibus.
76. Floriacens.
77. Sext Julium et Vegecium de re militari in j. vol.
78. Summam Collacionum, Walas, Cassiodorum.
79. Bellum Trojanum, Egidium de regimine principum.
80. Alanum de planctu naturæ.

Item volo quòd Mon. B. M. Ebor. habeat navem meam vocat. Barge, et magnum plumbum vocat. fournaice stans apud Popilton in manerio dni. Abbatis. [See Note 59.]

Parliamentary Report respecting Dr. Burney's Library.

[1818, *Part I.*, pp. 419-421.]

REPORT

From the Committee on Petition of Trustees of the British Museum, relating to the Collection of the late Dr. Burney.

The Committee to whom the petition of the Trustees of the British Museum, submitting to the House the propriety of purchasing the collection of the late Dr. Burney for the use of the public, was referred,

Have directed their attention, in the first place, to inquiring into the component parts or principal classes of literature of which this library consists; secondly, into their value; and thirdly, as to the importance of purchasing the whole at the public charge for the purpose of adding it to the collection now existing in the British Museum, having ascertained that Dr. Burney's executor was unwilling to separate one portion from the rest, or to treat for the sale of the collection otherwise than as entire and undivided.

One of the large classes consists of manuscripts of classical and other ancient authors; among which that of Homer's "Iliad," formerly belonging to Mr. Townley, holds the first place in the estimation of all the very competent judges who were examined by your Committee; although not supposed to be older than the latter part of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century, it is considered as being of the earliest date of the MSS. of Homer's "Iliad" known to scholars, and may be rated as superior to any other which now exists, at least in England; it is also extremely rich in scholia, which have been hitherto but partially explored.

There are two copies of the series of Greek orators, probably written in the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries, of which that upon vellum was brought to this country by Mr. Cripps and Dr. Clarke,

and is esteemed as extremely valuable ; an account of the orations contained in it was drawn up by Dr. Raine, late master of the Charterhouse, and of the collations which he had made in comparing it with the Aldine edition.

This manuscript of the rhetoricians is indeed one of the most important manuscripts ever introduced into this country, because it supplies more lacunæ than any other manuscript ; there is contained in it a portion of Isæus which has never been printed ; there is only one printed oration of Lysurgus in existence, which is imperfect, and this manuscript completes it ; there is also an oration of Diarchus which may be completed from this manuscript.

Among the rarer manuscripts in the collection, there are two beautiful copies of the Greek Gospels, of the tenth and twelfth centuries. The Geography of Ptolemy is another of the finest MSS. enriched with maps, which although not older than the fifteenth century, yet, from the circumstance of all the other known copies of this work in the original language being in the collection of different public libraries abroad, the possession of this copy is rendered particularly desirable. There is likewise a valuable Latin manuscript of the comedies of Plautus, written in the fourteenth century, containing twenty plays ; which is a much larger number than the copies already in the Museum, or those in foreign libraries in general contain, most of which have only six or eight, and few, comparatively speaking, more than twelve plays. A beautiful and correct manuscript of Callimachus of the fifteenth century ; a very fine copy of Pappas Alexandrinus' collections of Mathematical Treatises, of similar date ; and a manuscript of the Asinus Aureus of Apuleius, an author of extreme rarity, deserve also particular notice. The whole number of manuscripts amounts to about 385, but those above mentioned are the most important and valuable.

Exclusive of the manuscripts already noticed, there is a very large number of memoranda and criticisms in Dr. Burney's own hand (exclusive of the *Fragmenta Scenica Græca*, and books with Dr. Burney's own notes) ; three or four articles of which seem nearly prepared for the press. In this part of the collection there are several small lexicons of the Greek dialects, with numerous remarks on ancient authors ; the merit of which, though certainly considerable, can only be thoroughly appreciated by patient investigation.

There are also many original letters of Isaac Casaubon, who maintained an extensive correspondence with many of the learned men of his time, whose letters to Casaubon have never been published.

Among the printed books, the whole number of which is from 13,000 to 14,000 volumes, the most distinguished branch consists of the collection of Greek dramatic authors, which are arranged so as to present every diversity of text and commentary at one view ; each play being bound up singly, and in so complete but expensive a

manner, that it has occasioned the sacrifice of two copies of every edition, and in some instances of such editions as are very rare ; the same arrangement has also been adopted with regard to Harpocration, and some of the Greek grammarians ; and both the editions of and annotations upon Terentianus Maurus, are particularly copious and complete. It appears, indeed, that this collection contains the first edition of every Greek classic, and several of the scarcest among the Latins, and that the series of grammarians, lexicographers, and philological writers, in both languages, is unusually complete. The books are represented to be generally in good though not in what may be styled brilliant condition ; the whole having been collected by Dr. Burney himself, from the different great libraries which have been of late years brought to sale, beginning chiefly with the Pinelli Collection.

To enable the House to form an opinion upon this branch of the collection, your committee subjoin the words of one of the witnesses, whom they examined ; who says, "The great feature of this eminent scholar's library is that part which relates to Greek literature, whether ancient or more recent. In this respect it is probably the most complete ever assembled by any man, as it comprises all the materials requisite for classical criticism. In Latin classics, and in the criticism connected with Roman literature, it is not so copious as in the Greek ; but nevertheless it contains a number of rare and valuable books, which would considerably enrich the stores deposited in the Museum."

The same witness, with reference to the collection of memoranda above alluded to, further says :

"The books with manuscript notes may be divided into three portions ; first, those which have their margins more or less crowded with remarks, collations, etc., in the handwriting of many very eminent scholars, viz., Bentley, Burmann, Casaubon, etc. ; secondly, the books with manuscript notes by Dr. Burney. The greater portion of the books thus enriched, are the Greek tragedians and the ancient Greek lexicographers. To illustrate the Greek Drama, and to add to the stores of the ancient lexicographers, Dr. Burney seems to have directed the greatest portion of his industry, and to any future edition these remarks and additions would prove a most interesting acquisition. Another important portion of this collection may be called the Variorum Collection ; this is, perhaps one of the most remarkable series of books in the whole library ; in it, Dr. Burney has so brought together the comments and notes of many celebrated scholars upon several Greek, and particularly the dramatic writers, that at one view may be seen almost all that has been said in illustration of each author ; it extends to about 300 volumes in folio and quarto. One portion of this remarkable collection consists of a regular series of 170 volumes, entitled *Fragmenta Scenica Græca*,

which comprises all the remains of the Greek dramatists, in number not less than 300, wheresoever they could be traced."

The great copiousness of Dr. Burney's library in Greek literature may be collected at once from the following comparative statement of the editions of several authors, in that collection and in the library of the British Museum.

Authors, etc.	Works entire or in part.	British Museum.	Dr. Burney.
Æschylus	- - -	13	47
Anacreon	- - -	17	26
Anthologia	- - -	19	30
Apollonius Rhodius	- - -	4	12
Archimedes	- - -	2	5
Aristænetus	- - -	3	6
Aristophanes	- - -	23	74
Athenæus	- - -	6	10
Athenagoras	- - -	4	9
Callimachus	- - -	7	16
Chrysoloras	- - -	2	16
Demetrius Phalereus	- - -	4	10
Demophilus	- - -	2	5
Demosthenes	- - -	18	50
Dion Nicæus	- - -	-	2
Etymologicum Magnum	- - -	2	5
Euripides	- - -	46	166
Gaza	- - -	1	21
Gnomici Scriptores	- - -	6	14
Gregorius Corinthus	- - -	1	3
Gregorius Nazianzenus	- - -	14	28
Homer	- - -	45	87
Isocrates	- - -	11	30
Sophocles	- - -	16	102

Another and a very different branch of this collection comprises a numerous and rare series of newspapers, from 1603 to the present time, amounting in the whole to 700 volumes, which is more ample than any other that is supposed to be extant. A large collection of between 300 and 400 volumes in quarto, containing materials for a history of the stage, from 1660 to the present time, and particulars relating to the biography of actors, and persons connected with the stage, may be classed after these daily journals.

Dr. Burney's collection of prints has been principally made with reference to this object, comprising the most complete series that probably exists of theatrical portraits; beginning in the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, which is the period of our earliest engravers of portraits, such as Geminie, Hogenburgh, Elstracke, and the three Passes, and continued to the present time. The number of these

theatrical engravings is about 5,000, many of which are bound together in ten volumes; besides these, there are about 2,000 other engraved portraits, principally of authors, commentators, and other learned persons.

With respect to the value of the manuscripts, the Homer is rated by the different witnesses at from £600 to £800, and one of them supposed it might even reach so high a price as £1,000; the Greek rhetoricians are estimated at from £340 to £500; the larger copy of the Greek Gospels at £200; the geography of Ptolemy at £65, and the copy of Plautus at £50. One witness estimates the whole of the ancient manuscripts at upwards of £2,500; and an eminent bookseller at £3,000. The set of newspapers, from the year 1603 to the present time, is valued at from 900 guineas to 1,000.

The books with manuscript notes, together with Dr. Burney's "Variorum Compilation," including the "Fragmenta Scenica Græca," are estimated by one at £1,000, and by another as high as £1,340; who likewise computes the materials for the "History of the Stage" at £140.

The prints are judged to be worth the sum of £450; and the bookseller above referred to, who has examined the whole (except the engravings) for the purpose of enabling the present proprietor to set a value upon them, estimates the printed books in the library at £9,000, some other books in his study adjoining and a great number of tracts at £500; and the whole, exclusive of the prints, at £14,500. [See Note 60.]

The Topographical Library of Edward Lhwyd.

[1807, *Part I.*, pp. 419-421.]

After the dreadful catastrophe of Hafod, where an invaluable library depended on the carelessness of a servant in airing a bed, your antiquarian readers will not be displeased to learn the fate of a valuable collection of provincial typography, formed in the last age by the learned and industrious antiquary Edward Lhwyd, of Wales, and of Jesus College, Oxford, where he succeeded Dr. Plot as Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum. In search after the languages, histories, and customs of the original inhabitants of Great Britain, he travelled several times through Wales, Cornwall, Scotland, Ireland and Bas Bretagne. Many curious observations in natural history, botany, etc., made by him in those travels, were inserted in the "Philosophical Transactions," particularly Nos. 334, 335, 336, and 337. The chief fruit of his travels was his "Archæologia Britannica," Oxford, 1707, fol., "Glossography," divided into ten sections. He left in MS. a Scotch or Irish-English dictionary, which Mr. David Malcolme, a minister of the Church of Scotland, undertook to print by subscription, and published proposals, 1732, in above thirty sheets, 8vo. Mr. L. had the use of all Mr. Vaughan's collections at Hengwert

(who was the next great collector for illustrating the Principality); and having, with incessant labour and great exactness, employed a considerable part of his life in searching into the antiquities of the Welsh, all that was antient or valuable in their MSS.; transcribed all the old charters of their monasteries that he could meet with; examined into the antiquities of Ireland, Armoric Bretagne, and other countries inhabited by the same people; compared them together, and made his observations upon the whole; but died, 1709, before he had digested them into the form of a discourse on the original inhabitants of these islands. He communicated large and valuable additions concerning Wales to Bishop Gibson when he was publishing Camden's "*Britannia*," which he revised for the second edition. His intimate acquaintance Tom Hearne characterizes him (account of antiquities between Windsor and Oxford in Leland's "*Itinerary*," v. 144) as "a man of indefatigable industry, and of an enterprising and daring genius, whom no difficulties or hardships could deter or frighten from prosecuting his worthy and laudable designs; and therefore, as nothing uncommon or fit to be noticed could escape his inquiry, so he could never rest satisfied till he came to a view of it himself."

His collections for a second volume of archæologia, which was to give an account of the antiquities, monuments, etc., in the Principality, were numerous and well chosen; but, on account of a quarrel between him and Dr. Wynne, then fellow, afterwards principal, of Jesus College, and Bishop of St. Asaph, the offer of purchasing them was refused, and they were purchased by Sir Thomas Saunders Seabright, Bart., of Beechwood, in Herts, who was of the same college, created LL.D. 1732, and died 1736. His two sons and successors died 1765 and 1794; and his grandson, the present baronet, in arranging his library, dispersed them by auction in the course of the last month. They have, however, found a patron in their author's countryman, Sir Watkins Williams Wynn, Bart., who purchased for 70 guineas Mr. L.'s notes and drawings of antiquities, monuments, etc., in one folio, six 4to., and six 8vo. books; and thirty-six of his pocket memorandum-books of observation on natural history and antiquities in various parts of England, Wales, etc., etc., for 20 guineas; four volumes of copies of Welsh Rolls and Charters for 6 guineas; and for 9 guineas four volumes of ancient Welsh chronicles, poetry, etc., a volume of loose papers included, and collections for the Welsh counties, for Bishop Gibson. Various parts of antient Welsh MSS., and the original MS. of the "*Archæologia*" for £5. Mr. Owden, in his "*Cambrian Biography*," 219, has fallen into a strange mistake in saying that Lhwyd's "*Collection of Welsh MSS.*," which once formed the Seabright collection, is now in the possession of Thomas Johnes, Esq., of Havod, in Cardiganshire."

Sir Roger Twisden, Bart., whose books made a part of the library

at Beechwood, was "a great encourager of learning, and a generous patron of learned men, being himself a master of our antient Saxon and English history and laws, and left behind him the united character of the scholar and the gentleman" (Hasted's "Kent," ii. 176). He published an edition of our chronicles, principally the Northern ones, in Latin, 1652 (Simon Dunelmensis, Johannes et Ricardus priores Hagustaldensis, Ailredus abbas Rievallensis, Radulphus de Diceto Londinensis, Johannes Brompton Jorvallensis, Gervasius Monachus Dorobernensis, Thomas Stubbs Dominicanus, Gul. Thorn Cantuariensis, Henricus Knighton Leicestriensis).

Among those preserved here with his signature were Higden, bought for £2 12s. 6d. by Colonel Shipley; Malmesbury "*De Gestis Regnum Anglorum*" (£1 7s., by Mr. Heber); Thorn (12s. do.); Henry of Huntingdon and Giraldus "*de Expugnatione Hibernie*" (£2 1s. do.); Ven. Bede (£1 3s. Dr. Burney); "*Chronicon Math. Paris, sive Historia minor, cum vitâ Autoris per doctissimum virum Rog. Twisden, bar.,*" in paper (£2 8s. do.); transcript of Leland's "*Collectanea de vitis illustribus*" (£1 1s., Triphook). Besides a variety of Rolls of Parliament, of Richard II., Henry IV., V., and VI. (among others are the 9th to 12th Parliaments of Richard II., in the beginning of which are "several curious transcripts and remarks by Sir Roger, beginning with some abbreviations of the 8th of Edward III., the Roll itself being wanting. This abbreviation was taken by Mr. William Bowyer, Keeper of the Records in the Tower." Others from beginning of the 13th to the end of the 21st Richard II.; from the beginning of the 1st Parliament of Henry IV. to the end of that reign; from the beginning of the 6th to the end of the 13th; from the beginning of the 1st Parliament to the end of the 9th of Henry V.; from the beginning of the 1st to the end of the 15th of Henry VI.; from the beginning of the 18th to the end of the 39th. (Those eight vols. were bought by Colonel Shipley, son of the Dean of St. Asaph, for 7 guineas). "Extracts and notes taken out of the original Journal of the Upper House of Parliament, as copied from Sir Symonds D'Ewes' own book, who copied them from the original. This very book was collected and written by the learned Sir R. Twisden from Sir S. D'Ewes, while the said Sir Roger was a prisoner in Lambeth House, 1645, and contains a 4mo. *Eliz. ad conclusionem 43 ejusd. reginæ, 1601.* He was then confined in the Lollard's Tower at Lambeth." He suffered greatly for his loyalty, and was forced at last to compound for his estate for the sum of £1,300. He died 1672, aged 75. Hearne published "*Gulielmus Neubrigensis*" from a copy collated by him, with an excellent MS. formerly of St. Mary's Abbey, at Newburgh, purchased by Mr. Heber; and another copy, containing other pieces by the same author, purchased at this sale by the Marquis of Buckingham.

A beautiful Coran, in Arabic, the capitals illuminated with gold, in

its original binding, and at the beginning this attestation of its being presented to Sir Roger by Sir Paul Pindar, when Ambassador to the Porte, in the reign of King James I. :

"Liber hic ex dono Pauli Pindari equitis aurati, qui oratoris munere publicè functus Constantinopoli, doni reversus per procuratorem suum pro patre meo (cujus erat amantissimus) non sine difficultate obtinuit etiam istis partibus, raro enim et non cuicunque personæ venduntur hi libri. Unde fit ut nescio an magis laudarem eorum in transcribendis libris diligentiam (totum enim hoc opus MS. est), an admirarer illorum cæcitatem, qui talia credunt quæ exteris committere non audent. Donavit mense Junio 1624. Roger Twisden."

This was purchased for the Archiepiscopal library at Lambeth by the Rev. J. H. Todd, librarian there.

A MS. on vellum, 4to., imperfect at the beginning, ending "Explicit speculum juratoris." By Thomas Wignhal, a Premonstratensian monk, of Dereham Abbey, Norfolk, miscalled in the copy in the Harleian Library *Wygnate* for *Wyngale*.

"Mount Calvary, or the History of the Passion, Death and Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ. In Cornish and English, by John Kergwin." This is a transcript of the 3rd Cornish MS. in the Bodleian Library mentioned by Dr. Borlase, *Nat. Hist.*, p. 295, "which Mr. Lhwyd received from Mr. Anstis. Mr. Scawen had a copy of it, 1678, long before Lhwyd had his copy from Anstis, and gives a literal transcript of it. This MS. was mentioned before, and was in the possession of Dr. Lyttelton, Dean of Exeter."

Proceedings, Speeches, and Debates in Parliament in 1627 and 8. "These debates are not printed. The Authors of the Parliamentary History appear to have seen a MS. of the same period, but do not give the debates at length. A few leaves wanting. This was bought for the Marquis of Buckingham for £6 6s. as also Sir John Poley's account of his services with Lord Essex in Ireland, with a drawing of the battle between Blackwater and Ardmagh, where the English were defeated by Tyrone and his kernes.: for three guineas and a half. This came out of the Poley Library, which was incorporated in that of Beechwood. Also, for £2 15s. a copy of George Owen's "History of Pembrokeshire," 1603, of which there are several copies.

D. H.

The Library of Gray the Poet.

[1846, *Part I.*, pp. 29-33.]

On the 27th of Nov. a sale commenced at Messrs. Evans's Auction Rooms, Bond Street, the lots of the 3rd day exciting much literary interest, most of them being books and manuscripts of the poet Gray. Many of the books had elaborate notes on the margins written in Gray's minute and beautiful hand, others possessed merely his autograph, or T. G. inscribed in the corner of the front cover.

It would appear that Gray's library, which he left, together with his MSS., to his friend and executor Mr. Mason, was bequeathed by him to a relation of Mr. Stonehewer, Mr. Bright, of Skeffington Hall, Leicestershire, and at his death, being family property, was brought to sale.

This collection may be esteemed as very curious, as it contained a complete collection of Mr. Gray's books from his earliest age : from the school-books, and the book in which his first rude essays of drawing were made, to his latest and favourite studies in the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus. And we think that we can observe the regular course of his learned pursuits during the different periods of his life, by comparing them with a few notices incidentally given by his biographers.

His first studies, of course, lay among the classics. He translated small parts of Statius and Propertius, as exercises for his muse, as yet in her tender age ; and communicated them to his friend Mr. West, who was amusing and improving himself in the same learned and agreeable recreations. He read the classical authors diligently ; and all of them, both in Latin and Greek, are noted in their margins in his hand, either in explanation of the sense, or emendation of the text. We observe Statius, Sophocles, and Euripides to have been most diligently read, particularly the latter, in the folio editions of Barnes. His attention appears to have been directed to the *metre*, as well as to the language. Among the MSS. were the notes which he made on the Greek writers ; historians, as Thucydides, Xenophon ; orators, as Isocrates, Lysias ; and the poets, all written with great care and attention, and embracing the various branches of criticism by which they could be illustrated. Those persons who had not the opportunity of seeing these specimens of Mr. Gray's accurate and varied learning at the sale of his papers, may derive some knowledge of what they were, both in depth and copiousness of research, from some similar specimens given by Mr. Mathias from the Pembroke Manuscripts, in his edition of the poet's works.

Such we believe to have been the nature of Mr. Gray's studies while at college, and for many years after that period. To his classical knowledge he joined a very fine taste in the fine arts, as in painting, sculpture, and architecture, formed by a very minute and laborious study of them while abroad with Mr. Walpole.

Considering the early age at which he set out on his travels to Italy, his observations on the galleries of art, and indeed on all the curiosities of the country, show a maturity of knowledge, and a fineness and delicacy of taste, that is quite surprising. It appears from his observations, which we have read, that he could both understand the principles and feel the beauties of the great master-pieces of art, and his judgments on pictures and statues show the most refined perception of their excellencies. His knowledge of music was not inferior at all to his other attainments ; as the notes in the music-

books of the different operas then performing at Florence will clearly show : and his admiration of the old Italian composers (in preference to the modern German school) he maintained to the last. As his life advanced, it still found him in the same studious and secluded habits, but he appears to have gradually left his classical studies for a more extended circle of reading, particularly history, antiquities, voyages and travels ; and here also, in Clarendon, in Fabias, and other similar works, the extreme attention with which he read is seen by his various and careful annotations, and the illustrations and corrections he drew from State papers, Parliamentary history, negotiations, etc. The third and latest period of his life seems to have been gradually more and more occupied in attention to natural history, in all its varied branches, both in the study of books and in the observation of nature. He kept every year a pocket diary or journal, entering daily observations on the weather, the wind, the thermometer, a calendar of flowers, or account of the vegetable creation in the opening of leaves and flowers in the vernal and summer months, and their decay in the decline of the year ; and this with a minuteness and patience almost incredible. In his journals, of which about six small and two large ones were sold, are accounts of all the birds, fish, insects, animals, and plants, seen by him in different localities in his travels ; all described in Latin, and arranged in the systematic order of Linnæus, and with such laborious distinction, that (as an instance) the plants he saw when staying at Denton, in Kent, with Mr. Robinson, are divided into the hill, field, and those seen on old walls and ruins. When at Hartlepool, in Durham, he mentions his conversation with the fishermen regarding some species of fish which he regarded as doubtful, and they are all elaborately described. And when he went down to Greenwich to eat whitebait, his time appears to have been spent in writing a long Latin description of the fish, which we possess, ending thus : "Nullus odor nisi Piscis ; farinâ respersus, frixusque editur. Caro tenerrima, nec Aristæ villæ percipi possunt." Even the dried skins of birds as seen in the London shops are thus described by him.

Amphelis, (Pompadoura) Pompadour bird.

Tanagra, (Tetrao) the Titmouse of Paradise.

Pipra, (Aureola) the yellow-headed Manakin.

But the greatest monument both of his labour and his knowledge is the interleaved copy of the Fourth Edition of Linnæus' *Systema Naturæ*. This book, during the latter part of his life, was always on his table. It is entirely filled, both in the margins and in interlineations of the text, and in the blank leaves, with additions to Linnæus from other works of travels or sciences, or with alterations and amendments of his own ; it is also adorned and illustrated with the most beautiful designs of insects, both in their natural size and magnified ; and of the heads and beaks of different birds.

This book proves that he had a very profound knowledge of the

whole "System of Nature," as given by the great Swedish naturalist; and all his annotations, according to the scientific language of that time, are written in Latin, except in a few cases where the subject could be better expressed in English. It is quite clear, when we consider the wonderful attention which he must have given to the most minute and microscopic observations on various animals and plants, the results of which are contained in this work, and the daily record of Nature in her various operations as entered in his pocket-journal, that his life must have been constantly employed in these laborious investigations. And to much smaller matters did the same habits of curiosity and accuracy extend; for we possess his "Book of Cookery," in which the dishes of Mons. St. Clouet and Mr. W. Verral are observed on, altered and amended by the poet, and the fly-leaves are filled with receipts for savoury stews and hashes given him by Mr. Mason, or Lord Delamere, and other learned followers of Apicius as well as Aristotle. We extract one as a curiosity merely, for the *poetic* cookery does not appear to have turned out very favourably.

"Stuffing for veal or calves' heart. Take a pickled herring, skin, bone, and wash it in several waters, chop small with half a quarter of a pound of suet, some bread grated fine, parsley cut small, a little thyme, nutmeg and pepper to your taste, mix it with two eggs. (N.B. *Tried and found bad.*)"

There is a receipt for "orange posset," given him by his friend Mr. Palgrave, which seems to promise better; that, however, we mean to keep for ourselves, unless the public will make us a handsome offer. But Mr. Gray's labours are often seen extending even beyond what we could conceive to be the verge of rational inquiry, considering the little advantage to be reaped from such long and laborious entries. We have his copy of the "Voyage de Bergeron," and all through this book, a thick quarto, he has followed the author in his account of the names and succession of the Persian, Tartar, and Chinese dynasties; sometimes illustrating, sometimes enlarging his account, with the same pains as he had taken in his former classical reading; ex. gr. Bergeron says, speaking of "Baydo, second fils de Hoccota Cham," *il fut noyé avec un nombre des siens*. Gray first adds, "Baydo was nephew to Ogtai. Bergeron is wrong. The drowning took place in 1235, and Baydo Khan was certainly alive many years after. He died in 1256." Again, Bergeron says, "Mango Cham fut noié." Gray adds in the margin, "Muncacâ or Mangu-Khanw was not drowned, but in reality slain in China at the siege of Ho-chew in 1258." And so he writes throughout the whole of this elaborate work, employed on subjects so utterly remote from all common curiosity or interest.

Among his manuscripts that were sold, the most curious were his letters, almost all addressed to his friend Mr. Brown, the master of Pembroke College. From this correspondence Mason had selected

only a few letters of little consequence; but some of those which here appeared are equal in interest, in pleasantness of narration and style, to any that we possessed before. His delicate and humorous little touches at Mason's singularities are very amusing; and his allusions to some of the principal public characters of the time are thrown off with great spirit. The "Elegy" which was sold was an early transcript by him, before it had reached his last corrections and finish, and contains many curious variations from the printed copy. As instead of (speaking of the owl)

"Molest her ancient solitary reign,"

it is,

"Molest and pry into her ancient reign."

The translation from Dante is in blank verse, and contains only the story of Ugolino (c. 33). Mr. Mason, in a note, says it was written by Mr. Gray when he was studying the Italian language. The first line is,

"From his dire food the grisly father raised
His gore-dyed lips," etc.

The lines on the heads of the houses is a pleasant *jeu d'esprit*, and its motto is,

"Never barrell a better herring."

In his manuscript collections for his projected history of English poetry is an admirably written character of Samuel Daniel, the poet. Many of his notes written in Churchill's Poems are entertaining. He calls "Dr. Johnson, (alluded to in the Rosciad,) a man of considerable talents." And Murphy he describes as "an Irishman bred to the bar, afterwards turned player." His notes in the Shakespeare are all in one of the volumes, including the "Tempest"; in the others are only opinial dottings to particular passages. The remarks in Milton are confined to Paradise Lost, though both volumes are interleaved. He has marked down passages from the ancient and the Italian poets, and occasionally from Spenser, and which he presumed were imitated by Milton. His copy of Dryden's Virgil had belonged also to Pope, and has his name inscribed. A catalogue of the pictures and statues at Lord Pembroke's, at Wilton, shows the great attention he paid to that interesting collection, as does his copy of Entick's "London and its Environs" to all that is curious relating to antiquities and art in that city. Such is a faint outline of the taste, the researches, and the attainments of this most accomplished person: he now appears not only as he did before, the man of genius, the first and greatest lyrical poet that this country has ever possessed, but as a scholar of the most finished learning, and as one whose erudition extended (with the exclusion of the pure sciences) over the whole field of human learning. Yet how little can the finest talents or the greatest acquirements effect, we do not say in procuring the happiness, but even in

ensuring the tranquillity and ease of the mind ! Blameless as appears was his life, and ever studious the hours of his voluntary seclusion from the world, it is with some feelings of sorrow, perhaps of surprise, that we find passages in his letters opening to our view habitual dejection of spirits, and a mental uneasiness expressing itself in such language as the following : " I should like to be like the —, and think that everything turns out for the best in the world ; but it won't do—I am stupid and low spirited ; but some day or another all this must come to a conclusion." (MS. Letter.)

The sale was very well attended. We observed there many lovers of poetry, among whom were Mr. Jesse, the well known naturalist, Mr. P. Cunningham, Mr. Dyce, the editor of many learned works, Mr. Mitford, Mr. Bolton Corney, Mr. Foss, ὁ πᾶν, Mr. Pickering, the Aldus of England, Mr. Rodd, and many others. At one most hospitable house, the day's sale was celebrated and remembered over a bottle of the choicest Burgundy, and we hope that the finest part of Gray's Library and his MSS. have gone to embellish and throw additional lustre on that spot which his genius has consecrated and where his mortal remains now repose ; and which we know the taste and piety of the present owner are alike anxious to preserve from neglect or violation.

The prices produced on this occasion were indicative of a feeling of respect for the poet's memory, and admiration of his varied and great ability, which must be most gratifying to all lovers of English literature. Of the numerous articles of an interesting description, the following among the books are deserving of particular notice.

538. Shakespeare, Theobald's Edition, 8 vols. (vol. ii. wanting). Many emendations of the text marked in the margins, and the favourite scenes or passages indicated by stars or inverted commas. £12 12.

541. Entick's London. Published by Dodsley, 1761, 6 vols. Copiously annotated, and thus made a very interesting book. £15 15s.

582. In this lot was a copy of Dryden's Virgil, 3 vols. Each volume having in addition to Gray's autograph that of Pope, and the date 1710, but the name was altered to Roper, by an addition to the P and a final r ; various passages are marked throughout the vols. with the inverted commas which are said to have been the poet's notes of admiration.

597. Milton's Poetical Works, 2 vols., 12mo., Tonson's Edition, interleaved and much annotated, with parallel passages from Greek, Latin, and English authors. £33.

591. Linnæi Systema Naturæ, 2 vols. Interleaved and bound in 3, both the interleaved and the printed portions crowded with MS. additions, and also having the most delicately executed pen and ink drawings of birds, insects, and shells. This wonderful proof of Gray's industry and minute study is alluded to in Mason's Life and in the preceding observations. £42.

755. Churchill's Poems, with very many notes by Gray, naming the persons alluded to in the text ; at the termination of the last line in the book is written "T. CHURCHILL," but not in Gray's hand. £10 5s.

757. A reprint of the Giunta Boccaccio Il Decamerone, having the names of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Dryden, Moliere, etc., placed by Gray against those tales to which the authors have been indebted. £6 8s. 6d.

768. Sylburgh's Edition of Aristotle, the vol. containing the "Historia Animalium" noted throughout very elaborately ; it is the copy mentioned by Mason. £7 2s. 6d.

775. Hawes's Pastime of Pleasure, 1555, with many MS. notes and corrections. £14 5s.

767. Ellis's English Atlas, the backs of the maps covered with MS. notes relative to the antiquities, natural history, etc., of the various counties by Stonehewer, not Gray, as described in the catalogue. £4. These notes were twice printed after Gray's death, but without the authorities which are here given, and at the time of publication said to have been from similar MS. notes by Gray himself.

787. A small copybook containing a few drawings, and the following note by Mason : "This book contains a few attempts in drawing by Mr. Gray, when a boy : they prove him to have an accurate eye, which might have carried him much further in the art, had he pursued it." £6 10s.

788. The Strawberry Hill Edition of the Odes. In a literary point of view the most important and interesting article in the sale, the margins being crowded with notes, in many of which Gray acknowledges the sources from whence the thoughts, etc., contained in these poems were taken. £105.

The following lots possessed marginal notes in great richness :—

798. Stow's London, by Strype, the first edition. £14 5s.

799. Clarendon's Rebellion and Life. £23 10s.

810. Thucydides, Butler's. £3 3s.

811. Euripides, by Barnes. £7 10s.

812. Fabian's Chronicle, 1533. £6 6s.

813. Matth. Paris Historia Major, by Watts. £2 14s.

814. Blount, Censura Celebriorum Authorum. £3.

815. Milles's Catalogue of Honour. £5 10s.

817. Chaucer, by Speght. 1602. £9 2s.

818. Dante, C. Landino e Saseovino, Vinegia. 1678. £6 15s.

839. Digges' Complete Ambassador, 1665, and Lord Orrery's State Letters, 1742. £5.

844. Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i., 1675, and Burnett's Own Time, vol. i., 1724. £4 6s.

From the various and copious notes contained in these historical works it may fairly be inferred that Gray was not unmindful of his duties as Professor of Modern History in the University of Cam-

bridge, and that he was carefully preparing himself for the delivery of those lectures, the withholding of which occasioned him so much painful anxiety.

The Poet's own MSS. were sold as follows :—

Elegy in a Country Churchyard, £100. Mr. Penn, of Stoke Poges, was the purchaser.

The Long Story, £45, also bought by Mr. Penn.

A MS. copy of the ode on the "Installation of the Duke of Grafton," sold for £11; and a MS. copy of his "Fatal Sisters" for the same sum.

The original of one of his printed letters to West, containing an unprinted translation from Propertius, brought £11 5s. The original MS. of the printed letter to West, containing a translation from Statius, of 110 lines, of which 27 alone have appeared in print, sold for £28. Two of his letters to Dr. Warton, and an unpublished copy of satirical verses (full of wit and humour) on the heads of houses at Cambridge, brought £31 10s. A small parcel of papers relating to his intended "History of English Poetry" and a transcript from Gawain Douglas, brought £10. A letter to Stonehewer, and three copies of verses, including an epitaph on a child, in verses, properly rejected by Mason, brought £40. Seven small paper note-books, containing memoranda made during his several tours, sold for £30. An interesting letter, unpublished, giving an account of the ceremonies and proceedings in Westminster Hall, at the coronation of George III. sold for £7; and forty letters, all unpublished, addressed to his friend and executor, the Rev. James Brown, President of Pembroke Hall, sold at the rate of £3 5s. apiece. [See Note 61.]

Library of Sir C. Wren.

[1844, *Part I.*, p. 384.]

I send you two extracts from the *Daily Advertiser* of Oct. 26, 1748, which you may deem sufficiently curious to be noticed.

Yours, J. A. R.

"To be sold by Auction, by Mess^{rs}. Cock and Langford, in y^e Great Piazza, Covent Garden, this and y^e following evening, "The curious and entire Libraries of y^e ingenious Architect, Sir Christopher Wren, Knt., and Christopher Wren, Esq., his son, late of Hampton Court; both deceased. Consisting of great variety of Books of Architecture, Antiquities, Histories, etc., in Greek, Latin, French, and English; together with some few lots of Prints. The said books may be viewed at Mr Cock's in y^e great Piazza aforesaid, till y^e time of sale, which will begin each evening at 5 o'clock precisely. Catalogues of which may be had gratis at y^e place of sale aforesaid.

"Note.—The Curious collection of Coins and Medals, Bronzes Marble, and other Antiquities, will shortly be exhibited to Publick Sale timely notice of which will be given in this Paper."

The Library of the Late Mr. George Daniel, of Canonbury Square.

[1864, *Part II.*, pp. 450-455.]

This, one of the most remarkable private collections in the kingdom, recently formed the subject of a ten-days' sale (July 20 to 30) at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, in Wellington-street. As might be expected from the tastes and character of Mr. Daniel, the collection was particularly rich in dramatic literature, embraced a curious collection of early Jest books, Garlands and Penny-Histories, and in early editions of Shakespeare it was altogether unrivalled. A collection of seventy black-letter ballads of the Elizabethan era (1559-1597), which was sold for £750 to Lilly, the bookseller, and a large number of works either entirely unique or else existing only in public libraries, gave a degree of importance to this sale which has not attached to any other for a very considerable time; while almost every work had received illustration from the painstaking industry of the collector, in the shape of added portraits, autographs, views, etc., which greatly enhanced their value and may in some measure account for the extraordinary prices that were in many cases realized. The following may be mentioned as among the most remarkable lots.

[i.] Chester (Robert).—"Love's Martyr; or, Rosalin's Complaint, allegorically shadowing the truth of love in the constant fate of the phoenix and turtle, with the true legend of famous King Arthur, etc.; to these are added some new compositions of severall moderne writers, whose names are subscribed to their severall workes." (The modern writers are Shakespeare, Jonson, Marston, Chapman, and others). Small 4to., 1601. "This volume is of the greatest rarity; a copy was sold many years ago, and was purchased, I think, by Mr. Miller for £68. The present copy is a very fine and perfect one. The date is not cut off, the title never having had one. The date (1601) will be found at p. 165. At p. 172 is a poem ('Threnos') by Shakespeare."—Note by Mr. Daniel. Splendidly bound in morocco by Charles Lewis—£138. (Thomson.)

[ii.] An Elizabethan Garland, being a description of seventy ballads, printed in the black-letter between the year 1559 and 1597, in the possession of Mr. Daniel. Twenty-five copies only printed for private circulation. An illustrated copy, with an illuminated title-page, portrait of Queen Bess, etc., small 4to., 1856—£10 15s. (Lilly). Another copy profusely illustrated, with an account of the Ballad Lore, and Reminiscences of Frolicsome and Festivous Times of "Merrie England," a remarkably enchanting volume—£41 15s. (Lilly.)

[iii.] Daryus. "A Pretie new Enterlude, both pithie and pleasaunt, of the story of King Daryus." Black-letter; a fine copy of this most rare and curious early English play, in red morocco; almost unique.

Small 4to. "Imprynted at London in Flete-strete, beneath the Conduite, at the sygne of St. John Evangelyst, by T. Colwell, 1565." No copy has occurred since Mr. Jolley's, which sold for £31. Only two copies of this curious interlude have ever been sold by auction—72 guineas (Lilly).

[iv.] Gammer Gurton's Needle.—"A ryght Pithy, Pleasaunt, and Merie Comedie, intytuled Gammer Gurton's Needle, played on stage not longe ago in Christ's Colledge, in Cambridge; made by Mr. S. Hill, Mr. of Arts." Black-letter, first edition, fine copy; extremely rare: from the Bindley Collection. Small 4to. "Imprynted at London, in Fleete-streat, beneath the Conduit, at the signe of St. John Evangelist, by Thomas Colwell, 1575"—£64 (Lilly).

[v.] "Garrick and his Contemporaries:" a thick quarto volume, bound in russia extra, containing, among other illustrations of high interest, a portrait of David Garrick, an original sketch in chalk by Gainsborough; drawing of Henderson, Edwin, and Mrs. Mattocks, in the "Spanish Friar;" drawing of Garrick in the character of the Roman Father; drawing of the theatre in Goodman's Fields, by Capon; original miniature portraits of Johnstone and Quick, and of other celebrated comedians; Dodd in the character of Abel Drugger, a whole-length drawing by De Wilde; an immense variety of pictorial and printed matter, forming a volume of remarkable interest to the lover of the drama—£94 10s. (Radclyffe).

[vi.] Gray.—Odes, with MS. notes in the autograph of the poet, superbly bound in morocco, enriched with exquisite tooling, joints, and beautifully floriated borders inside, lined with crimson silk, contained in morocco case, with spring lock; imp. 4to., Strawberry Hill, 1757. This production is of the greatest interest, and highly curious, the poet not only having explained in his MS. notes upon the margin the passages in the Odes which had been thought obscure, but acknowledged the various sources from which he had borrowed aid for their composition—£110 (Harvey).

[vii.] Hannay (Patrick).—"Philomela, the Nightingale;" "Sheretine and Marianna;" "A Happy Husband, or Directions for a Maid to chuse her Mate," etc.; "Elegies on the Death of Queen Anne (wife of James I.), with Epitaph;" "Songs and Sonnets." The entire work in five parts, title in compartments, the rare portrait of the author at the foot, and the engraved leaf of music. A poetical volume of the greatest rarity, of which only three copies are known. A very beautiful copy in old vellum wrapper. From Archd. Wrangham's collection, in morocco case, small 8vo. Printed for Nath. Butter, 1622—£96 (Lilly).

[viii.] "Hawkyng (the Boke of) and Huntynge and Fysshyng." Woodcuts. In prose and verse. Black-letter, fine copy, morocco extra, small 4to. "Here endeth the boke of hawkyng, huntynge, and fysshynge, and with many other dyvers maters, imprynted in Flete

Strete at the sygne of ye Sonne, by Wynkyn de Worde, n.d." Unique—£108 (Lilly).

[ix.] "XII. Merry Jests of the Wyddow Edyth;" morocco, small 4to., 1573. A most beautiful copy of one of the rarest books in the English language, the only other known copy being in the Bodleian Library—£54 (Lilly).

[x.] "Here Begynneth a Merry Ieste of a Shrewde and Curste Wyfe Lapped in Morrelles Skin for her good Behauyour;" black-letter, morocco; a fine copy; the only perfect one known; small 4to.; "Imprinted at London, in Fleete-streete, beneath the Conduite, at the signe of Saint Iohn Euangelist, by H. Jackson"—£64 (Lilly).

[xi.] Jonson (Ben) "Sejanus, His Fall. First Edition. Printed on large paper; unique; presentation copy, in the original vellum wrapper; small 4to., 1605; in a blue morocco case. On the fly-leaf at the end is an autograph of Francis Mundy, who, under the inscription of Ben Jonson, has penned four Latin lines, affixing thereunto his initials, F. M.—£106 (Lilly).

[xii.] Milton (John).—"Maske (Comus), presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634, on Michaelmasse Night, before John Earle of Bridgewater." First edition; very fine copy; green morocco, extra, extremely rare, 4to.; London, printed by Humphrey Robinson, at the signe of the Three Pidgeons, in Paul's Church-yard, 1637. Mr. Loscombe's copy of this most rare mask fetched £25; the present copy, a genuine unnoticed one, was a present from Mr. Halliwell, and has the following inscription:—"To my old friend George Daniel—J. O. Halliwell, July 28, 1854"—£36 (Toovey).

[xiii.] Milton (John).—"Paradise Lost;" first edition; a very beautiful copy, in the original binding, from Lea Wilson's collection; 4to., 1667—£25 10s. (Ditto).

[xiv.] Milton (John).—"Paradise Lost;" according to the author's last edition in 1672; portrait. Printed on fine paper; morocco, gilt edges, by Roger Payne, from Colonel Stanley's library, 12mo., Glasgow, Foulis, 1750. A pencil drawing of the poet on vellum, and two other heads, with illustrative engravings added; also a miniature on ivory of Milton, which, with the drawing, came from the Strawberry Hill collection—£51 (Addington).

[xv.] Munday (Anthony).—"Banquet of Daintie Conceits, furnished with verie delicate and choyse inventions to delight their mindes who take pleasures in musique, and therewithall to sing sweete ditties either to the lute, bandora, virginalles, or anie other instrument. Published at the desire of bothe honorable and worshipfull personages, who have had copies of divers of the ditties heerein contained. Written by A. M., Servaunt to the Queene's Most Excellent Maiestie." In verse, 4to., black-letter, woodcuts, red morocco extra, gilt edges. "At London, printed by J. C. for Edward White, and are to be sold at the signe of the Gunne, at the little north

doore of Paule's; anno 1588." Unique. A very beautiful copy of one of the most curious books in the whole range of old English poetry. The present and only known copy, which is as fresh as when it first issued from the press, was marked in the "*Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica*" at £50, whence it was purchased by the Rev. J. M. Rice, at whose sale, in 1834, it passed into the present collection. It was one of the gems of the day's sale—£225 (Lilly).

[xvi.] "*Officium Christiferae Virginis Mariæ Secundum Usum Ecclesiæ Parisiensis, cum Calendario*," a most exquisite MS., on the purest vellum, admirably written by a first-rate calligrapher, with miniatures, and beautifully illuminated borders by a French *miniature* of the highest skill in his art, interleaved and bound in blue morocco, with border of gold on sides; gilt edges, in a red morocco case, 12mo., sæc. xvi.—£285 (Rutter).

[xvii.] "*Officium Beate Marie Virginis Secundum Morem Romane Curie, cum Calendario MS.*;" on vellum, 8vo., exquisitely written in a beautiful italic, within borders of gold, green morocco, super extra, lined with red leather, gorgeously covered with gold tooling, gilt edges, by Bauzonet-Trautz, in a morocco case, sæc. xvi.—£230 (Addington).

[xviii.] "Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies." Published according to the true original copies. The excessively rare first edition; brilliant portrait by Droeshout, with the verses by Ben Jonson; folio, in beautiful old russia binding, preserved in a russia case. Printed by Isaac Jaggard and Ed. Blount, 1623. A marvellous volume of unrivalled beauty, unquestionably the finest that can ever occur for public sale. This copy will to all future time possess a world-wide reputation. It was bequeathed by Daniel Moore, F.R.S., to William Henry Booth, who left it by will to John Gage Rokewode, from whom it passed to Mr. Daniel. Its beauty was first remarked on by Dr. Dibdin in his "*Library Companion*," 1824. Interesting letters attesting these facts are in the volume, and another from Mr. Lilly, offering the sum of £300 for it—682 guineas (Mr. Radclyffe, for Miss Burdett Coutts).

[xix.] "Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies." The second impression. Portrait by Droeshout, and verses by Ben Jonson; folio. In the original calf binding. "Printed by Tho. Cotes, for Robert Allot, and are to be sold at his shop, at the signe of the blacke Beare, in Paul's-churchyard, 1632." "This genuine and beautiful copy of the second folio edition of Shakespeare's plays was bought by Mr. Thorpe at the sale of the library at Neville Holt, Leicestershire, and bought of him by me this the 16th day of September (my birthday), 1848. I never saw its equal for soundness and size.—George Daniel, Canonbury." Of the purest quality from beginning to end, and the largest example known—£148 (Boone).

[xx.] Shakespeare (W.)—"The Tragedie of King Richard the Second, as it hath beene publicly acted by the Right Hon. the Lorde Chamberlaine his seruants." First edition, 4to., almost unique; fine copy; red morocco extra, gilt edges. "London, printed by Valentine Simmes for Andrew Wise, and are to be sold at his shop in Paul's-churchyard, at the signe of the Angel, 1597." This precious little volume enjoys the rare distinction of being the first copy ever brought to public auction. No copy is either in the British Museum or Bodleian Library—325 guineas (Lilly).

[xxi.] Shakespeare (W.)—The same; second edition, 4to.; same imprint, 1598; half morocco—103 guineas (Halliwell).

[xxii.] Shakespeare (W.)—"The Tragedy of King Richard the Third, containing his treacherous plots against his brother Clarence; the pittieful murder of his innocent nephewes; his tyrannicall vsurpation, with the whole course of his detested life, and most deserved death. As it hath been lately acted by the Right Hon. the Lord Chamberlaine his seruants." First edition. A beautiful copy in 4to., morocco extra, gilt edges, by C. Lewis. "At London, printed by Valentine Sims for Andrew Wise, dwelling in Paules Church-yard, at the Signe of the Angell, 1597." The only copy which has ever occurred for sale. It is of very extreme rarity, only two or three perfect copies being in existence. It is not in the British Museum, and the Bodleian copy is imperfect. The present is from the Nixon and Heber collections—335 guineas (Lilly).

[xxiii.] Shakespeare (W.)—"A Pleasant Conceited Comedie, called Loues Labors Lost, as it was presented before Her Highnes this last Christmas, newly corrected and augmented by W. Shakespere." The finest copy known of this most rare first edition; preserved in a green morocco case, 4to. "Imprinted at London by W. W., for Cuthbert Burby, 1598." A wonderfully large and fine copy of one of the rarest of the Shakespeare quartos; it was formerly Bindley's, and afterwards in the Heber Collection—330 guineas (Boone).

[xxiv.] Shakespeare (W.)—"The Chronicle History of Henry the Filt, with His Battell fought at Agin Court in France, together with Auntient Pistoll, as it hath bene sundry times playd by the Right Hon. the Lord Chamberlaine his seruants." A beautiful copy of this most rare first edition, in parchment cover, preserved in green morocco case, 4to. "London, printed by Thomas Creede for Tho. Millington and John Busby, and are to be sold at his house in Carterlane, next the Powlehead, 1600"—220 guineas (Lilly).

[xxv.] Shakespeare (W.)—"Much Adoe about Nothing, as it hath been sundrie times publicly acted by the Lord Chamberlaine his seruants, written by William Shakespeare." First edition. Extremely rare, green morocco extra, gilt edges, by C. Lewis, 4to. "London, printed by V. S., for Andrew Wise and William Aspley, 1600." A marvellous copy. In every respect the present is by far the finest copy

known of this edition, if not the finest copy of any early edition of Shakespeare's dramas in existence—255 guineas (Toovey).

[xxvi.] Shakespeare (W.)—"The Midsommer Nights Dreame, as it hath beene sundry times publickely acted by the Lord Chamberlain his seruants ; written by William Shakespeare." First accepted edition, preserved in a green morocco case, 4to. "Imprinted at London for Thomas Fisher, and are to be sould at his shoppe, at the signe of the White Harte, in Fleete-streete, 1600." Bindley's copy, afterwards Heber's. A most beautiful copy of one of the rarest of all the first editions of Shakespeare's dramas ; it is no doubt by far the finest in existence—230 guineas (Lilly).

[xxxvii.] The same, second edition ; fine copy, 4to. Printed by James Roberts, 1600—£36 (Lilly).

[xxxviii.] Shakespeare (W.)—"A Most Pleasaunt and excellent conceited Comedie of Syr John Falstaffe and the Merrie Wives of Windsor, entermixed with sundrie variable and pleasing humors of Syr Hugh the Welch Knight, Justice Shallow, and his wise cousin, M. Slender. With the swaggering vaine of Auncient Pistoll and Corporall Nym. By William Shakespeare. As it hath bene divers times acted by the Lord Chamberlaines seruants. Both before Her Maiestie and elsewhere." First edition. A most beautiful copy, preserved in green morocco case, 4to. "London, printed by T. C., for Arthur Johnson, and are to be sold at his shop in Powles Churchyard, at the signe of the Flower de Leuse and the Crowne, 1602." Only three perfect copies of this precious little volume, the play of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," in its original state, as performed before Queen Elizabeth at Windsor Castle, are known to exist. The present, from the Bindley collection, is a most beautiful copy. The value of the early editions of Shakespeare's plays, the nearest approach we can obtain to the autograph MSS. of the great bard, have maintained an increasing price from the earliest periods to the present day—330 guineas (Lilly).

[xxix.] Shakespeare (W.)—"The Famous Historie of Troilus and Cresseid," excellently expressing the beginning of their loves, with the conceited wooing of Pandarus, Prince of Licia. Written by William Shakespeare. First edition, fine copy, in morocco extra, gilt edges, 4to. "London, Imprinted by G. Eld for R. Bonian and H. Walley, and are to be sold at the Spread Eagle, in Paules Churchyard, over against the great north doore, 1609." Unique in its present state, having not only the preface, but a second title with a variation—109 guineas (Lilly).

[xxx.] Shakespeare (W.)—"Tragoedy of Othello, the Moor of Venice, as it hath been diverse times acted at the Globe, and at the Black-Friars, by His Maiesties seruants." Written by William Shakespeare. First edition, very rare, fine copy, blue morocco extra, most elaborately gilt, 4to. "London, printed by N. O., for Thomas Walkley,

and are to be sold at the Eagle and Child, in Brittan's Bursse, 1622." Most excessively rare—£155 (Lilly).

[xxxii.] Shakespeare (W.)—"Lyccece." First edition, of excessive rarity. A fine copy, morocco extra, gilt edges, by C. Lewis, 4to. "Printed by Richard Field for John Harrison, and are to be sold at the signe of the White Greyhound, in Paules churchyard, 1594." Only three or four perfect copies of this most interesting volume are known to exist. The dedication is a "precious relic, one of the only two letters of Shakespeare that have been preserved to our time."—J. O. Halliwell—150 guineas (Lilly).

[xxxiii.] Shakespeare (W.)—"Venus and Adonis." Second edition; red morocco extra, with exquisite gold borders of the richest tooling, 4to. "London. Imprinted by Richard Field, and are to be sold at the signe of the White Greyhound, in Paules churchyard, 1594." The finest copy known. Not more than three copies exist—£240 (Lilly).

[xxxiii.] Shakespeare (W.)—"Venus and Adonis," small 8vo., half morocco, preserved in Russia case. "Imprinted at London by R. F., for John Harison, 1596." "This most precious volume is from the libraries of the late Sir W. Bolland and Mr. B. H. Bright. At Sir W. Bolland's sale it was bought by Mr. Bright for £91. At Mr. Bright's sale, on the 7th of April, 1845, I became the purchaser for the sum of £91 10s."—MS. note by Mr. Daniel. A beautiful copy. The only other copy known is in the Bodleian—300 guineas (Boone).

[xxxiv.] Shakespeare (W.)—Sonnets, never before imprinted. 4to., olive morocco extra, gilt edges. "At London, by G. Eld, for T. T. and are to be solde by John Wright, dwelling at Christ Churchgate, 1609." A large and perfect copy of this most rare volume, and one of the only two perfect copies known with the above imprint. This precious little volume formerly belonged to Narcissus Luttrell, and cost him one shilling. It was afterwards in the possession of George Stevens—215 guineas (Stevens).

[xxxv.] Play attributed to Shakespeare, S. (W.)—"Lamentable Tragedie of Locrine, the Eldest Sonne of King Brutus, Discoursing the Warres of the Brittaines and Hunnes, with their discomfiture; the Brittaines' Victorie, with their Accidents, and the Death of Albanact. No less pleasant than profitable. Newly set foorth, by W. S." A very fine copy; morocco by C. Lewis, small 4to. "London. Printed by Thomas Creede, 1595." Of excessive rarity, but incorrectly attributed to Shakespeare. Mr. Daniel considered this little volume as one of the gems of his collection. On the title-page is a note by Sir George Buck, the master of the revels, assigning the authorship of the play to C. Tilney—£105 (Halliwell). [See Note 62.]

Mr. John Lodge's MSS. and the Liber Munerum Hiberniæ.

[1854, Part II., pp. 263-268.]

In your report of the sale of the library of MSS. formed by the late Ulster King of Arms, the collections of Mr. John Lodge hold a prominent place (Aug., p. 146), and their importance in reference to the history of Ireland renders it desirable that they should not be lost sight of. The public, it will be remembered, have a double interest in these collections, first on account of the sources from which they are derived, and secondly, by the right of purchase; and I am therefore induced to suppose that some further particulars of their origin, character, and constituent parts will be acceptable to your readers.

Mr. Lodge was deputy keeper of the records deposited in the Rolls Office of the Chancery, and in Birmingham Tower of Dublin Castle, and also author of Lodge's Irish Peerage.

Upon his appointment as deputy keeper, which took place in the year 1759, he found that the calendars which had been previously made to the records committed to his charge were of little value, and he therefore entered upon the arduous task of making extracts from the original rolls of the letters patent and other inrolments (or at least of the principal entries) there to be found. It appears to be the general impression that a public officer is, *virtute officii*, bound during "office hours" to make for the public use indexes and other books of reference to the records which are placed under his charge. However that may be, it seems that these MSS. of Mr. Lodge were by the Irish Government considered as his private property, and therefore in the year 1785 they purchased them on behalf of the public by placing his widow and son, the Rev. Dr. William Lodge, upon the pension list, and allowing them an annuity of, I believe, £300 for their lives.* And if

"The value of a thing
Be just as much as it will bring,"

the cost to the public of Lodge's MSS. might be estimated by ascertaining the amount paid to him as a public officer during the time he was occupied in their compilation, the additional hundreds of pounds paid to his widow and son, and the further large sum of money expended upon the editing and printing of so much of his MSS. as is contained in the Liber Munerum Hiberniæ.

Upon the second meeting of the late Record Commissioners for Ireland, which took place on the 18th of February, 1811, it was ordered, "that the secretary do write to the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant in the name of this board, requesting him to hand over to the Secretary of this Commission the several manuscript books

* "Record Reports for Ireland," vol. i., p. 458.

compiled by the late John Lodge, now in the office of the Under-Secretary for the Civil Department, for the purposes of reference, transcript, or printing, as this board may think proper to direct.”*

So highly did the Commissioners approve of this gentleman's compilations, that they directed the Sub-Commissioners to meet together and consider “how far his books might serve as a model for arranging and digesting all the records of Ireland.” (Same volume, page 16.) The Sub-Commissioners, however, by their report of the 23rd of July, 1811, gave it as their opinion that they could not recommend them as such model. But it was subsequently ordered by the Commissioners that two volumes of Lodge's List of Patentee Officers should be completed for publication, to be transcribed by clerks in the Secretary's office.

Mr. Rowley Lascelles having been appointed to assist Mr. Duhigg in the preparation of Lodge's MSS. for the press, it was subsequently deemed advisable by the board, upon the receipt of the said Sub-Commissioners' report upon the subject, to print a volume of these MSS. with certain other collections, under the name of “Acta Regia Hibernica,” and “containing, among other matters, articles of agreement and treaties with the chieftains of the Irish septs, documents, relating to the dissolution of religious houses, and a collection of charters of incorporation to cities, towns, and other public bodies;” and by a report of the 18th of January, 1819, it appears that “upwards of 3,000 fairly written pages had been formed, taken principally from the most ancient records,” for this work. Upon this Acta Regia considerable progress was subsequently made by two of the Sub-Commissioners, so much so, that in 1825 “the selection of articles from the Patent, Close, Memoranda and Plea Rolls was completed to the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as also the chronological index of same; to the collection of charters of incorporation and privileges to cities, towns, etc., 1,786 pages had been added; the charters already transcribed had been arranged, bound up, and indexed, consisting of twenty-two large folio volumes; besides three volumes of charters to public institutions, etc.” Of this large amount of MSS. the public has as yet obtained but little benefit, as the only portion of it that has been printed consists of charters from the 18th Hen. II. to 18th Ric. II., being 92 pages folio, and even this small portion has not yet been published.

Lodge's List of Patentee Officers above referred to has been printed, and will be found in the *Liber Munerum Hiberniæ*, vol. i., pt. 2, pp. 1 to 228.

The “abstracts of all the enrolments of lands, deeds, and other matters of property remaining on record in the Rolls Office and in

* “Record Reports for Ireland,” vol. i., p. 11.

Birmingham Tower, from 31 Edw. I.* to the end of Hen. VII." will be found in the Rotulorum Patentium et Clausorum Cancellariæ Hiberniæ Calendarium, printed and published by the Irish Record Commissioners. The like calendar of the like enrolments of the reign of Henry VIII. was printed by the same Commissioners, but has not been published; and the calendar of the like enrolments of James I.'s reign has been also printed, but is yet unpublished; so that the nine volumes folio of Lodge's abstracts of the rolls in Sir W. Betham's catalogue are of value so far only as they relate to the enrolments of lands, deeds, and other property of the reigns of Edward VI., Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, Charles I. and II., James II., and from thence to the 31st of George II.

According to the report of the late Sub-Commissioners of the Public Records of Ireland (vol. i., p. 28), it appears that Mr. Lodge was occupied "during forty years in abstracting ancient records, many of which are since so defaced and mutilated, that it might now be impossible to abstract their contents at all." This being the case, his MSS. will probably be now found to be in many instances of greater value for historical purposes than even the original records themselves. The above-mentioned report was made in the year 1811, and there can be but little doubt that since that time the Chancery records have sustained a still greater amount of injury, a circumstance which, of course, tends to increase the value of these manuscripts.

It should not, however, pass unnoticed that this same report leads to the conclusion that these MSS. cannot be considered as an abstract of all the entries or enrolments which are to be found upon the patent and close rolls of the Irish Chancery, for it informs us that Mr. Lodge's "object appears to have been rather to indicate and abstract the principal grants, charters, patents, deeds, etc., than to form a complete catalogue of them all, which was so far from his intention, that he wholly omits the chief mass of records in his custody, viz., statutes (private as well as public), inquisitions, equity pleadings, depositions, and decrees." It is probable, however, that the report was intended to convey that Mr. Lodge had not made, nor did he intend to make, abstracts of any other records in his custody than the Patent and Close Rolls, such as the Statute Rolls, inquisitions, pleadings, depositions, and decrees, but to confine himself exclusively to the Patent and Close Rolls, upon which class of records, however, are frequently to be found the enrolments of statutes, inquisitions, pleadings, depositions and decrees. It is evident, however, that, if this report be correct, the statement in Sir W. Betham's catalogue that the nine volumes therein mentioned contain an "Abstract of all the enrolments of lands, deeds and other matters of property remaining on record in the Rolls Office and in Birmingham Tower," is somewhat open to question.

* Betham's Catalogue of MSS., p. 17, No. 118.

For the purpose of enabling us to arrive at as correct a conclusion as we can upon the subject of these MSS. of the late Mr. Lodge, I annex a copy of the catalogue that was made of them in the year 1785, when they were sold to the government of Ireland by his widow, in order that we may be enabled to collate it with the catalogue of Sir W. Betham's MSS. so far as it relates to Mr. Lodge's collections.

A Catalogue of Lodge's MS. Books, as annexed to the King's Letter for purchasing said MSS., dated August 15, 1785; with Observations, included in parentheses, and Addenda:—

Number of Sets.		Total Number of Vols.
I.	Fourteen volumes of [MSS.] entitled Records of the Rolls, with one Green Book, the Index to them, folio. (This Green Book has been rebound in calf)	15
II.	One Convert Book, folio	16
III.	One volume, Articles with Irish Chiefs, Denizations, General Pardons, Commissions, Pensions, etc., folio	17
IV.	Two volumes of Wardships, Liveries, and Alienations, folio	19
*V.	One book, Parliamentary Register from 1559, anno 2 ^{do} Elizab., folio. See page 277 for contents	20
VI.	One book of Miscellaneous Collections, High Sheriffs, etc., from 1600 to 1773	21
VII.	One book, Miscellaneous, Counties Palatine, Exclusive Grants, etc. One Patent Rolls K. (Henry VIII., King's Letters, folio	23
VIII.	One with Lists of Members of the King's Inns, with their Officers, etc., extracted from the Society's Books, being five in number, folio	24
IX.	Two numbers of Acta Regia Hiberniæ, one of them 28, the other 74 pages, not bound. (One of these books commences with the reign of Henry VIII., the other with that of James I.; both have been since bound)	26
X.	Two large folio volumes, Patentee Officers, and Offices to Officers in Ireland	28
XI.	A thin marble cover, not bound, List of Patentee Officers in Ireland; a quarto, of the Establishment Military and Civil in 1727, altered to 1760, a true copy	29

* This is printed in the "Liber Hiberniæ," vol. i., part 1, pp. 1-40.

Number of Sets.		Total Number of Vols.
XII.	A printed pamphlet, the Usage of holding Parliaments ; with notes by Doctor Lucas ; with additional observations, and Poynings' Act, etc., in manuscript, by the author of the first pamphlet. (Written in 1770)	30
*XIII.	The Irish Baronage, or a List of the Peers of Ireland, from the reduction of the kingdom by Henry II. so far as can be collected from record and history	31
XIV.	On a sheet of paper is a View of the Peerage of Ireland at the end of the reign of Queen Anne. (Enrolled the 18th December, 1783)	32
Addenda.		
XV.	A folio volume of stenographic Notes relating to Grants of Land, etc.	33
XVI.	Another of the same kind, relating to Inquisitions, and among others the Strafford Inquisitions	34
XVII.	Another, being Memoranda and Extracts from the Rolls Office, etc.	35
XVIII.	A small volume, containing Rolls Office Accounts down to 1774†	36

It appears to me to be very probable that the fourteen volumes entitled "Records of the Rolls," contained in the above mentioned catalogue of Lodge's MSS., are represented by the "Abstract of all the enrolments of lands, deeds, and other matters of property remaining on record in the Rolls Office," consisting of nine volumes, and contained in the catalogue of Sir W. Betham's MSS. Taking it for granted that these nine volumes contain abstracts of all (or of the principal enrolments only, as the case may be) the entries or enrolments to be found upon the Patent and Close Rolls of the Irish Chancery, they form the most valuable portion of Lodge's collections ; and although, as already stated, the greater part of their contents is now in print, still much remains unpublished, and as they are in many particulars, as has been already observed, more perfect at this day than the records themselves, Mr. Lodge's MSS. and Sir W. Betham's transcript are consequently of much public importance.

The fourteenth volume of Lodge's MSS., entitled "Records of the Rolls," is valuable also in another respect, namely, inasmuch as it contains extracts from the enrolments of the grants that have been made by the Crown of manors and manorial rights, fisheries, advow-

* This is printed in the "Liber Hiberniæ," vol. i., part I, pp. 1-51.

† "Irish Record Reports," vol. i., p. 400.

sons of churches, etc., since the reign of Elizabeth ; to which enrolments there are to be found in the Rolls Office, Dublin, wherein the original records are deposited, indexes merely to the names of the Crown's grantees and not to the property granted. In consequence of this defect in the office indexes, the public is often put to much inconvenience and delay, and it would tend to remedy this unsatisfactory state of things were a transcript to be made of Lodge's MSS. (which are deposited in the Birmingham Tower), so far as they relate to letters patent and other enrolments made since Elizabeth's time, to be deposited with the present keeper of the Chancery Records at the Rolls Office.

The "Convert Book," mentioned in the catalogue of Lodge's MSS. at No. II., has apparently been transcribed by Sir W. Betham, and is probably that which is entitled in the catalogue of his MSS. as "Alphabetical Lists of Converts from Popery from 1702." The Convert Rolls of Chancery are stated in a report published by the Irish Record Commissioners to commence in 1703.

The "Articles with Irish Chiefs," etc., mentioned in Lodge's catalogue, consisting of one volume, is represented probably by Sir W. Betham's transcript entitled "Irish Rebels. Treaties with Irish Chiefs from 1536," etc., not collected but transcribed by Sir W. Betham.

The two volumes of "Wardships, Liveries and Alienations," which are mentioned in Lodge's catalogue, are set forth under the same title in Sir W. Betham's catalogue.

The Parliamentary Register, from 1559, contained in Lodge's catalogue, is in Sir W. Betham's entitled "Irish Parliament. A list of the members returned to serve in the Parliaments of Ireland from the year 1559." This list is printed in the "*Liber Hiberniæ*."

The book of "Miscellaneous Collections" is contained in both catalogues.

The volumes of "Miscellaneous, Counties Palatine," etc., which is mentioned in Lodge's catalogue, is called a "History of the Counties Palatine of Ireland" in Sir W. Betham's catalogue.

Upon comparison, therefore, made as above stated, of the two catalogues, it would appear that Sir W. Betham had made transcripts of the principal and most valuable of Lodge's MSS. only, and that the "List of forfeited estates in Ireland, sold at Chichester House in 1703," contained in Sir W. Betham's catalogue, forms no part of Mr. Lodge's collections. [The remainder of this article is omitted.]

F.

Mr. Daly's Splendid Library.

[1792, *Part I.*, pp. 326-328.]

I am happy to have it in my power to send you some literary intelligence of real importance, which I am certain you will lay before

your numerous readers with all possible expedition; and for so doing, I am sure you will receive many thanks. There is an urgent necessity for this, for if deferred, an opportunity will be lost which cannot often occur. Two spirited booksellers of this city [Dublin], John Archer, and William Jones, have purchased the entire library of the late Right Hon. Denis Daly, whose taste and ardour in accumulating this collection are too well known for me to enlarge on. The catalogue they have published of it will afford sufficient proof of this. When the Pinelli Library was to be sold, three years ago, you obliged the public with pointing out the most valuable articles, before the sale, and afterwards the prices they sold at. My present intention is similar. By your assistance, Mr. Urban, I will lay before the public an account of a few of the valuable articles which are to be found in this library. In the poetical department are Shakespeare, first folio edition, 1623; Gower's "*Confessio Amantis*," 1483, and Chaucer's "*Boke of Fame*," no date, both printed by Caxton. Amongst the Voyages and General History are Hackluyt's "*Voyages*," and Purchase's "*Pilgrims*;" Mezeray's "*History of France*," with the castrations; the Byzantine Historians, and the Appendixes, large paper. The "*History and Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland*" are a most copious and valuable class; amongst them is a very curious and uncommon little book written by "that incendiary," as Nicolson calls him, French titular Bishop of Ferns. "*The unkinde Deserterion of Loyall Men, and True Friends*," 12mo., 1676. It is a most virulent invective against the Duke of Ormond. Its excessive scarcity has prevented it from being much known, even to the curious. In a future letter, Mr. Urban, I will send you a few short extracts from it. [See Note 63.]

There is also Tyrrell's "*General History of England*"; the author's own copy, with many important and valuable additions in MS.; some which, he says, he has made since the printing of his former volumes, on the appearance of Rymer's "*Fœdera*." This book, I hope, Mr. Urban, will be deposited in some public library, where the future historian can have access to it, and not remain in the obscurity it has hitherto been. It is probable it was to this Hearne alludes in his Preface to *Tho. de Elmham*, p. 17. The principal of our antient chroniclers are to be found here: the editions of the *Polychronicon* of 1495, and 1525. Mr. Herbert says, as his copy of the edition of 1495 is imperfect at the beginning, he is obliged to print the *Introductorie* from that of 1525, but believes there is no material difference. I have collated them both; and the only variation is in the orthography. Hall, Crafton, Fabian, and Holinshed, with the castrations; Froissart, translated by Lord Berners; Stow, Speed, and Baker, all of the best editions, and in the finest preservation; Sir W. Dugdale's *Works compleat*, a most magnificent set of books; Prynne's *Records*, the three volumes compleat. But I will not trespass more

on your patience at present respecting this division, but hasten to the classicks. Of these I can only mention a few ; and first, a Philostratus, which once belonged to Swift ; at the end is the following note written by him : " In hoc libro, nugis, portentis, ac mendaciis undique scatente, non pauca sparsim inveniet lector, nec illepida nec inutilia ; quæ autem mihi maximè arriserunt, ea punctulis quibusdam ad marginem appositis, annotavi. Nov. 8, 1715, Jon. Swift." Homer, editio princeps, 1488 ; Homer, cum Commentariis Eustathii, editio princeps, 1542 ; Robinson's Hesiod, Ox., 1737, one of the few copies printed on imperial paper ; West's Pindar, Ox., 1697, large paper ; Lucretius, folio, Lond., 1712 ; Clarke's Cæsar, ib. ; the Statius, Prudentius, and philosophical works of Cicero, in usum Delphini. Amongst the books printed by Aldus is the first production of his press, Constantine Lascaris " Compendium octo Orationis Partium," 1494, ultimo Februarii ; and Aristotle, Plato, Theocritus, Aristophanes, Pausanias, Thucydides, and Herodotus, all editiones principes ; the Anthologia, Apollonius Rhodius, Euripides ; and Gnomæ Poeticæ, all printed in Greek capital letters. These you know, Mr. Urban, are four of the five books that were printed in this manner about the end of the 15th century. There is also one of the celebrated books said to be printed at Oxford by Corsellis ; it is the Pliny's Epistles, 1469. Your learned Editor has given an account of one of these in his Origin of Printing ; but I am inclined to think, for some reasons I will not now trouble you with, that this is not the one he mentions. They have the edition of Sallust, mentioned by Maittaire, with the letters A. R. at the end. Maittaire says, some suppose these letters are the initials of Adam Rot, who printed at Rome about the year 1470 ; others, that they stand for Arnoldus (Pannartz) Romæ. The former opinion is, I think, the most probable. Audifredi, I believe, only repeats what Maittaire has said ; and I do not find that book mentioned in any other bibliographer I have had an opportunity of consulting. The " Florus" which Mr. Daly bought at the Pinelli sale ; the " Rei Rusticæ Scriptores," 1472 ; and the " Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores," 1475 ; " Ciceronis Epistolæ familiares," printed at Venice by John de Spira, 1469. This is said to have been the first book printed there. We are told there were two editions in the same year, and that they may be distinguished by the second line of the colophon reading, in one—

" Urbe libros Spira genitus de gente Johannes ;"

the other—

" Urbe libros Spira genitus de stirpe Johannes."

There are two copies of the book in this collection, and both read *de stirpe*. Some of your learned correspondents, who have an opportunity of comparing copies that have this variation, would render an acceptable service to the curious by deciding the question, whether

there were really two editions, or whether the only difference is in the colophon. [See Note 64.] The copy of Pliny's "Natural History," printed also by John de Spira, in the same year, 1469, is one of the finest books extant, whether we consider the paper, printing, extent of margin, and illuminations that adorn this magnificent specimen of early typography. One of these appeared at the Crevenna sale, but was bought in; but might be had for 1150 florins, or near £115 sterling. I shall trespass no longer on your patience, Mr. Urban, but I cannot refrain mentioning one article more; it is a most exquisite copy of the Bible, printed by Ulric Zell, at Cologne, about the year 1458.

Meerman, in his "*Origines Typographicae*," p. 59, gives an account of this venerable edition of the Holy Scripture, and in his 9th plate has engraved a specimen of the type in which it was printed. The proprietors of this library have engraved the first Psalm, and prefixed it as a frontispiece to the catalogue. The sale commences the 1st of May. [See Note 65.]

RICHARD EDWARD MERCIER.

Sir Walter Scott and the Catalogue of the Abbotsford Library.

[1852, *Part II.*, pp. 53-54.]

I beg leave to correct a statement in the brief biography of my late amiable and learned friend, Mr. J. G. Cochrane, librarian of the London Library, which appeared in your last number. It is therein recorded that "after the decease of Sir Walter Scott," Mr. Cochrane was selected for the important and interesting task of compiling a "Catalogue Raisonné" of the Abbotsford Library and Collection, etc.; and that he "resided for some time at Abbotsford, fulfilling the duty entrusted to him with, we believe, entire satisfaction to all concerned, and producing a volume (privately printed) which is admitted to be a model of its kind." Now, though Mr. Cochrane was much better qualified for the task than "the undersigned," by his scholastic acquirements and bibliographical knowledge, the simple truth is that he compiled only a small portion of the printed volume, the press catalogue of books and the index having been entirely the work of my own hand, with the exception of the additions which I shall presently notice.

I am delighted to find that it has been considered as a "model," though I fear that is too flattering a term to be in this case justly applied. In one respect, indeed—rapidity of execution—I may, perhaps, be permitted to claim for it that distinction, every volume having been taken down from the shelves and replaced by me, and the four goodly tomes in quarto written, not in a rough and careless, but in a fair and painstaking hand, within the space of three months; although at the same time I transcribed for the press large portions of one of the Waverley novels. Alas! I can never look back without

the most affectionate regret on those brilliant hours when Sir Walter was in all his glory, nor forget the dark days which so suddenly succeeded, when his character shone forth far grander and more worthy of reverence, amid clouds and tempest, than even in the calm and sunshine; as I have seen, with admiration, from the Mer de Glace, the majestic pinnacles of Mont Blanc marvellously expanding into greater sublimity while the storm gathered around them. Heroically did Scott not only *say* but *act* up to the exalted sentiment: "Time and I against any two!"—"Heu! quanto minus est cum reliquis versari, quam *tui meminisse!*"

The classification of the library was entirely Sir Walter's. It is very defective, but it was the arrangement to which my illustrious friend had accustomed himself. The index was executed at my leisure at home in the course of the same year, and my willing labours were more than rewarded when Sir Walter assured me that my *opus magnum*, as he was pleased to call it, had on many occasions done him good service. I was also greatly gratified when he told me that Mr. Thomas Thomson, whose judgment in all that relates to a library is unequalled in Scotland and not surpassed in England, had looked through the index, and expressed his high approbation.

Mr. Cochrane's additions comprised entries of the books acquired from Sept., 1827 (the date of my final visit to Abbotsford), to 1832; an enlargement of the index, and the interesting references to the passages in Scott's works where the books are referred to or quoted. Now, if my worthy friend "resided for some time at Abbotsford" while transcribing and making additions to my catalogue, he must have enjoyed much more leisure than I had to "wander through the blooming heather" on "Yarrow braes," and to muse under the shade of the Mighty Magician's "pendent woods," the beloved children of his creation!*

The fidelity of the present statement depends not on my own or any other person's testimony, but on the incontestable evidence of my handwriting. "*Litera scripta manet*"—and there may be seen at Abbotsford, Shelf 5, Dark Cabinet of the Study (or "den," as Sir Walter was wont jocosely to call it), the "Catalogue of the Abbotsford Library, MS. 5 vols., 4to. (the 5th volume, I presume, contains Mr. Cochrane's additions); and under the library table the "Alphabetical Catalogue of the Abbotsford Library, with references to the Press Catalogue, vols. 1-4, MS. fol."†

* Ah! who could visit the scene of Sir Walter's favourite wood-craft, and remember without sorrow how prematurely in his own case the pathos of his touching precept was fully realized, "Be aye sticking in a tree, Jock; *it will be growing when ye're sleeping!*" Mr. Wordsworth told me that a short time previous to his fatal attack Scott described to him literary projects for the execution of which twenty years would scarcely have been sufficient!

† "Catalogue of the Library at Abbotsford," 4to., Edinburgh, 1838, pp. 282 and 330.

These details may not, perhaps, have much public interest; but the importance of the subject to me individually, and my warm attachment to Sir Walter Scott, will, I trust, plead my excuse with your readers for the length of this communication. Yours, etc.,

GEO. HUNTLY GORDON,
formerly Amanuensis and Librarian to Sir Walter Scott.

Description of the Library at Mafra.

[1837, *Part II.*, pp. 257-259.]

The following minute description of the magnificent Library at Mafra, in Portugal, was sent to me by a correspondent nearly two years ago. If you think it worthy of a place in your magazine, it is at your service.

W. H. B.

The magnificent edifice of the Convent and Palace of Mafra, founded by King John the Fifth of Portugal, was begun on the 17th of November, 1717, on which day the foundation-stone of the Church was blessed and laid by the first Patriarch of Lisbon, Dom Thomaz d'Almeida. From that day the construction of the edifice proceeded with such rapidity, that on the 22nd of October, of the year 1730, the church was consecrated, and the Convent taken possession of by the Friars da Provincia de Santa Maria d'Arrebida.

The celebrated room containing the conventual library, which has long been the admiration of all beholders, is on the east side of the building, on the fourth floor. The roof is vaulted, and panels of stone, with various designs carved on them, projecting at certain distances from the roof, on entering the room, cause a beautiful perspective. In the middle of the room is a cupola, on the roof of which is placed a large white stone, whereon is engraved the figure of the sun, with its rays shooting regularly around it, which receive great effect from being thrown out above a blue stone. The whole is surrounded by white stones beautifully carved. The floor or pavement of the room, which on its first completion was composed of fine bricks, consists of a species of mosaic work of blue, white, and red, and under the cupola, where there is a round circle of pavement peculiarly rich, black and yellow stones are added to the other colours. This beautiful pavement was laid down by order of Dom Jose the First, and certainly does credit to his taste.

The length of the library is 288 feet, and the breadth 32. Considering, however, that at the north and south ends of the room are recesses of 8 feet deep, where are placed at each end two magnificent doors, 15 feet high and $7\frac{1}{2}$ broad—the private entrances to the palace—standing at these doors the library may be said to be 304 feet long, computing from door to door. In the middle, where the cupola is, the room assumes the figure of a cross, 71 feet long, and of course, as before (reckoning from the sides of the room, which

after this break proceed straight on), 32 feet broad. Measuring, however, from the balustrade of the windows at the one end of the arm of the cross, looking towards the *cerea*, or enclosed plantation, to the balustrade of those at the other end of the arm, looking into the flower-garden in the court in the middle of the building, the breadth of the room, where the cross is formed, may be set down at 84 feet.

From the pavement to the *cymatium* the library is 23 feet high, and from the *cymatium* to the highest point of the vaulted roof above it is said to be $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet, so that the main height of the room may be calculated at $36\frac{1}{2}$ feet. At the cupola, however, it assumes a height of 44 feet, looking from the round circle of pavement to the carved figure of the sun and rays on the ceiling of the dome.

On the east side, fronting the *cerea* or enclosed plantation, the room has 19 windows, each 13 feet high by 6 feet broad. The five windows in this frontage of the end of the one arm of the cross (3 in front and one at each of the sides) are 18 feet high by $6\frac{1}{4}$ broad, having balconies of small dimensions attached to each of them. It is worthy of remark, that on the opposite end of the arm of the cross, which looks to the west into the flower-garden, there are only 3 windows in front. This irregularity, which is by no means displeasing, happens in consequence of the space occupied by the opposite side windows being on this side used for two doors, which are entrances to two rooms, 54 feet long by $22\frac{1}{2}$ broad, each of which has three windows, 13 feet high and 6 feet broad, like the rest of the windows, except, as has been before said, those in the ends of the arms of the cross. One of these rooms was formerly used as a library for manuscripts, and the other was the depository for all prohibited books. Each of the windows on the ground (except those in the cross) stands in a recess, in which are placed a chair, a table covered with a green cloth, an inkstand, and a reading-desk; which, from the dust on the chairs and tables, and the dried-up state of the ink, appear never to have been used since the friars departed, by either the curious or the studious.

Exactly above the 19 windows on the eastern side, already mentioned, are the same number of windows placed above the *cymatium*, forming so many arches in the vault of the upper roof. These windows, all communicating light, are each 6 feet high by 5 broad. On the opposite or western side, the number of upper windows is the same, and of the same height and breadth; but, excepting by the three at the end of the arm of the cross, no light is admitted by any of them. There are also dark windows over each of the four doors which lead into the palace, of the same size as the rest of the upper windows, which make a very pleasing uniformity. A plan was in agitation in the days of King John the Sixth, who was very partial to Mafra, to place mirror-plates in each of the upper windows which

give no light ; but the idea, it is supposed, was too costly for the financial resources of his reign.

A magnificent gallery with a railing, at an elevation of $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the pavement, goes round the library. Four staircases give access to that gallery. The two on the eastern side are winding and small, being made in the spaces of two windows. The two in the western side lead into spacious entrances, and to stairs of fine architecture.

Above that gallery are 82 open book-cases, separated from each other by carved pillars. Each of these cases, from top to bottom, has six rows of shelves of different heights, the upper being little more than nine inches, the middle ones increasing a trifle, till at last the space on the lowest one is about a foot and nine inches high. Each bookcase is numbered, and a description of the branch of literature which it contains is painted on a carved shield placed above it.

Under the gallery are 54 open bookcases, also divided by pillars. Each case contains, from top to bottom, 12 compartments for books. The compartments of the cases below all measure 1 foot 9 inches in height. There are fewer presses or cases for books below than above. This is occasioned by the windows and doors below, in the spaces occupied by which no bookcases are placed, which does not occur above, because there the bookcases are all below the *cymatium* and the windows above it.

C. M.



*Bibles, Prayer-Books, and Devotional
Books.*



BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS, AND DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

The Complutensian Polyglott.

[1848, *Part II.*, p. 226.]

J. R. S. inquires in what public or private library in this country the Complutensian Edition of the Polyglott Bible is deposited. The information which Mr. Horne gives in his "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures" is rather meagre. He says (see vol. ii., p. 122), "the impression was limited to 600 copies; three were struck off in vellum. One of these was deposited in the Royal Library at Madrid, and another in the Royal Library at Turin. The third (which is supposed to have been reserved for Cardinal Ximenes), after passing through various hands, was purchased at the Pinelli sale in 1789, for the late Count M'Carthy of Thoulouse, for £483. On the sale of this gentleman's library at Paris, in 1817, it was bought by George Hibbert, Esq., for 16,100 francs, or £676 3s. 4d.—Our correspondent will find some account of the sale of Mr. Hibbert's library in our volume for 1829, vol. xcix., ii., 64. [See Note 66.] The Complutensian Polyglott was sold to Mr. Payne the bookseller for £525. Is it now in the Grenville Library at the British Museum?

[1848, *Part II.*, pp. 374-376.]

The Complutensian Polyglott, purchased by my old friend Count M'Carthy, is in the Parisian National Library, forming part of the valuable donation made to the ex-King, Louis Philippe, by the late F. Hall Standish, of his books and paintings, in consequence, it is said, of our government's refusal to make him a Baronet. In my article of this magazine for April, 1841, I underrated Mr. Hall Standish's unpatriotic legacy at £50,000. [See Note 67.]

So early as 1502 Cardinal Ximenes made preparations for publishing this magnificent work, exhibiting the first Christian edition of the

Old Testament in Hebrew (printed in 1488 by the Jews), with the Chaldee paraphrase of the Pentateuch, and the first impressions of the Septuagint and New Testament in Greek. The Old Testament was finished on the 10th of July, 1517, having been preceded by the New on the 10th of January, 1514. "In hac præclarissima Complutensi Civitate." On receiving from the printer the concluding volume the cardinal exclaimed, "Grates tibi ago, summe Christe, quod rem magnopere a me curatam ad optatum finem perduxeris," and, addressing those around him, added, "Nihil est, amici, de quo magis gratulari mihi debeatis, quam de hac editione biblicorum, quæ una sacros religionis nostræ fontes, tempore perquam necessario, aperit." In attributing the precedence of date to this publication, I do not forget that the Septuagint was printed at the Aldine press in 1518, and the New Testament at Basil, under the supervision of Erasmus, in 1516, while this polyglott did not appear until after the death of Ximenes, in 1520. The Polyglott and the New Testament were severally inscribed to Leo X. by the cardinal and by Erasmus. "I conclude," says Dr. Adam Clarke, "that the Hebrew, Septuagint, Vulgate, Chaldee, as far as it goes, and the original of the New Testament, are as they stand in the Complutensian Polyglott, equal in critical value to manuscripts of these texts and versions of the tenth or twelfth centuries, or even higher. Lelong (*Biblioth. Sacra*, p. 11) makes them even coeval with the seventh or eighth centuries." To a Roman Catholic university, therefore, and to a Spanish city, the Christian world is indebted for these supereminent services.

"Prima via salutis,
Quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe."

The work of Gabriel Diosdado Raym, "*De prima Typographiæ Hispanicæ ætate*," Romæ, 1793, 4to., and the "*Typographia Española*," by F. Mendez, Madrid, 1796, 4to., are worth consulting on this subject. The manuscript of the Complutensian New Testament is supposed to be in the Dublin University Library. It contains the long-controverted passage in St. John's first epistle, chap. v., verse 7, on the three heavenly witnesses. Various further particulars relating to the Polyglott, and the donation to the French ex-King, will be found under my signature in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1841, p. 368, etc., and may not appear undeserving of recurrence to them. A special and enlarged narrative of the valuable publication by Sebastian Seemilerius appeared at Ingoldstadt in 1785, 4to., under the title of "*De Bibliis Complutensibus Polyglottis*." One of the ablest coadjutors of the cardinal was Stunica (Jacobus Lopez), a doctor of the university, whom Ximenes despatched to Rome in search of manuscripts, for seven of which in Hebrew Ximenes paid four thousand crowns, equivalent to so many pounds sterling of present currency. Stunica has left a rare volume, "*Itinerarium, dum Compluto (Alcala*

de Henares), Romam proficisceretur," in small quarto. His altercations with Erasmus exposed him to the shafts of ridicule not only of Erasmus but of Ulrick van Hütten, who assigned him a prominent place in the celebrated "*Litteræ Obscurorum Virorum*." He died at Naples in 1530. The edifice of the university, commenced, at the expense of the cardinal, in 1500, was completed in 1508, and then organized for its destined purpose.

The Polyglott, this noble undertaking of Ximenes, is supposed to have cost altogether not less than £40,000, so numerous were the learned co-operators engaged in the work, and all liberally remunerated, independently of the high prices paid for the manuscripts, though the successive Popes, Alexander VI., Julius II., and more especially Leo X., placed those of the Vatican at the cardinal's free disposal. The cost to the public of each copy, of which the number was limited to six hundred, was six golden crowns and a half, or about £6 10s. of present value. Of the three on vellum, two having been locked up in state or royal libraries, one solely could ever come to the hammer, as that originally reserved for the cardinal, and now, as above mentioned, in the National Repository of Paris eventually did. At Venice, in the possession of the Pinelli family, no dust could touch the volumes. That several paper copies are to be found in the private collections of London your correspondent may well be assured. Formerly one was in my own library, and the precious vellum copy, of which we must regret the loss to England, was placed for some time, in 1793 and 1794, during the reign of terror, for safe keeping, and many more rare articles, with me, Count McCarthy's quality of *noble*, and the renown of his library, being likely to expose him to special danger. No private gentleman ever possessed an equal number of works printed on vellum, amounting to above five hundred, while the royal library did not contain more than fifteen hundred, and no other national collection exceeded one thousand, if so many were anywhere to be found assembled. He was a native of Tipperary, but removed to Toulouse about the middle of the last century, for the freer enjoyment of his religion, when Louis XV. conferred on him the title of Count. He was considered one of the first amateur performers on the violin in Europe, and, indeed, was altogether a most amiable gentleman. One of his sons, an ecclesiastic, particularly distinguished himself in the pulpit, and his published sermons are highly valued. My recollections of him in early youth are most favourable to his character. He died after entering, late in life, into the order of Jesuits.

The second great polyglott publication of the Bible was also the fruit of Spanish munificence, being at the cost of Philip II., and printed at Antwerp, from 1569 to 1572, by Plantin, whose establishment continues to this day in the hands of his posterity, through the female line—an unexampled instance, I believe, of so long a duration

of family succession in the same industrial pursuit. Most of the Catholic missals proceeded from this press, as did that vast collection the "*Acta Sanctorum*," now in process of publication for two centuries. After a suspension of some years the compilation has been resumed.

Concerning the Hebrew sources of the Complutensian Polyglott in manuscript, as well as the earlier Jewish editions, in various cities of Italy (Soncino, Ferrara, Brescia, Cremona, Naples, and Venice), I would refer to the numerous works of John Bernard de Rossi, more especially to his "*Annales Hebræo-typographici, seculi xv.*," Parma, 1795-1799, two parts 4to., and to the catalogue of his library, "*Libri stampati di Litteratura Ebraica*," etc., Parma, 1812, in 8vo. The first Hebrew Bible published by a Protestant was that of Sebastian Munster in 1534-5.

Yours, etc. J. R.

Of the Various Translations of the Bible.

[1758, pp. 108-109.]

It is generally held that the first translation of the Bible into English was made by John Wicliff, who was born at Wicliff in Yorkshire, and educated at Merton College in Oxford; he translated it from the Latin Bibles then in use, as the Saxon versions had been done before. This translation must have been made some time before the year 1384, when Wicliff died. Aug. Calmet says it is not known that this translation was ever printed, but that there are several MSS. of it in England. The same learned Benedictine also informs us that John Trevisa is supposed to be the first who translated the Bible into English, and that his translation was finished in the year 1357. This John Trevisa was vicar of Berkley in Gloucestershire. Afterwards there was a revival made of Wicliff's translation by some of his followers; or, as some think, a new version with several corrections; and these are all the English translations of the whole Bible (as far as I can find), that were made before the art of printing was invented.

In the year 1526, William Tindal, a Welchman, but educated at Oxford, first printed his New Testament in English in octavo, at Antwerp, where he then resided. This translation was not made, as the former ones had been, from the Vulgate Latin, but from the original Greek. About four years after this he published the Pentateuch in English, from the original Hebrew; and continued to translate several other books of the Old Testament, till the time of his death, which was at Tilford, or Wilford, near Bruxells, in the year 1536, where he was first strangled, then publicly burnt. But the year before this, the whole Bible was translated into English by Myles Coverdale, a native of Yorkshire, but residing somewhere

beyond sea, was published in folio, and dedicated to King Henry VIII. Of this Bible, it is said, there were only two more editions, one in a large quarto, in 1550, and another in 1553. Some suppose this version was made part by Tindal, and part by Coverdale.

In 1537, Matthew's Bible, as it was called, was printed with the king's license; of which there was another edition in 1551. Mr. Lewis ("Hist. of Transl. of Bib.," p. 111) is of opinion that this Tho. Matthew is a fictitious name, and that one John Rogers was the translator, or at least the publisher of that edition. This John Rogers was educated at Cambridge, and became acquainted with Tindal at Antwerp; but in Queen Mary's reign (being then in England) he was burnt on account of his printing that Bible.

In the year 1539, Matthew's Bible was published with some alterations and corrections, in a large folio, printed by Grafton and Whitchurch, which was called Cranmer's or the Great Bible; and in the same year also, one Taverner published another edition of this Bible; in this edition, likewise, some other corrections were made. Taverner was born at Brisley, a village in Norfolk, anno 1505.

The next revision and publication of the Bible was made under the care and direction of Archbishop Parker, and as several bishops were employed in that revision, it is sometimes called the Bishops' Bible. This was printed by Richard Jugge, anno 1568, in folio, and had several impressions afterward.

The Roman Catholicks (that were English), 1582, made a translation of the New Testament in English, from what they call the authentical Latin (meaning the Vulgate), and because it was printed at Rheims, a city of Campagne, in France, where they then chiefly resided, it is usually called the Romish Testament; and in 1609 they also printed the Old Testament at Douay.

In the reign of King James I., a new, complete, and more accurate translation of all the Holy Scriptures was made by fifty-four learned men, appointed by royal authority for that purpose, and it was printed in folio in 1611, they having spent about three years in completing it.

Some English refugees, that fled to Geneva in Queen Mary's time, on account of their religion, made a translation of the New Testament into their native language; and that was printed at Geneva by Conrad Badius, in 1557, and was the first New Testament in English with the distinction of verses by numeral figures. The division of the sacred books into chapters is ascribed to Hugo de Santo Claro, a Dominican monk, who died in 1262. But this division into verses marked by numeral figures was first made by Robert Stephens, the learned and celebrated French printer, in a Greek Testament, which he printed in 1551; and four years after that the vulgar Latin Bible was divided in the same manner. But it was not till the year 1560

that the whole Bible was printed at Geneva, which edition is in quarto.

I have by me an edition of the Bible in English, containing the Old and New Testament and Apocrypha, which escaped the search of the diligent Mr. Lewis ; it is a small quarto, divided into chapters, but not distinguished by verses. I know not where it was printed, it being defective at the beginning and end. But Mr. Ames, secretary to the society of antiquaries, has one of the same edition, in his curious collection, that is complete. He informs me his was printed by R. Grafton, anno 1553. Before this information was given me, I was of opinion that mine had been printed somewhere abroad, because the paper is made yellow by some art ; why it was so stained, I can give no good reason, not having observed any books printed on paper of that colour that I remember in England.

W. MASSEY.

Bishop Juxon's Bible.

[1866, *Part II.*, p. 70.]

In an article in the *North British Review*, mention is made of two genuine King Charles Bibles, stated to have been given to Bishop Juxon ; and the *Guardian*, commenting on the assertion, remarks that "unluckily two genuine and veritable copies exist in the immediate neighbourhood of Bishop Juxon's undoubted residence, and that of his family after him." It may therefore be interesting to the public to have placed on permanent record, in the pages of *Sylvanus Urban*, the particulars of the copies alluded to.

One of these Bibles is in possession of E. P. Shirley, Esq., of Eatington Park, near Stratford-on-Avon, and bears on it the letters C.P. (Carolus Princeps). The account which Mr. Shirley gives of this Bible is, that it is one of those used in the Chapel Royal, and the tradition in his family is that the lessons were read out of it on the morning of the execution.

The other Bible—the one given to Bishop Juxon on the scaffold—is in my possession. This was given by Lady Fane, great-niece and last descendant of Bishop Juxon, to Mr. John Jones of Chastleton. Juxon retired, immediately after the execution, to his estate of Little Compton, which is about a mile distant from this place (Charlton Moreton-in-the-Marsh). There is a tradition that the Bishop performed the service according to the Church of England in this house every Sunday during the Commonwealth. His estate came on his death to his nephew, Sir William Juxon, and from him to his daughter, Lady Fane, who, on leaving this neighbourhood, gave the Bible to Mr. John Jones of Chastleton. I need hardly say that it has always been considered as a very sacred heir-loom in my family.—I am, etc.

WILLIAM WHITMORE JONES.

[1867, Part I., pp. 204-206.]

As it may be interesting to the readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine* to have a fuller account of King Charles's Bible, and of the evidence upon which I rest my claim to its being the one given by the King to Bishop Juxon on the scaffold, I venture to ask space in your pages for the following particulars.

The Bible is a quarto volume, handsomely bound in gold stamped leather. The royal arms with the initials C.R. are impressed on the middle of each cover, and the rest of the space is filled with a pattern of the Tudor rose, the thistle, and the fleur-de-lis. The book was originally tied together by two broad blue ribbons, but one of these has been torn from the cover. The Bible shows evidence of having been in constant use. The date is 1629, the 4th year of King Charles's reign. On a blank leaf at the end of the volume is written, "Juxon, Compton, Gloucestershire."

There is a curious genealogy from Adam to Christ in the commencement, a shield, with a separate device, being given to each of the 12 tribes. There is also a map of the countries mentioned in the Bible, in which the Mediterranean is called the "Middle Earth Sea." In this sea there is depicted a mermaid combing her hair, and holding in her hand a glass; also Jonah's whale, Leviathan, and four ships. The Israelites are represented in the act of passing through the Red Sea, followed by the Egyptians, and below the verse from 1 Corinthians, chap. x., "They were all baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea." The map is filled with illustrations of the chief events in the Old and New Testament, with passages of Scripture written underneath; but some of the illustrations are so small or so badly engraved, that it is difficult to discover what they mean.

The history of the Bible from the time it passed into Bishop Juxon's hands to the present date is as follows. Bishop Juxon (in this neighbourhood he is never known by his title of Archbishop) retired at the time of the Commonwealth to his estate at Little Compton, a small village about a mile and half from my house. The Bishop was on terms of close intimacy with the Joneses of Chastleton, who were staunch Royalists; and, as I mentioned in my former letter, he performed divine service according to the Church of England every Sunday during the Commonwealth at Chastleton House.

Bishop Juxon died in 1663, at Lambeth and was succeeded in his estate by his nephew William, who had been created a baronet in 1661. Sir William Juxon married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Walter of Sarsden. His eldest son, by whom he was succeeded, married Susanna, daughter of John Marriott, Esq., of the county of Suffolk, and died without issue in 1739; his widow afterwards married Viscount Fane, whom she also survived. Lady Fane died in 1792, and was buried at Little Compton. On her marriage with Lord Fane, however, she left this county, and on that occasion gave the

royal Bible to Mr. John Jones of Chastleton, who had lately succeeded to this estate.

Mr. John Jones died in 1813, leaving the property of Chastleton first to his brother Arthur, for his life, and then to my father, John Henry, 2nd son of W. Whitmore, Esq., of Dudmaston, on condition of taking the additional name and arms of Jones.

The two Mr. Jones, John and Arthur, both considered the Bible as one of their greatest treasures. You will thus see that there can be very little doubt indeed as to the authenticity of the Bible, coming, as it did, to us in so direct a line from Bishop Juxon.—I am, etc.

WILLIAM WHITMORE JONES.

Alcuine's Bible in the British Museum.

1836, *Part II.*, pp. 358-363.]

The recent acquisition by the trustees of the British Museum of the Bible supposed to have been written by Alcuine for Charlemagne, from its late possessor, M. de Speyr-Passavant, of Basle, and the celebrity it had previously acquired on the Continent and in England, having conspired to render it an object of considerable attraction and curiosity, perhaps some description of the volume itself, with remarks on the external and internal evidence of its genuineness, as well as on the claims of other MSS. preserved in foreign libraries, may not be unacceptable to a numerous class of your readers, particularly to the theologian and archæologist. The only account worth notice of this Bible hitherto published (exclusive of an article in the *Nouveau Journal de Fribourg*, by Professor Hug, which I have been unable to get a sight of, and the puffs in the French newspapers) is contained in a pamphlet compiled by the late proprietor, and entitled, "Description de la Bible écrite par Alcuin, de l'an 778 à 800, et offerte par lui à Charlemagne le jour de son couronnement à Rome, l'an 801. Par son Propriétaire, M. J. H. de Speyr-Passavant, de Bâle en Suisse," 8vo., Paris, Jul. Fontaine, libraire, October, 1829, pp. 105 (150 copies printed); to which was subsequently annexed an addition of sixteen pages, numbered 107—122.*

* Together with the Bible was purchased the album of the late proprietor, in which is contained: 1. Notices of the MS. itself and its history; extracts from various printed works, from which M. de Speyr-Passavant afterwards drew up his pamphlet; and a series of cuttings from the French newspapers and literary journals, concerning the volume.—2. The testimonials and signatures of a great number of learned men who examined the MS. in Switzerland, France, and England; and 3. The original correspondence with the French Government and others, relating to the sale of the MS., and with M. Peignot, on the question of its authenticity. From a careful perusal of this album, some *curious* particulars have been learnt of the late proprietor's proceedings, some of which will be noticed in the course of these remarks.

But this compilation contains so many false statements, and displays such a mixture of ignorance and charlatanerie, concealed under an assumed veil of criticism and learning, as to render some more impartial account absolutely necessary—more especially since many individuals in France, distinguished for their bibliographical attainments, have been induced by the hardihood of M. de Speyr-Passavant's assertions to sacrifice their opinions to his, or to add weight to such assertions by yielding credence to, and repeating them. As a dispassionate critic, and only anxious to seek for the truth, some pains have been taken to consult all the printed authorities accessible on the subject of Alcuine's recension of the Scriptures by order of Charlemagne; and the result will be stated in the following order: first, by adducing the evidence of such a work having been undertaken and completed; secondly, by reviewing the history of the manuscript, as given by the late proprietor; thirdly, by a description of the manuscript itself from a careful ocular examination, in the course of which I shall have an opportunity of pointing out the errors and misstatements of M. de Speyr-Passavant; and lastly, by some observations on the Caroline Bibles preserved in the libraries of Rome, Paris, Vienna, and elsewhere.

The general facts connected with the history of Alcuine's life are sufficiently well known; it will only be, therefore, necessary here to draw a brief outline of the biographical and chronological data on which the circumstances of his being employed by Charlemagne to undertake a recension of the Scriptures rest.

Alcuine* or Alcbinus (for so he writes himself indifferently), was born in the province of York, by the consent of the best writers, about the year 735. It is consequently only by an obstinacy in error that many authors, and among them Bale, Reyner, Cave, and their followers, should have confounded him with another Albinus, mentioned by Bede in the preface to his 'Ecclesiastical History,' and *lib.* 5, *c.* 21, who succeeded Adrian as abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, in the year 710, and who, so far from being "the favourite disciple of Bede," was, as we are assured by Bede himself, the disciple of Adrian at Canterbury (where Bede never taught), and coeval with the venerable historian, whose own death took place the year of Alcuine's birth, or not long afterwards.†

* He thus writes his name in the Bible now in the Museum, in the Bible preserved in the library of Vallicella at Rome, marked B. 6, in an inscription in the monastery of St. Amand (Opp. tom. i., vol. ii., p. 218), and in the MS. collection of his Letters (nearly contemporary) preserved in MS. Harl. 208. The prænomen of *Flaccus* was assumed in compliance with the taste of the age, as others took the names of *Homerus*, *Aquila*, *Candidus*, *Nathanael*, etc. Even Charlemagne himself encouraged this practice, and was known by the epithet of *David*, whilst his sister Gisla took that of *Lucia*.

† This error has been already refuted by Alford, "Hist. Eccles. Brit.," tom. ii., ad ann. 710, by the authors of the "Histoire Littéraire de la France," tom. iv., p. 295, and by the Abbot Froben, in his "Commentatio de Vita Flacci Albi seu

The education of Alcuine was superintended by Egbert, Archbishop of York (who succeeded Wilfred in 731, or, according to others, 743), and by Ælbert, Egbert's successor in the see; and his proficiency was such, that before the death of the former (766), he had the joint charge of the school founded by that prelate, and many ecclesiastics came to avail themselves of the advantages of his tuition. On the decease of Ælbert in 780, Alcuine was selected by Archbishop Eanbald to proceed to Rome* to receive his pall, and on his return home the following year, he met with the Emperor Charlemagne at Parma; and here it was, in all probability, he received an invitation from that monarch to enter his service, and take the lead in that glorious restoration of literature which under the auspices and example of Charlemagne was then commencing throughout the provinces of the empire. Having procured the consent of his sovereign and the archbishop, Alcuine selected some of his pupils as followers (among whom was Fridugis, *alias* Nathanael, whose name we shall meet with again), and returned to France in 782, as proved by the annals of the time.† The Emperor received him with open arms, and a school was established in the palace, in which the family of Charlemagne were themselves foremost in setting an example of studious attention to Alcuine's precepts: and from that period the Emperor honoured him as his preceptor and friend, and consulted him on every occasion. After a lapse of eight years Alcuine desired to revisit his native country, which was permitted, and the interval between the years 790 and 792, or beginning of the next, was passed in England.‡ On his return, he was actively engaged in confuting the heresy of Elipand, Bishop of Toledo, and Felix of Urgel, his disciple, and assisted for that purpose at the Council held at Frankfort in 794. In the year 796, on the death of Ithier, Abbot of St. Martin of Tours, Alcuine was nominated by the Emperor in his place, and employed himself assiduously in restoring the strict observance of the monastic duties, and in founding a school in the abbey,§ where the liberal arts were taught with such success as to produce in the succeeding century the most celebrated scholars in Europe. Here it was that Alcuine devoted himself most zealously to the composition of the works he has left us, but after the lapse of a few years he began

Alcuini," prefixed to his edition of Alcuine's Works, fol. 1777, but is repeated by M. de Speyer-Passavant, and inserted, by inadvertence, in the notice of the volume printed in Mr. Evans's Sale Catalogue, 27th April, 1836.

* This was probably his second visit to Rome, and he may have been there before with his master Ælbert. In his Epistle 85, ed. Froben, he mentions his abode in that city when "adolescens." Mabillon refers this letter to the year 781; but, as Froben remarks, he could scarcely apply to himself the term of youth, when he was above forty years old.

† See Froben, "Comment.," p. 28. The Benedictines are in error in assigning this event to the year 780, 'Hist. Lit. de la Fr.," iv. 296.

‡ Ep. 2, 3.

§ *Ibid.*, 38, 85.

to suffer from the infirmities of age and constitution, of which he often complains in his letters.* On this account he excused himself from accompanying Charlemagne to Rome in 799, on the occasion of the Emperor's coronation, and the following year he solicited and finally obtained leave to resign his pastoral charge, and to lead the short remainder of his life in pious and undisturbed seclusion.† He continued at St. Martin's until his death, which took place on Pentecost-day, 19th May, 804, at the age of nearly seventy years. He was buried in the abbey-church, where an epitaph, composed by himself, was placed on his grave-stone.‡

From the above succinct view of Alcuine's life and occupations, it is evident that he could not have commenced his recension of the Latin Bible so early as 778, as M. de Speyr-Passavant would have us believe. That the Emperor Charlemagne had turned his attention to the subject before the arrival of Alcuine, has been inferred from his charge in the Capitulary of 789, "*ut canonici libri tantum legantur in ecclesia*,"§ and his express command in the same code, that none but men of perfect age should transcribe the Gospels, the Psalter, or a Missal, and that the scholars should especially be kept from corrupting the text, in reading or writing.|| Yet the first of these regulations is only an enforcement of a canon in the council of Laodicea, c. 59, and in reality implies nothing more than the rejection of the apocryphal books of the Old and New Testament. A more precise testimony occurs in the letter addressed by Charlemagne to the religious readers subject to his government, prefixed to the Homiliary collected by Paul Warnefrid (and subsequently, as it is generally believed, corrected by Alcuine), in which the Emperor declares: "Therefore because it is our care that the state of our churches should ever progress in improvement, we have laboured by vigilant study to renovate the sources of literature, almost obliterated through the negligence of our forefathers, and by our example to invite to the study of the Sacred Scriptures. *Among which things we have already, by the assistance of God, thoroughly corrected the whole of the books of the Old and New Testament, which had been corrupted by the ignorance of transcribers.*"¶ The date of this letter is not known with certainty, but the Benedictines ascribed it to the year 788, adding, however, the qualifying clause, "*comme on croit.*"** But this date would seem inadmissible from the evidence of Alcuine himself, who in the year 799, in a letter addressed to Gisla, sister of the Emperor, and

* Ep. 81, 92.

† Compare Ep. 101, 175, 176.

‡ These particulars of Alcuine's life are drawn from Froben, compared with the "*Hist. Lit. de la France*," and a careful examination of his letters and writings.

§ Baluzii "*Capit.*," tom. i., pp. 222, fol. Par. 1677. || *Ibid.*, i., 237.

¶ "*Inter quæ jampridem universos Veteris ac Novi Testamenti libros, librorum imperitia depravatos, Deo in omnibus adjuvante, examussim correximus.*" Mabillon, "*Annal. Benedict.*," tom. ii., p. 328, fol. Par. 704.

** See "*Hist. Lit. de la Fr.*," iv. 337, 399, 400.

Richtrudis, otherwise called Columba, describes himself as still *deeply occupied in the emendation of the Old and New Testament, undertaken by order of Charlemagne*.^{*} A copy of the Bible thus corrected was completed under the eye of Alcuine before the close of the following year, and was destined as a present to Charlemagne on the day of his coronation as Emperor at Rome, the 25th Dec., A.D. 800, which was then accounted the first day of the year 801. The letter which accompanied the gift has been fortunately preserved, and is in the following terms: "After deliberating a long time what the devotion of my mind might find worthy of a present equal to the splendour of your Imperial Dignity and increase of your wealth, that the ingenuity of my mind might not become torpid in idleness, whilst others were offering various gifts of riches, and the messenger of my littleness come empty-handed before the face of your Sanctity, at length, by the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, I found what it would be competent for me to offer, and fitting for your prudence to accept. For to me inquiring and considering, nothing appeared more worthy of your peaceful honour than the gifts of the sacred Scriptures, which, by the dictation of the Holy Spirit and mediation of Christ-God, are written with the pen of celestial grace for the salvation of mankind, and which knit together in the sanctity of one glorious body, and diligently emended, I have sent to your royal authority by this your son and faithful servant, so that with full hands we may assist in the delightful service of your dignity."[†] From another letter[‡] we learn that the messenger was Nathanael, whose real name was Fridugis, a native of the same province as Alcuine, and his favourite pupil, whom he selected to succeed him as Abbat of Tours, and who afterwards became Abbat of St. Bertin, and Chancellor to Louis le Débonaire.[§]

The facts, therefore, of Alcuine's having received Charlemagne's commands to undertake a recension of Jerome's vulgar Latin text of the Bible, and having caused a copy to be written for the Emperor's own use, stand undisputed on the authority of Alcuine himself. But the same facts are corroborated by the testimonies of other writers. Angelom, monk of Luxeu in Burgundy, who wrote a commentary on Genesis before the year 830, and who therefore must have been a contemporary of Alcuine, declares he saw and diligently examined the Bible which Alcuine had corrected for Charlemagne ;||

* "Totius forsitan Evangelii [Johannis] expositionem direxissem vobis, si me non occupasset Domini Regis præceptum in Emendatione Veteris Novique Testamenti." "Opp.," tom. i., vol. 1, p. 591. He sends therefore only the last two books of his commentary, and the remaining five books were sent in the following year, accompanied by another epistle which proves the dates stated, *ibid.*, p. 457.

† "Divinorum munera librorum — quos in unius clarissimi corporis, vestræ Clarissimæ auctoritati, etc., dirigere curavi."

‡ Ep. 103, "Opp." t. 1., v. 1., p. 153.

§ "Hist. Lit. de la Fr." iv., 512.

|| Ep. 185, *ibid.*, p. 248.

and Sigebert of Gemblou, an historian who flourished at the close of the eleventh century (ob. 1113), expressly states that Alcuine "jussu Imperatoris correxerat divinam Bibliothecam."* It would appear also that copies of the text so emended were caused to be made by various ecclesiastics and persons of rank under the superintendence of Alcuine himself, who wrote verses to be prefixed or annexed to each copy. Thus we have a poem, "In Codicem [Bibliorum] jussu Gerfridi Episcopi scriptum;"† another, "In sacrum Codicem jussu Avæ Scriptum;"‡ and a third, "In sacrum Codicem cura Radonis Abbatis Monasterii S. Vedasti scriptum;"§ not to mention at present the poems in two Bibles of St. Paul and the Vallicella library at Rome, as well as the MS. purchased for the British Museum.

It only remains under this head to notice the errors of those writers who have represented Alcuine as retiring to the abbey of St. Martin at Tours in the year 801, when in fact that was the year in which he relinquished the abbacy. M. Peignot takes occasion from the above date to infer that it was impossible for Alcuine to have copied with his own hand the entire Bible in the short space of time intervening between his arrival at the abbey in 801, and his death in 804.¶ But this objection is founded upon wrong premises; for it is very evident, and capable of demonstration from Alcuine's own Epistles, that he was almost constantly resident at Tours from the year of his appointment in 796.¶

Let us now turn to the history of the Bible in the museum, as stated by M. de Speyr-Passavant. He asserts that it is expressly mentioned by Charlemagne in his Testament;** that it was subsequently given to the Benedictine Abbey of Pruem, in the diocese of Treves, by the Emperor Lothaire, grandson of Charlemagne, who assumed the monastic habit and died there in 856 [855]; and that on the dissolution of this convent in 1576, and the appropriation of its revenues to the Elector of Treves, the Benedictines conveyed it to Switzerland, and deposited it in the monastery of Moutier-Grand-Val, near Basle, the Chapter of which was then transferred to Delémont. It remained in their possession until the year 1793,

* Pezii. "Thesaur. Anecd. Noviss.," tom. i., part I, col. 148, fol., Ang. Vind., 1721. "De illustr. Eccles. Scriptorib.," c. 83.

† "Opp.," t. ii., v. 1, p. 204. This Gerfrid is supposed to be the same with the one who succeeded as Abbat of Werden, A.D. 809.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 205. This Ava is believed to be the lady mentioned by Alcuine, Ep. 99, and called the sister (*i.e.*, spiritual sister, as being in the same monastery) of Gisla. See Mabillon, "Annal.," ii. 327.

§ *Ibid.*, 205. A further account will be hereafter given of this MS., which still exists in the Imperial Library at Vienna.

¶ "Seconde Lettre à M. Amanton," reprinted in De Speyr-Passavant's pamphlet, p. 102.

¶ See Ep. 38, 52, 55, 81, 85, 92, 93, 101, 103, 175, 176.

** Description," etc., pp. 2, 54.

when, on the occupation of the episcopal territory of Basle by the French troops, the possessions of the monks were sold, and the Bible became the property of M. Bennot, vice-president of the Tribunal at Delémont, from whom, on the 19th March, 1822, it was purchased by M. de Speyr-Passavant.

In the notices of this Bible, inserted by the late proprietor in the French journals, 1829, there are many discrepancies from the above account, which show how M. de Speyr-Passavant *progressively made up his story* concerning it. With regard to its being mentioned by Charlemagne in his Testament, it is an impudent fiction (which I am sorry to observe is admitted also into Mr. Evans's sale catalogue, and thence copied into the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. v., p. 531, N. S.); for the only passage in which Charlemagne speaks of his library is as follows: "Similiter et de libris, quorum magnam in bibliotheca sua copiam congregavit, statuit, ut ab his qui eos habere vellent, justo pretio fuissent redempti, pretiumque in pauperes erogatum."—Baluzii Capit. i. 490. This will easily and naturally account for the dispersion of Charlemagne's library after his decease. It is certainly true that the Emperor Lothaire, previous to his death, granted by charter to the superior of Pruem various reliques and costly articles, and, among other things, he specifies a copy of the Gospels, ornamented with ivory, crystal, gold and gems, and a *Bible*, with figures and large capital letters of gold at the beginning of each book.* But there is not the slightest authority, as far as I know, to identify the volume of M. de Speyr-Passavant with the one given by Lothaire to the monks of Pruem; and I am equally at a loss (although I have consulted very many volumes to ascertain the fact) to learn on what grounds the late proprietor asserts this Bible to have been conveyed from Pruem to Grand-Val. M. de Speyr-Passavant's Album has been consulted in vain for corroboration of these positive assertions, and I much fear that they form a portion of the many passages in his pamphlet emanating solely from the inventive brain of the author himself. The truth is, that the only document upon which this superstructure rests, is an Act of Proprietorship drawn up by the Chapter of Grand-Val, and inserted on the verso of the last leaf of the Bible itself, as follows: "Sancta Maria, ora pro nobis. Sanctus Germanus et Randoabdis veri hujus libri possesores, (*sic*) et ab

* "Notum esse volumus, obtulisse nos Gubernatori nostro Domino, pro animæ nostræ salute, etc., opus quod divino cultui dicandum propriis sumptibus ad ornatum præfati loci sancti faciendum curavimus, — Evangelium scilicet ex ebore, crystallo, atque auro gemmisque compositum, *Bibliothecam* cum imaginibus et majoribus characteribus in voluminum principiis deauratis." "Antiquitat. et Annal. Trevirens," libri xxi. "Auctorib. Chr. Browero et Jac. Masenio, fol. Leod, 1670, tom. i., p. 414. Does he not mean to speak of both the Gospels and the Bible as made at his own expense? If so, of course M. de Speyr-Passavant will readily allow that his Bible, written in the time of Charlemagne, could not be the one written for Lothaire.

eorum Collegio et Ecclesia prædictum librum nunquam alienandum, neque alio transportandum statuere unanimi consensu R.^{mus} admodum et Venerabilis Dñs Jo. Henricus Mollifer, Prepositus, Paulus des Boys, Archidiaconus, etc., omnes capitulares."

Now it appears, from a manuscript history of Grand-Val, quoted by M. de Speyr-Passavant in his Album, that Mollifer was chosen Prepositus in 1589, and died in 1607; which fixes the date of the document in question to the interval between those years.*

The subsequent history of the Bible may be briefly traced. After its purchase by M. de Speyr-Passavant, and its restoration by his care to a more perfect state of conservation,† it was shown to several persons at Geneva, Lausanne, Berne, Fribourg, etc.; and the proprietor, by the encouragement of the Chevalier d'Horner, Chargé d'Affaires of France in Switzerland, was induced to take it to Paris, in December, 1828, with the intention of disposing of it to the French Government. Here he remained till about May, 1830, and during that period used every effort in his power to induce the King, his Ministers, the Administrateurs of the Bibliothèque du Roi, etc., etc., to purchase the MS.—first at the price of 60,000 francs, then at 48,000 fr., then at 42,000 fr.; but the price seemed to the French Government so excessive, that in spite of the proprietor's petitions, letters, addresses, and applications, repeated one after the other with unwearied perseverance, it was finally resolved *not* to buy the Bible, which was taken back to Basle. During the above period also M. Peignot published his Letters to M. Amanton, wherein he (very justly) questioned the extravagant terms in which the Paris journals had noticed M. de Speyr-Passavant's MS., but was subsequently induced by the *false statements* of the proprietor to change his sentiments, and the "*Description de la Bible*" appeared, in October, 1829, dedicated to this very M. Peignot, of whose recantation the owner of the volume gladly availed himself, as a powerful argument in favour of his own views. But with all the professions of M. de Speyr-Passavant, that the Bible was reserved more particularly for the acquisition of "la Belle France," he had very early turned his eyes towards England also, and before April 30th, 1829, had *offered it* for sale to Lord Stuart de Rothesay, English Ambassador at Paris. In December, 1829, the same offer was made to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex. Thus the affair rested, and the Bible, *unsold*, remained in the proprietor's hands. At length, in October, 1834, he again awoke from his lethargy, and at the same time despatched letters to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, and the "right laudable Lord Vicount Althorp," in

* In the "Description," etc., p. 3. the time is further circumscribed between 1589 and 1597, and the Archdeacon Des Boys' death fixed in the latter year; but the Album only says of the latter "necdum mortuus 1597."

† See "Description," p. 4.

England; to Baron Reiffenberg, in Belgium, and to the Bishop of Beauvais in France, offering his MS. to each, and protesting he had given him or his country the preference! On the change of Ministry in France, application was once more made, but without success, in January, 1835; and again, through the medium of the Marquis de Chateaugiron, in May the same year. Having totally failed in France, in January, 1836, he set out for England, for the purpose of submitting his Bible to the Trustees of the British Museum. Much correspondence took place; at first he asked £12,000 for it, then £8,000, then £6,500, which he declared was an *immense sacrifice*! At length, finding he could not part with his MS. on terms so absurd, he resolved to sell it if possible by auction, and accordingly, on the 27th April, 1836, the Bible was knocked down by Mr. Evans for the sum of £1,500—but *for the proprietor himself*, as there was not one real bidding for it. This result having brought M. de Speyr-Passavant in some measure to his senses, overtures were made to him on the part of the Trustees of the Museum, and the manuscript finally became the property of the nation for the (comparatively) moderate sum of £750.

[1836, pp. 468-477.]

The description of this remarkable volume [marked MS. Add. 10,546] will next claim our attention. It is of the largest folio size, measuring 20 inches in height by 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in width, and consists of 449 leaves of extremely fine vellum, written in a beautiful and distinct minuscule letter, in double columns consisting of 50 lines each (excepting the book of Psalms, which has 52 lines), the height of which is 15 inches, and the breadth 4 $\frac{8}{9}$ inches. At the commencement (fol. 1^b) is the title to Jerome's Epistle to Paulinus, written in capital letters of gold, nearly an inch in height, on bands of purple, which are inclosed in a border surrounding the entire page, composed of gold interlaced ornaments in the style usual in the 8th and 9th centuries, within an edge of green or gold, with eight larger and eight smaller interlaced ornaments in silver, in the corners and intermediate spaces.

INC· EPISTL
SCI HIERONM
AD PAVLINV
PRBM DE OM

NIBVS DIVINIS HISTORIAE LIBRIS.

M. de Speyr-Passavant has the matchless assurance to state, that in one of the above ornaments, the name of CARVLVS is to be read, and that the rest are *signatures and monograms only to be deciphered by a profound study*! The Epistle follows, ff. 2-4^b, headed by a very

large capital F [*Frater Ambrosius*], 12 inches in height by 5 in breadth, the framework of which is of silver, and the ornaments of gold. From the upper limb of the letter hangs what seems to be intended for a lantern; and below, suspended from a cross, a species of lamp, or vessel to contain holy oil, probably similar to what was then used in churches before the altar. Both these are of gold, as are the first 19 lines of the Epistle itself, written in uncials. After the Epistle is a blank page, and on the verso of the leaf, f. 5^b, a large illumination the size of the volume, divided by purple bands into four compartments, representing, 1, the creation of Adam and of Eve; 2, the presentation of Eve to Adam, and the charge not to eat of the forbidden fruit; 3, the temptation of the serpent, breach of the commandment, and shame on being taxed with it; 4, expulsion from Paradise, and labours in tilling the earth and suckling of children. The figures are short, and exhibit a want of due proportion, and an unpleasant brickdust colour predominates throughout. On the bands are written in gold uncial letters:

A + Q

ADAM PRIMVS VTI PINGITVR ISTIC .
CVIVS COSTA SACRAE CARPITVR EVAE .
X̄PS EVAM DVCIT ADAE . QVAM VQCAT VIRAGINE .
AST EDANT DE POMA VITAE . PHIBET IPSE CONDITOR .
SVADET NVPER CREATAE . ANCVIS DOLO PVELLAE .
POST HAEC AMOENA LVSTRANS . ADAM VOCAT REDEMPTOR .
VIERQVE AB VMBRIS PELLITVR INDE SACRIS .
ET IAM LABORI RVRA COLVNT HABITI .

On f. 6, commences the Preface of Jerome, addressed to Desiderius, of which the title and first lines are in capital and uncial letters, alternately of gold on a purple ground, and red. The large capital D is of silver and gold, in the same style as the preceding F, and within it are drawn the figures of two cocks,* with a vase of flowers between; and beneath, two lions. A table of chapters (in number 82) of the book of Genesis follows, and on f. 7 Genesis begins with a large capital in gold and silver, in the same style as before, and above it the monogram of "Jhesus" in gold.

Each of the books of the Old and New Testament has a table of chapters similarly prefixed, and an ornamental capital letter, more or less elaborately executed, with small figures of birds, animals, etc., in the centre, of gold and silver.

* This affords M. de Speyr-Passavant another opportunity of trifling. He asserts that these cocks allude to the defeat of Desiderius, King of Lombardy, and that one represents "la vieille Gaule Transalpine," and the other "la jeune Gaule Cisalpine," and that they are placed here because the Epistle begins "Desideri mei." !!! The truth is, that the figures of cocks, precisely similar, are to be found in numerous MSS. of the eighth and ninth centuries, and are merely ornamental. The Codex Aureus of the Harleian collection, No. 2783, offers at once a striking proof.

At the end of Genesis, f. 24, we read : EXPLICIT LIBER BRESIT, ID EST GENESEOS. HABET VERSVS III. DCC.

The table of the chapters (139) of Exodus immediately succeeds, and then a second large illumination on the verso of f. 25^b, which is so remarkable as to merit a more detailed description. It is divided into two compartments. In the upper part is Moses receiving the law on Mount Sinai from the hand of the Almighty. The hill is a blaze of red, and a hand is seen descending from the clouds, with the volume of the law. Above, two angels are pouring out fire from golden horns ; and at a distance, at the bottom of the hill, stands a figure holding a sceptre terminating in a fleur-de-lis, probably intended for Joshua. Beneath, we have the same figure of Moses (whose portrait is admirably preserved) reading or expounding the law to Aaron and the children of Israel, whilst behind him stands Joshua holding a sceptre, as before. Over the respective figures is written in golden letters MOYS, AARON, FILII ISRAHEL, and JOSVE, and above, on a band of purple :

SVSCEPIT LEGE MOYSES CORVSCA.

REGIS E DEXTRA SVPERI SED INFRA.

IAM DOCET XPI POPVLV REPLETVS NECTARE SCO.

The figures are 4 inches in height, and are all represented standing within a palace, the architectural details of which exhibit a debased Roman style, and are worthy of attention. Fluted columns with foliated capitals support a roof sunk in squares, and on either side is a door, the entrance through which is covered by curtains hanging by rings from poles ; and on these curtains are certain marks, *affirmed to be Tironian characters*, but which are of too doubtful a nature to allow of a decided opinion being offered ; nor is it of importance, for as the usage of the Tironian characters prevailed till the close of the 10th century, they do not affect in any way the question of the age or authenticity of the manuscript.

The prevailing colours in this painting are red and blue. Moses is represented with a long beard and moustaches of a bluish colour, and his thick hair brought down in a point over his forehead. He is clad in a white cloak or mantle, and violet-coloured tunic, with a red border. Aaron has also a beard and moustaches, and is clad in a scarlet mantle, beneath which is a white tunic, ornamented with gold, and round the hem of each hangs a row of gold knobs, intended, doubtless, for the bells and pomegranates of the high-priest's garments. He holds in the left hand a gold sceptre, terminating in a fleur-de-lis, and in the right, extended towards Moses, a gold maniple, or *manutergium*, which was formerly used to wrap the Sacred Volume in, as a mark of reverence.* On his head is a crown of gold, ensigned by

* See Du Cange, "Gloss.," voc. "Armigeri," and Baluze, "Capitular.," tom. ii., col. 1086.

three fleurs-de-lis, precisely of the form worn by the ancient French monarchs.* From these circumstances, coupled with the facts already adduced of the history of Alcuine's recension of the Bible, and the verses hereafter to be noticed at the end of the volume, it appears to me not only highly probable, but incapable of being fairly otherwise interpreted—that under the figures of Moses and Aaron we have the real portraits of Alcuine and the Emperor Charlemagne, the former of whom is presenting to the latter the result of his labours on the Scriptures. This mode of representation is perfectly analogous to the taste of that period, and seems to confirm the opinion of Montfaucon and Mabillon, that the practice of drawing in Biblical MSS. the portrait of the Emperor regally enthroned did not commence till the reign of Charles le Chauve.†

The book of Exodus is followed by those of Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy, the last of which has the following colophon: "EXPLICIT ADDABARIM QUOD GRECE DICTVR DEVTERONOMIVM. HABET VERS. II. DC., whereas in both the copies of the Vallicella and St. Paul Bibles at Rome, instead of "Addabarim" is read only "Elle."‡ Afterwards succeed the books of Joshua Bennun, Judges, Ruth, the four books of Kings, Esaias, Hieremias (to which is annexed the Lamentations and Prayer), Hiezechiel, Danihel, the twelve Minor Prophets, and Job, with the Prologues of Jerome prefixed to Joshua, Kings (the "Prologus Galeatus"), Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Minor Prophets, and Job. After the Prologue on Job is a passage of 13 lines added, beginning, "In terra quoq. habitasse—ejus Chettheauit," which is not in the Vallicella MS. marked B. 6, which has instead the passage, "Job quoque exemplar—in sinu meo," which in the Museum and St. Paul copies is at the end of the book. We next have "Origo Prophetiae David," etc., and the Prologue of Jerome on the book of Psalms; which is followed by the Psalter, written in a smaller minuscule than the rest of the volume (with the exception of the tables of chapters, which are in the same character). Throughout are used the marks of the asterisk and obelus invented by Origen, the use of which is alluded to by Jerome, in his Prologue,§ in the following words:

"Notet sibi unusquisque uel iacentem lineam uel signa radiantia, id ē, uel obelos ÷ uel asteriscos *, et ubicumque uiderit uirgulam præcedentem, ab ea usque ad duo puncta quæ inpressimus, sciat in lxx translatoribus plus haberi. Ubi autem stellæ similitudinem perspexerit, de hebreis uoluminibus additum, nouerit aequè usque ad

* Consult Montfaucon, "Monumens de la Monarchie Française, Disc. Prel." pp. xxviii., xxxii.

† "Monum. de la Mon. Fr.," i., p. 304. "Museum Italicum," i., p. 70.

‡ Blanchini, "Vindiciæ Canon. Script." pp. cccxxiii., cccxxvi., fol. Rom. 1740.

§ See also "Chron. Gotwicense," tom. i., p. 25, and Gerberti, "Iter Alemann.," p. 54.

duo puncta iuxta theodotionis dumtaxat editionem, qui simplicitate sermonis a lxx interp'tibus non discordat."

The Benedictines have given a portion of this passage in pl. 53, tom. iii., p. 341, of their work, as a facsimile of the minuscule used in the Bible which belonged to Charles le Chauve, No. 1, in the Bibliothèque du Roi; and the similarity of the character to that used in the Museum MS. and also in a Bible at Zurich, described by Gerbert, is too remarkable not to strike the attention.* It is surprising, however, that the pious and learned authors of the "Nouveau Traité" should not have recognised the above passage as forming part of Jerome's Prologue, the rest of which, apparently, is wanting in the Paris MS.

At the close of the Psalter is added the spurious Psalm supposed to have been written by David on the occasion of his fighting with Goliath, which is also found in the Vallicella Bible, with the same title prefixed. We have after this the books of Proverbs; Ecclesiastes; Canticles; Wisdom; Ecclesiasticus; two books of Paralypomenon or Chronicles; Ezra; Hester (the last part of which, from chap. x. v. 4 to the end of the book, is marked with obeli, as also in the Vallicella copy); † Tobias; Judith; and two books of Machabees; to each of which, with the exception of Ecclesiastes, Canticles, Wisdom, and Machabees, is prefixed St. Jerome's Prologue.

The Old Testament concludes on the verso of folio 346, and on the next folio commences the table of the chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel, which is followed by the chapters of Mark, Luke, and John. After these, f. 349, we have the Preface of Jerome addressed to Pope Damasus, "Novum Opus," etc., followed by what is called an argumentum Evangeliorum, "Sciendum tamen—solum est," which in the Codex Aureus, MS. Harl. 2788 (9th century), is made a second epistle to Damasus, and is omitted both in the Vallicella and St. Paul copies. Next follow the Tables of the Ten Canons, included in the usual manner within coloured arches supported by columns, exhibiting curious details of architecture, but which evidently are formed merely by the fancy of the illuminator.‡ The Preface of Jerome, "Plures fuisse," and argument of Matthew, "Mattheus sicut in ordine," succeed; after which, on the verso of f. 352^b comes a third large illumination, the size of the page, which in point of design and colouring is superior perhaps to those which precede. The tone throughout is a slate-blue or ochry tint, relieved with white and gold. In the middle of the painting is represented, within an oval, Jesus Christ seated on a globe, with a nimbus round the head, holding a volume in the left

* See the facsimiles in the annexed plate, Nos. 3, 5, 6.

† Consult on this the Prolegomena prefixed to the Benedictine edition of the Vulgate, fol. 1693.

‡ See the Canons similarly designed in the MSS. Harl. 2788, 2820, and 2821, in the Durham Book, MS. Cott. Nero, D. iv. and MS. Egerton 608, etc.

hand, and raising the right in the act of benediction. On each side is written in uncial letters of gold :

REX MICAT AETHEREVS CONDIGNE SIVE PPHTAE
HIC EVANGELICAE QVATTVOR ATQ: TUBAE.

Around the oval are placed the symbols of the four Evangelists, each holding a book ; of which the eagle is at the top, the lion on the right, the bull on the left, and the man at the bottom. These are included in a frame of a lozenge form, which is again inclosed in a square, and in the four corners are full-length figures of the four greater Prophets, each holding a scroll, with flowing robes, sandals or boots of fret-work, red and blue, and golden caps on their heads. The Gospel of Matthew follows, which is succeeded by those of Mark, Luke and John, and Acts, with the usual arguments prefixed, and tables of chapters. We then have, at f. 402, the famous "Prologus septem Epistolarum Canoniarum," which Wetstein very groundlessly suspects to have been composed by Pacificus, Archdeacon of Verona, who lived at a later period than Alchuine.* The Epistles follow in their usual order, with a table of chapters to each. In the celebrated passage, 1 ep. Joh. v. 7. the text reads, f. 407, c. 1 :

Qm̄ tres sunt qui testimoniū dant, *sps aqua et sanguis. et tres unū sunt. Si testimoniū hominū accipimus. testimoniū dī maius est.*

The whole of the words printed in italics are in the original on an erasure, but have been re-written by the same hand as the rest of the page.†

After the seven Epistles is a blank page, f. 408, the verso of which and f. 409 are occupied by tables of Canons, applicable to the Epistles of St. Paul, arranged in a similar manner to the Eusebian, within columns supporting arches, very skilfully designed and illuminated. Similar canons are found in the Vallicella Bible, B. 6, but not in that of St. Paul. The Epistle to the Romans is preceded, as usual, by a table of chapters, and four arguments, 1. "Epistolae ad Romanos;" 2. "Primum queritur;" 3. "Romani sunt qui;" and 4. "Romani sunt partes—a Corintho" (7 lines), the last of which is not in the Bibles at Rome. The remaining Epistles, with their several arguments, succeed in the same order as in our English Bibles, except that the Epistle to the Colossians is inserted between 2nd Thessalonians and 1st Timothy. After the Epistle to the Hebrews, f. 441^b, follows the spurious Epistle to the Laodiceans,

* "Prolegom. N. T.," p. 108, fol. Amst. 1751. See Blanchini, "Evangel. Quadr.," p. i., p. dlxviii., where, on the authority of Vitalis, it is ascribed to the seventh or eighth century. That Wetstein's conjecture is wrong in regard to Pacificus, is proved by the fact that the prologue is in the Vallicella MS. B. 25, which was certainly not written later than the seventh or eighth century. Blanchini, *ibid.* and Mabillon, "Iter Ital.," p. 67.

† See the facsimile, No. 4, and compare with the corresponding passage in the Zurich Bible, No. 6, and in the fragment of the Bible of Charles le Chauve, MS. Harl. 7551.

which is not found in the Vallicella and St. Paul copies, but is inserted in the ancient Latin Bible at Toledo, described by Blanchini.* The Apocalypse, with Jerome's Preface, closes the new Testament, and ends at f. 448, col. 2, at the bottom of which is merely added: EXPL LIBER APOCALYPSIS. HABET VERS I DCCC.

On the verso of this leaf occur the Verses and Epigrams written by Alcuine, respecting which so much has been urged by M. de Speyr-Passavant, and they are printed at length in the "Description," pp. 21, 22, 24. With the epigrams I have nothing here to do, except to state that they are intitled "De utilitate Divinarum Scripturarum"; "De Venia Peccatorum;" "De bono Intellectu;" "De Sententia Boni," and "De confitendo uno Deo." The number of lines comprised in them is 24, and they are omitted in every other MS. yet discovered, and consequently are not included in Froben's edition of Alcuine's writings. The remaining verses are in number 44, and precede the epigrams. They commence thus:

Nauta rudis pelagi ut saevis ereptus ab undis
Im (*sic*) portum ueniens pectora laeta tenet,
Sic scriptor fessus, *etc.*

The sentiment here expressed is almost literally the same with some lines often added at the end of Greek MSS.

ὥσπερ ξένοι χαίρουσι πατρίδα βλέπειν,
οὕτως καὶ τοῖς κάμνουσι βιβλίου τέλος.†

After some general reflections on the omnipotence, goodness, *etc.*, of the Creator, which, with the introductory 6, occupy 22 lines, Alcuine proceeds to notice the volume itself, in the verses following, which I have taken the liberty to punctuate, for the convenience of the reader.

Nomine pandecten proprio uocitare memento
Hoc corpus sacrum, lector, in ore tuo,
Quod nunc a multis constat bibliotheca‡ dictum§
Nomine non proprio, ut lingua pelasga probat.||
In hoc dicta d'i conduntur mistica summi,
De quibus egregius vatis¶ in ore canit:
"Est mihi lex d'ni dulcis sup' omnia mella,
Carior atq; auri milia multa super."
Strennuus hanc d'ni famulus custodiat actu,**
Cui merces caeli perpes in arce manet.

* "Vindic. Can. Script.," pp. cxcv., ccxiv.

† Montfaucon, "Palæographia Græca," pp. 43, 52, 79.

‡ This was the name specially appropriated to the Old and New Testament when united together, as we have seen from the charter of the Emperor Lothaire, p. 240, and may be proved from many other authorities, contemporary with Alcuine.

§ "Dicta," MS. Vallicella, B. 6.

|| "Docet," MS. Vall.

¶ Sic pro *vates*.

** "Custodiet arcem," MS. Vall.

Codicis istius* quod† sint in corpore s'co
 Depictæ formis litterulæ variis
 Mercedes habeat, Xp'o donante, per æuum
 Is‡ CAROLUS qui iam scribēs iussit eum !
 Hæc dator æternus cunctorum, Xp'e, bonorum
 Munera de donis accipe s'c'a tuis,
 Quæ PATER ALBINUS, deuoto pectore supplex,
 Nominis ad laudem obtulit ecce tui,
 Quem tua perpētuis conseruet dextra diebus,
 Ut felix tecum uiuat in arce poli.
 Pro me, quisq; legas versus, orare memento,
 ALCHUINE dicor ego ; tu sine fine uale !!

These lines seem to me completely to confirm the opinion already given, that this very copy of the Bible was made under the superintendence of Alcuine for the Emperor Charlemagne. It is impossible to deny that, in the verses above cited, Alcuine himself declares that the volume was written at the command of Charles, not at any distant period, but *jam*, that is to say, not long previous to its completion. The difficulties and objections which arise in coming to such a conclusion, will now be impartially examined, and some additional evidence offered in its support.

It may first be urged, that in a MS. copy of the Bible preserved in the library of the Fathers of the Oratory, called "della Vallicella," at Rome, marked B. 6 (supposed to have been written by Alcuine, and presented to Charlemagne), there exists a copy with some omissions, alterations, and additions, of the above verses of Alcuine, and therefore may challenge the preference over the copy we have before us. But putting aside the general character of the Vallicella MS.,¶ (a description of which will be given hereafter), the verses are sufficient, in my mind, to decide the question. In the latter copy, the verses are out of order,** and exhibit internal evidence of having been altered from those in the Museum Bible. Thus, the

* "Illius," MS. Vall.

† Sic pro *quot*.

‡ "Tot Carolus rex, qui scribere," MS. Vall. omisso *jam*.

§ Sic pro *scribere*. M. de Speyr-Passavant, with his usual effrontery, declares that *scribe* was an especial mode of abbreviation used in the time of Alcuine, and refers us to Kopp's "Palæographia Critica," tom. i., p. 29, 31, for the fact ! On looking into Kopp at the pages indicated, there is not a syllable on the subject, but at p. 30, a line occurs in which *dicere* is printed *dice(re)*, because the last syllable in the MS. was covered by the binding ! Well may the believers in the authenticity of the Bible in the Museum say of the late proprietor, "Non talibus defensoribus !"

¶ See the facsimile in the annexed plate, No. 2.

¶¶ See a facsimile of the last two lines from the Vallicella Bible, No. 7.

** Unfortunately, no *critical* edition of these verses in the Vallicella copy has ever, that I am aware of, been printed, and recent writers have contented themselves with copying Baronius, who first printed the verses in his "Annales," tom. ix. 340, ad ann. 778. He omitted six of the most important lines in his transcript, which were afterwards supplied by Froben, in his edition of Alcuine's works, t. ii., v. 2, p. 612, "Addenda."

first six lines of Alcuine are in the Vallicella transcript the 41st to 46th; the next sixteen are wholly omitted, and in those which succeed, instead of the line

Is Carolus qui jam scribere jussit eum;

we have

Tot Carolus rex, qui scribere jussit eum;

and instead of

Quae pater Albinus, devoto pectore supplex,

we find

Quae tibi devoto Carolus rex pectore supplex;

alterations which demonstrably refer to the Museum Bible as their original; for if the line had stood at first *Carolus rex*, it could not without manifest impropriety have been changed into *pater Albinus*, whereas the converse of this can easily be understood to have taken place, particularly on the supposition that the Vallicella copy was written in the reign of Charles le Chauve. But the additional verses in the latter MS., which are not in the Bible Museum, prove still more the truth of my argument, for they expressly declare that the volume was written for the use of a sacred edifice newly erected by the Emperor;* a circumstance which agrees better with the notion of its having been executed by order of Charles le Chauve, than with the fact of its being presented as a gift by Alcuine to Charlemagne. The error of M. de Speyr-Passavant in asserting positively that six important lines of his Bible were not in the Vallicella copy, may pass excused, since they are not in Baronius, and are only to be found in the Addenda to Froben's edition of the works of Alcuine; but the still graver error (not to give it a worse name) of ascribing these verses to a certain Juvenianus,† and transferring to the Vallicella Bible, marked B. 6, the inscriptions and painting found in another Vallicella MS. marked B. 25 (containing only the Acts of the Apostles, Canonical Epistles, and Apocalypse, written in uncial letters, earlier than the time of Alcuine,‡) is too scandalous not to be reprobated as it deserves, since he has founded on it the chief arguments adduced throughout his pamphlet, and by means of this false statement has deceived M. Peignot and many others. It

* Hæc ego porto libens ad sacra sacraia templi,
Quod tua mens noviter condidit alma Deo.
Laudibus ut præsto Christi sit semper in illo
Iste liber, resonans verba superna Dei.

* * * * *
Perge libelle sacer ———
Et pete præclari præclara palatia Regis,
Ut maneat Christi semper in æde sacra.

† "Description," etc., pp. 12, 14, 43, 76, et passim.

‡ See Mabillon, "Iter Ital.," p. 67; and Blanchini, "Evangelarium Quadruplex," part i., p. dlviii.; part ii., p. dxcix^b.

is truly lamentable to find M. Gence, "ancien archiviste au Dépôt des Chartes," repeating, like a parrot, after M. de Speyr-Passavant, that the Vallicella Bible (instead of the Acts, etc.) was "offerte par un sousdiacre du nom de Juvenianus, à l'église de Saint-Laurent."*

But it may be further objected, that in the Museum Bible the verses at the end have been retouched by a modern hand, and that the name itself of Carolus is recent, which throws an air of forgery over the passage. In reply to this, it must be observed that although most undeniably the verses have been retouched (and apparently within the last twenty years†) with an absence of judgment and ignorance of ancient writing that is deeply to be regretted, particularly in the restoration of the words *Depictæ*, *Mercedes*, and *Is Carolus*, yet it is equally certain to me, after the most patient and scrutinizing examination of the page, that the injury sustained by the MS. previous to the restoration was accidental, and that there was no *malus animus* in the person who so unadvisedly retraced the illegible letters. The abrasure was certainly not made by design, for the upper coat of the vellum can still be partially traced across the words which are re-written, and the injury to the MS. (which is to be ascribed to an adhesive substance still partly remaining in the margin) is not confined to the name of Carolus, but has extended from the top to the bottom of the column. The letters more particularly retouched are marked in italics: l. 4, *laeta*; l. 5, *grates pro*; l. 7, *reque*; l. 8, *sunt*; l. 9, *Ipse*; l. 12, *retinet*; l. 28, *De*; l. 29, *Est*; l. 30, *Carior*; l. 31, *Strennuus*; l. 34, *Depictæ*; l. 35, *Mercedes*; l. 36, *Is Carolus*; l. 37, *dator æternus*; l. 39, *quæ*. The initial capital letters are in every instance original, as made by the rubricator, and have not suffered damage. Of *Depictæ* (which as well as *Mercedes* looks too crowded for the space occupied by the word), the last letter *e* (for the diphthong) still remains, the last letter of *Carolus* may yet be traced, and *Mercedes* may have been *Mercedē*, which will obviate the crowded appearance of the word as it now appears. On the whole then, on a comparison of these verses with the transcript in the Vallicella MS. and a consideration of the circumstances under which the Museum MS. was retouched, it is my conviction that we have the genuine reading of Alcuine himself, although, doubtless, it would have been more satisfactory had the lines remained in their pristine integrity. That these verses were composed by Alcuine, will, I think, not be disputed, and can be proved by comparing them with the rest of his poetic remains‡. A remarkable corroboration

* "Description," etc., p. 69.

† M. de Speyr-Passavant is wholly silent on the subject, which, had he any honesty, he was bound to explain. Were the verses so retouched when the Bible came into his possession?

‡ For instance:

En tuus Albinus, *sævis creplus ab undis*.

"Ad Discipulum," t. ii., v. i., p. 235.

also of this, and which, without any violence, may be referred to the very volume under discussion, is to be found in Alcuine's letter to Nathanael, on the occasion of his sending the Bible to be presented to Charlemagne, in which he says :

"Epistolam vero parvitat^{is} meæ cum sanctissim^o Divinæ Scripturæ munere, die Natalis Domini, et verbis salutationis pacificis, redde domino meo David (Charlemagne), *cui tantas grates et laudes agimus pro omnibus bonis quæ mihi meisque filiis faciebat, quantas habet Liber ille syllabas, et tantas à Deo dari benedictiones illi optamus, quantæ in eo literæ leguntur scriptæ.*"

This very wish, expressed in similar terms, is found in the verses at the end of the Bible before us, and to whom can we believe the prayer to have reference except to Charlemagne ? After the leaf on which these are written originally followed another, now lost, but of which the remains are still visible in the inner margin of the volume. The folio at present marked 449 (the last in the volume) contains on the recto a fourth large illumination, divided into two compartments. In the upper half is represented the volume of the sacred Scriptures bound in gold and silver, laid in a sort of ark or altar, above which hangs in large folds a scarlet curtain, faced with silver. On the right appears the Lamb, typical of the New Testament, and on the left the Lion of Judah, emblematic of the Old. At the corners are placed the symbols of the four Evangelists (half-lengths), each of which holds a volume, on which are certain characters, believed to be Tironian, and which, certainly, have in great measure that appearance. Beneath, a figure, probably intended for St. John, is seated on a chair, receiving inspiration from the four Evangelists, who are represented by their symbols at full length. On his head stands the eagle ; the lion and bull are on the right and left, whilst at his feet is the man, holding to the Evangelist's lips a horn of silver. On the bands in the centre of the page is written in golden uncials :

SEPTEM SIGILLIS AGNVS INNOCENS MODIS.
SIGNATA MIRIS IVRA DISSERAT PATRIS.
LEGES E VETERIS SINV NOVELLAE
ALMIS PECTORIB: LIQVANT ECCE.
QVÆ LVCE POPVLIS DEDERE MVLTIS.

The design and colouring are good, and by the same hand as the last. That this leaf is now out of place is certain ; but where it was originally inserted is not clear. In all probability it ought to precede the Apocalypse ; but from the marks of some letters set off

Ut felix vivas semper in arce poli.

"Ad Carolum, M." *ibid.*, p. 229.

Qui legitis versus, etc.

Alcuine dicor ego, jam vos sine fine valete.

"Inscript. in Mon. S. Amandi," *ibid.*, p. 218.

on the verso, it is evident that at one period it followed the frontispiece of the volume, and immediately preceded the Epistle of Jerome to Paulinus. On the same page is written the Act of the Chapter of the monastery of Grand Val, already noticed at p. 362.

With regard to the text of this manuscript, the limits I have prescribed to myself will not admit of my speaking critically, which is of less moment, since I learn from a note in the Album of M. de Speyr-Passavant that it was collated by Professor Hug, at Fribourg. It is sufficient to know that the text is undoubtedly that of the Hieronymian version, as corrected by Alcuine. One short but satisfactory test of this is to be found in the Commentary on Genesis, of Angelom, monk of Luxeu, a contemporary of Alcuine, who states that he himself saw and examined the Bible of Alcuine, and approves of the orthography adopted in it of Saraa instead of Sarra, as in the older copies.* In the Museum Bible we always find the name written Saraa.

The usage of the Caroline minuscule† and its perfection under Charlemagne is copiously and satisfactorily illustrated in the "Nouveau Traité de Diplomatie," vol. iv., part 2, § 4, chap. vi. and pl. 53, and it would be difficult to find a more beautiful specimen of the character than is exhibited in the Bible now in the Museum.‡ The Bible in the

* "Unde siquidem ferunt, quod *Pater Albinus in Bibliotheca quam Karolo principi correxit*, quod nos etiam oculis diligenter inibi inspeximus, emendare curavit, videlicet sine uno R. Saraam, et duo A."—"Thes. Anecd. à Bern. Pezio," tom. i., pt. 1, col. 148.

† The mention of *minuscules* gives me an opportunity of making a few remarks on an elaborate paper printed in the "Archæologia," vol. xxvi., art. 3, by the late W. Y. Ottley, Esq., whose loss every man of letters must deplore. He states in it (p. 49) that some gentlemen of his acquaintance [of the British Museum], most conversant with early manuscripts, told him that they were not accustomed to meet with the *minuscule* character in MSS. anterior to the *tenth or eleventh centuries*! This is a grave error, and would prove that these gentlemen, instead of being conversant with early MSS., were altogether ignorant of them, for they had before their eyes every hour of the day examples of MSS. written in minuscules in the *eight and ninth centuries*, and in the works of Mabillon, Maffei, Blanchini, and the Benedictines, examples of the *seventh* and even *sixth centuries* are to be found. What Mr. Ottley was told amounted to this, not that there was no MS. written in minuscules earlier than the tenth century, but that previous to the *ninth or tenth centuries* there was no absolute *certainty* in determining the *precise age* of a MS. For myself, I am still of the same opinion that I was previous to Mr. Ottley's paper being written, namely, that the MS. of Aratus is of the *eighth century*. I have neither time nor inclination to pursue the subject, but I must be permitted to express my astonishment at the opinion given by Mr. Howard, R.A., p. 162, that the planisphere at the end of the MS. of Aratus, drawn by Gerwigus, "*indignus sacerdos et monachus*," cannot be ascribed to a later period than the *fourth or fifth century*! What! a Saxon monk drawing a planisphere before the year 400! And Mr. Ottley gravely adds—"it is not impossible that our Gerwigus may have been *one of the first professors of Christianity in this country*, where, at all events, we are assured this MS. existed before the *tenth century*." I only make one very brief reply—The Saxons came to this country in the year 449, and were converted to Christianity by Austin and his followers after the year 596!

‡ See the facsimile in the plate, No. 1, taken from the beginning of the book

Bibliothèque du Roi, No. 1, that at Zurich, and the Gospels formerly belonging to the Prince de Soubise, come the nearest to it. In point, also, of preservation, there is scarcely anything left to desire, for with the exception of part of a leaf cut away (f. 347) containing the chapters of the Gospel of Matthew, and a portion of another (f. 408) on which are the Canons of the Pauline Epistles, the entire volume is almost as perfect as when it came from the hands of the scribe; and in this respect it has greatly the advantage over the Bibles preserved at Rome, Vienna, etc. Whether the volume was actually the autograph of Alcuine or not is reasonably disputed; for although it has better claims to be so considered than the Vallicella MS., yet I am inclined to regard it, together with No. 1 of the Bibliothèque du Roi and the Zurich copy, as the labour of the students in the school established by Alcuine in the Monastery of Tours, but doubtlessly superintended by Alcuine himself.* In fact, two hands can be distinctly traced in it, one of which is larger and not so elegant as the other. The opinion of Professor Haenal, who ascribes this MS. to the beginning of the tenth century,† is not worthy of refutation; and I am ignorant on what grounds Professor Hug‡ ascribes it to the middle of the ninth.

The Bible is in modern binding, covered with black velvet, which is ornamented at the corners and middle with bosses of brass or copper.§ It is inclosed in a box cased with iron, and lined with

of Daniel, for a specimen of the third-size illuminated capital, common capitals, uncials, and minuscule writing.

* In all probability the greater part of the writings of Alcuine, as well as the copies of the Scriptures, were transcribed by the scholars in the Museum or Scriptorium, over which some lines, composed by Alcuine himself, were placed, charging the copyists to be careful in writing correctly, observing the rules of punctuation, etc. "Opp.," tom. i., vol. 1, p. 211. But that Alcuine wrote portions of the Bible with his own hand, we have the authority of the annalist of Aniane quoted by Baluze, tom. ii., col. 1161, who says that Charlemagne gave to their monastery a copy of the four gospels written by Alcuine himself,—"*non cordis dictante proprio sensu, sed corporis propria scribente manu.*"

† Cat. Lib. MSS., p. 282, 4to., Lips. 1830.

‡ In the "Nouveau Journal Théologique de Fribourg," 1828 9 (?). The same writer, in his "Einleitung in die Schriften des Neuen Testaments," third edition, has an additional section on this Bible (which will not be found in Wait's translation from the first edition), in which he does not question its age, but merely says that it holds a distinguished place among the books of the Caroline recension of the Bible. He adds a comparative statement of the text as taken from the Clementine edition of the Vulgate, 1592, Jerome's version as quoted by himself, and the text of Alcuine, from the Bible. There are no variations of any importance.

§ M. de Speyr-Passavant tells us that it was bound originally in gold and silver: that in the tenth century the monks of Pruem rebound it in wood, and placed six of the copper bosses on it, representing the lamb, the crucifixion, and the four evangelists; that at the close of the sixteenth century it was again rebound in wood, covered with hog-skin, and ten other bosses added. "Description," etc., p. 5. As M. de Speyr-Passavant gives no authority for this, I regard the whole as pure invention, more particularly since the trumpery copper bosses on the volume are evidently of modern date.

crimson velvet, the lid of which is embroidered with fleur-de-lis in gold, with a crucifix in silver foil in the middle, resting on an imperial crown in gold, executed, I presume, by the direction of the late proprietor.

[1836, *Part II.*, pp. 580-587.]

With regard to other manuscript copies of the Bible which claim to be of the same age, or nearly so,

(1.) I shall commence with the Vallicella Bible, marked B. 6, preserved in the library of the Fathers of the Oratory of S. Maria della Vallicella at Rome, mentioned by Baronius,* Baluze,† Mabillon,‡ Blanchini,§ and D'Agincourt.|| It was given to the Vallicella library by Achilles Statius, a Portuguese, who died in 1581, and was rebound by the care of Baronius in 1599, who first mentioned it as the work of Alcuine, and printed from it (with the omission of six lines) the verses at the end. The volume is a large square folio, written in three columns, with ornamental initial letters, but without any illuminations; and the character (of which a long specimen is given by Blanchini, from the Gospel of Luke) is much smaller, thinner, and less elegant than the writing in the Museum Bible,¶ and resembles so exactly the character in the Bible of the Monastery of St. Paul at Rome, that it is difficult not to believe them both written by the same hand,—at all events, they must be referred to the same period. The order of the books in it is given by Blanchini, and agrees with that of the Museum Bible, except that Hester comes between Judith and Maccabees. Some other variations have been already pointed out, and it may be remarked that this copy is by no means so complete as the Museum MS., in regard that it omits the Epistles of Jerome to Paulinus and Desiderius, and in most instances wants the table of the chapters prefixed to each book. Blanchini had collated the text of this and the St. Paul Bible, and proposed giving the result in a future volume of his "*Vindiciæ*," which, unfortunately, never appeared. He says of it: "*Certe et correctus est et emendatus maximè, eoque cæteris præstat, quod ad ejus for-*

* "*Annales Eccl.*," tom. ix., p. 340, ad ann. 778, fol. Rom. 1601.

† "*Capitular*," tom. ii., col. 1161, fol. Par. 1677.

‡ "*Museum Italicum*," tom. i., p. 68, 4to. Par. 1687-9.

§ "*Vindiciæ Canonic. Script.*," præf. p. xxxvi., and pp. cccxxii., cccxl., fol. 1740. "*Evangelicar. Quadruplex*," pp. Dlxvii., Dxlvi., and "*Tab. ponend. post DC.*," fol. 1749.

|| "*Histoire de l'art par les Monumens*," Tab. des Planches, p. 47, fol. Par. 1823.

¶ This may be seen by comparing the two last lines of Alcuine's verses, engraved in the plate, No. 7, with the corresponding ones in the Museum Bible. It may be added, that the Majuscule or Uncial alphabet used in this MS. is given in d'Agincourt, plate xl.

mam præcipue Vulgata nostra Editio sit restituta.”* The considerable variations between this and the St. Paul MS., supposing them both written at the same period, at first perplexed Blanchini, but the difficulty became, on a collation, easily explained. The St. Paul Bible exhibits the Vulgate text, in what Blanchini calls its second state, *i.e.* the version of St. Jerome much corrupted, and not corrected by Alcuine; whereas the Vallicella copy has the text in its third state, as amended by Alcuine, and restored to its pristine integrity, which was subsequently received in all the western churches.† Baluze and Mabillon merely refer to Baronius, but none of these writers have questioned the statement that it was written by Alcuine and presented to Charlemagne. The following arguments, however, seem to decide against its claims: 1. The close agreement of the writing with the St. Paul Bible, which was written by Ingobert, probably in the reign of Charles le Chauve; 2. The alterations in the verses at the end, which seem to point out the Museum copy as the original; 3. The evidence, in the additional verses, that it was written for some monastery; and 4. The incomplete state of the MS. in regard to prologues, chapters, etc., as well as the absence of all illuminations or other marks of regal possession.

(2.) The Bible belonging to the Benedictine Monastery of St. Paul, near Rome, which is now deposited in the Monastery of S. Calixtus, dependent on S. Paul's. This, perhaps, is better known than any of the others, in consequence of the discussion which has taken place relative to the portrait prefixed to it, whether it be intended for Charlemagne or Charles le Chauve. This portrait was first engraved by Alemanni,‡ and subsequently by Margarini,§ Mabillon,|| Montfaucon,¶ and D'Agincourt.** It represents a personage seated on a throne, regally crowned and vested, wearing short hair and moustaches, but no beard, and holding in his left hand a mound, or globe, on which is a monogram, variously interpreted by different authors, but certainly, as all agree, exhibiting the name of CAROLVS at the commencement.

* “Vindic,” p. cccxxii. He alludes to the opinion expressed by Le Long, “Bibl. Sacr.,” i. 239, that it is probable this was the MS. used by the Benedictines in restoring the text in 1236. See also Hug's “Einleitung des N. T.,” § 125.

† It must be observed, that the text of the Museum Bible, although substantially the same with that of the Vallicella MS., is not identical with it, so as to warrant the supposition that one was a mere transcript of the other. Thus, in the 1st chap. of Luke, the Vall. MS. reads *omnibus*, with the ancient Toledo MS., whereas in the Museum copy it is *omnia*, as in Benedictine edition, fol. 1693. The tables of chapters are also wholly different. In the Vall. MS. the passage in 1 Ep. Joh. v. 7 is not the body of the text, but has been added in the lower margin by the same hand.—*Blanchini, loc. cit.*

‡ “De Lateranensibus parietinis à Card. Barberino restituit,” Rom. 1625; reprinted, 4to. Rom. 1756, and in Grævii “Thes. Antiq.,” tom. viii., p. 4.

§ “Inscriptiones Antiq. Basilic. S. Pauli,” 4to. Rom. 1654.

|| “Mus. Ital.,” i. 70

¶ “Monum. de la Monarchie Fr.,” i. 304, fol. Par. 1729.

** Op. citat.

On the left stands the Empress with a female attendant, and on the right two esquires, one of whom bears a sword, the other a spear and shield. Beneath are some lines in uncial letters of gold, beginning,

"Rex coeli d'n's solita pietate redundans,
Hunc *Karolum Regem* terrae dilexit herilem," etc.

which may equally apply to Charlemagne or his grandson. Of the MS. itself Montfaucon says, "*Ingentis molis, pulchritudine et elegantia nulli cedit; vere augustam præfert magnificentiam;*" and D'Agincourt calls it, "*de toutes les productions de ce genre la plus admirable, soit par la beauté des caractères, soit par la richesse de l'ensemble.*" In regard, however, to the writing, we are enabled to judge by the long specimen in Blanchini,* and it is decidedly inferior in beauty and uniformity to the Bible in the Museum and to those at Paris. The extraordinary resemblance it exhibits to the writing of the Vallicella copy has been already noticed, and it is therefore satisfactory to ascertain the name of the writer of the St. Paul copy to have been Ingobert, as proved by the following lines,† which occur in the prologue at the beginning of the latter MS.

"*Hæc namque invenies præsentī pagina libro
Quem tibi quemque tuis Rex Carolus ore strenuus
Offert, Christe, tuisque cliens et corde fidelis.
Ejus ad imperium devoti pectoris artus
Ingobertus eram referens et scriba fidelis.*"

But who was this Ingobert, and when did he live? Angelo de Nuce, Archbishop of Rossano, who wrote a pamphlet expressly to prove this Bible to have belonged to Charlemagne,‡ insists that "*Referens*" is the same as "*Referendarius*" or secretary, and that this Ingobert is the identical Comes Ingobertus, who lived in the reigns of Charlemagne and his successor, as we learn from the Capitularia and the author of the life of "*Louis the Pious.*" This, however, is disputed by Mabillon and Montfaucon, who are unanimous in ascribing the portrait to Charles le Chauve, and to whose opinion I am inclined to adhere, in opposition to the archbishop, the Benedictines,§ and D'Agincourt.|| The style of the illuminations, as given in the last cited writer, is decidedly of a ruder and later character than those of the Museum Bible; and the large capitals, borders, etc., exhibit a superabundance of ornament, which would seem to refer to the middle of the ninth century, rather than the end of the eighth. But, however this may be, the order of the books in this Bible, and the state of the text, as described by Blanchini,¶ prove, beyond all question,

* "*Evang. Quad.*," pt. i., tab. ponend. post pag. dxxxvi.

† Printed entire by Margarini, and partly by others.

‡ Reprinted by Blanchini, "*Vindic. Cam. Script.*," p. cccxxx.

§ "*Nouv. Tr. de Dipl.*," iii. 123.

|| Had Blanchini published the remaining volumes of his "*Vindiciæ*," he had promised a full discussion of this question.

¶ "*Vind. C. S.*," pp. cccxxvi., ccclx., dxxvi.

that Alchuine had not revised it, nor had any share in its execution; therefore it cannot well be put in comparison with the Bibles which expressly bear the authority of the name and recension of the learned Abbot of Tours.

(3.) The Bible now in the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris, marked No. 1, which was presented to Colbert in 1675, by the Chapter of St. Stephen at Metz, and is described or noticed by Baluze, Du Cange,* Mabillon,† Montfaucon, the Benedictines, Blanchini, and Dr. Dibdin.‡ It is a large folio, written in a character so similar to that of the Museum Bible, as would make one suspect they proceeded from the same hand.§ The illuminations also in both these copies, as appears from the description given by Dr. Dibdin, correspond very remarkably.|| At the commencement are two leaves, the ground of which is purple, containing, within borders, a series of 200¶ verses, written in gold uncials, in double columns, addressed to the monarch Charles, beginning:

“*Rex benedicte, tibi haec placeat bibliotheca, Carle,
Testamenta duo quae releganda gerit,*” etc.

The Benedictines, in their description of this precious volume,** add: “Au milieu de la seconde page et dans les suivantes on voit deux médailles en or, avec bustes. La première porte cette inscription, *David Rex Imperator*, et la seconde *Karolus Rex Franco*.” These are not noticed by Dibdin.†† Before the New Testament are thirty other Latin lines, and on the penultimate leaf (the verso of which is much injured) eighty-six more, in gold uncials on a purple ground, all addressed to Charles,‡‡ who is told:

“*Pictus es hic studio artis ab eximio.*”

* “Glossar. med. Lat.,” voc. “*Armigeri*.”

† “*De Re Diplom.*,” p. 381.

‡ “*Tour*,” vol. ii., pp. 157-162.

§ See the facsimile in the plate No. 5. A portion of the text of Genesis, cap. 1, is also given by Mabillon and Blanchini, and the Benedictines add a specimen of the smaller minuscule, pl. 53.

|| Some of the ornamental letters were engraved by Willemin, in his valuable work entitled “*Monumens Français Inédits*,” and I understand that the Comte Auguste de Bastard is at present occupied on a splendid work on the illuminations of ancient MSS., and that the Bible No. 1 will form a prominent feature in it.

¶ Printed by Baluze, “*Capitular*,” ii., col. 1568.

** “*Nouv. Tr. de Dipl.*,” iii. 134.

†† By the kindness of my friend M. Francisque Michel, I am enabled to give a more particular description of these portraits. He writes thus: “Au milieu de folio 1, verso, se trouvent deux médailles peintes en or, du module d’un *shilling*. La première porte cette inscription, etc. Le folio suivant contient sur son recto deux autres médailles peintes en or, dont les têtes sont peut-être des portraits, mais il est impossible de déterminer de qui. La seconde des ces médailles représente une tête entourée d’une aureole. Les médailles sont évidemment de la même main que le reste des ornements. Les têtes grossièrement dessinées semblent représenter la même personne. Les têtes sont couvertes d’un casque, différent des casques de la miniature finale; elles n’ont ni barbe ni moustaches.”

‡‡ See them in Baluze, *loc. cit.*

The portrait here alluded to occupies the whole of the recto of the last leaf, and has been engraved by Baluze, Montfaucon, and (more accurately) by Dibdin. It represents Charles le Chauve seated on a throne, with features very similar to the portrait in St. Paul's Bible, wearing a crown of singular shape, and holding a plain bâton in the left hand. On each side stands a person of rank (supposed by Du Cange to be intended for Louis Le Begue and Charles, King of Aquitaine, sons of Charles le Chauve),* behind whom are attendants in armour. Lower down is drawn Vivian, Abbat of St. Martin of Tours,† who introduces to the Emperor twelve monks of his abbey for the purpose of presenting the Bible to him, the foremost of whom are seen in the act of unwrapping it from a cover. Three other figures, two of whom are armed, are on the sides. Some lines which precede, explain the whole in the clearest manner:

"Haec etiam pictura recludit qualiter heros
Offert Vivianus cum grege nunc hoc opus,
Ante ubi, post patrem, primi Tesmundus amandus,
Sigualdus justus, summus Aregarius, etc.
Hi proni tibi met Domino de parte Beati
Martini ac fratrum ecce librum tribuunt," etc.

This event is supposed to have taken place in the year 850, when Charles le Chauve was at Tours,‡ and of the fact there can be no question. All the writers on the subject, except the Benedictines, have considered this Bible as written for, as well as presented to, Charles le Chauve. The learned authors, however, of the "*Nouveau Traité de Diplomatie*" contend that the writing of the body of the volume has much more the character of the end of the eighth than the middle of the ninth century, and express their decided opinion that the MS. was written for Charlemagne,§ but subsequently presented to his grandson, at which period the portrait and concluding verses were added.

This opinion, if true, would very satisfactorily explain its resemblance to the Museum Bible, by supposing both to have been executed in the school of St. Martin of Tours, and the one copy presented to Charlemagne, whilst the other was preserved in the monastery till the reign of Charles le Chauve. I am bound, however, to observe, that a gentleman who has at my request recently examined

* Dr. Dibdin thinks the figure on the right is designed for Vivian, but I believe him to be in error, as proved by the line, "*Ante ubi, post patrem.*"

† See Du Cange, voc. "*Armigeri*," who gives a minute description of this painting.

‡ Baluze, and after him Blanchini, say in 869; but this arose from an error of the former in supposing it to be the gift of the monks of St. Martin at Metz, instead of Tours.

§ One argument of this is drawn from the circumstance of the King being called *David* in some of the verses, an epithet assumed by Charlemagne; but this is erroneous, for in the lines which describe the portrait, *Charles le Chauve* is expressly so called.

the Bible itself, is of opinion that the portrait is contemporary with the rest of the volume. At all events the absence of the lines containing the name of Alcuine is a forcible argument against the supposition that the copy was originally offered to Charlemagne.

(4.) The Bible in the Bibliothèque du Roi, marked No. 2, formerly preserved in the Abbey of St. Denis, but transferred to the Royal Library in 1595. Prefixed are some verses written in gold uncial on a purple ground, printed by Baluze,* and addressed to Charles le Chauve, beginning:

"Bibliorum seriem *Karolus Rex* inclitus istam
Contextit chryso, corde colens catharo."

From the historical events alluded to, its date may be fixed with certainty between 865 and 876. The three first pages of Genesis are also in gold letters, as is the commencement of each book, and even the Prologues of Jerome. The large initial letters are very beautiful, and exhibit the peculiar and elegant interlacings seen in the Saxon school of art. Of the smaller capitals there are several kinds, of which specimens are given and described by the Benedictines.† They call this character the French-Saxon, and regard the MS. as one of the most precious monuments remaining of the second race of French Sovereigns. At the end the Apocalypse is wanting; and the seven Canonical Epistles and Epistle to the Romans are known to have been cut out by that archvillain Aymon.‡ This identical portion (paged in a recent French hand 408—420) I have discovered among a collection of biblical fragments in MS. Harl. 7551, and the capital initial letter of the Epistle to the Romans fully justifies, from its beauty, all the eulogia bestowed on the volume, but the minuscule is closer, smaller, and more set than that of the Museum Bible. Wanley, apparently, knew nothing of its history, and calls it of the tenth century (in which he is certainly mistaken), and to the present moment no one, as far as I know, has suspected it to form a portion of the Bible of Charles le Chauve (No. 2) at Paris. Blanchini tells us that it was from the text of this MS. Stephens's edition of the Bible in 1528 was printed.

(5.) The Bible preserved in the Imperial library at Vienna (Cod. Lat. Theolog. No. 1190, olim. 50) described by Lambeccius§ and Gentilot.|| A square folio, written on 292 leaves of three volumes, each containing, besides the books of the Old and New Testament, a *Series et ordo Evangeliorum*, part of a lectionary, excerpts from a

* "Capitular," col. 1566.

† "Nouv. Tr.," iii. 88, pl. 37.

‡ See the "Catalog. Codd. MSS. Bibl. Reg.," tom. iii., fol. Par. 1744, and a communication sent by me to the *Gent. Mag.* in Jan., 1832, vol. cii., p. 30. Nearly all of the MSS. there mentioned were purchased by Lord Harley.

§ "Comm. de Bibl. Vind.," lib. ii., and "Analect. Mon. omn. ævi, curâ Kollar," tom. i., col. 615.

|| Apud Kollar, tom. i., col. 629.

homily *de Verbi incarnatione*, etc. The order of the books nearly agrees with that of the Bible of Charles le Chauve, No. 1, but has been altered, as it should seem, by the fault of the binder. Lambecius calls it "*totus ruinosus et plerisque locis vix legibilis*;" but this is denied by Gentilot, who admits, however, some defects. It was written by more hands than one, in the common Caroline character, and the only ornaments are red letters in the titles. Prefixed to the Bible at fol. 16 are two poems* of Alcuine, containing an enumeration of the several books, lines in commendation of the Scriptures, and a prayer for Charlemagne. At the close of the second poem is written :

"Codicibus sacris hostili clade perustis
Et Rado fervens hoc reparavit opus."

From which it is concluded that the volume was written under the eye of Alcuine, by desire of Rado, who was Abbat of St. Vedast, near Arras, from the year 795 to 815. It is well known that a poem was addressed by Alcuine to Rado on the re-edification of the abbey after its destruction by fire;† and we are told by Ferreolus Locrius, the author of a Belgian Chronicle, that Abbat Rado submitted a Missal to the correction of Alcuine. But Froben, in his edition of Alcuine's works, questions the reading of the line *Et Rado*, and contends it ought to be *Ezra dō*, i.e., Deo, as it is actually written in another copy nearly coeval with the author, preserved in the library of St. Paul at Ratisbon.‡ This, if admitted, would destroy the notion of its having been written expressly for Rado; but as the age of the MS. has never been questioned, nor the genuineness of the poem, we may safely ascribe the MS. to the end of the eighth century.

(6.) The Bible in the library of the Canons of Zurich, traditionally said to have been presented to the library by Charlemagne. It is a large folio, written in double columns, and the writing corresponds very nearly with that of the Museum Bible and of Charles le Chauve's No. 1. at Paris. A specimen of the uncial letter is given by Scheuchzer,§ taken from the first chapter of Genesis, and a very satisfactory example of the minuscule may be found in Gerbert,|| who presents us with a facsimile, tab. ii., of the whole of the Prologue to the seven Canonical Epistles, and of the disputed passage in 1 Ep. Joh. v. 7, from which three lines have been selected in our plate,

* Printed in Opp., tom. ii., v. i., p. 205, ed Froben, and Analect. Kollarii, i., col. 618, 619.

† Opp., tom. ii., i. 207, Analect, i. 643.

‡ "Comm. de Vita Alchuini," p. liv.

§ "Alphabeti ex Diplomati. et Codicib. Thuricensib. Specimen," fol. Tig. 1730, tab. xvi. He says of it, "Conveniunt ex toto literæ cum codice Epistolarum Paulinarum Greco-Latino Bibliothecæ Germanensis, cujus fragmentum exhibet Mabillonius de Re Diplomatica, p. 346, ubi codicem hunc mille annorum judicat."

|| "Iter Alemannicum," 8vo., Tig. 1773.

No. 6. It would be very desirable to have a fuller account of this fine MS., since it evidently proceeded from the same school which produced the Bible now in the Museum, and No. 1. in the Bibliothèque du Roi.

(7.) The Bible formerly in the library of the President de Mesmes,* caused to be written by Theodulph, Abbat of Fleury, and afterwards Bishop of Orleans,† the friend of Charlemagne and Alcuine, about the year 790. Prefixed is a poem written in gold letters on a purple ground, which was printed by Sirmond, in his edition of Theodulph's Works, tom. ii., p. 1046. The order of the books differs from that of the Museum Bible; and the text is that of Jerome, previous to the recension of Alcuine. It was from this MS. that the Benedictines chiefly prepared their edition of the Vulgate, forming the first volume of St. Jerome's Works, in 1693. The poem is followed by a preface in prose, also written in gold letters, giving a synopsis of the several books. To the Bible is annexed the Chronicle of Isidore, and the tract of Eucherius "de Interpretatione Hebraicorum Nominum." Prefixed to the former of these is a second poem, written in letters of silver, also by Theodulph,‡ concluding :

"Codicis hujus opus struxit *Theodulphus*, amore
Illius hñc cuius Lex benedicta tonat ;
Nam foris hoc geminis, auro splendet et ostro,
Splendidiore tamen in tuo honore micat."

(8.) The Bible preserved in the library of the Church of Puy Notre Dame, in Anjou, supposed to have been presented by Theodulph, and, from its contents, evidently a contemporary copy of the one last described.§

(9.) The Bible in the Abbey of St. Germain des Près, written in the year 809, containing the sacred books from Isaiah to the Apocalypse inclusive.|| This was also made use of in the Benedictine edition of the Vulgate, published in 1693.

These are doubtless the most celebrated and splendid copies of the entire Bible now remaining in the libraries of Europe, yet, if the space would permit, I could increase the list by describing several other Bibles, less remarkable, of earlier and later date, such for instance as (10) the very ancient Bible in the Vatican, numbered 1209, written in uncials, of which a specimen is given by Blanchini, "Evangl. Quadr.," i. Dlxvi. ; (11), the Bible in the abbey of Marmoutier, ascribed to the seventh century, written in uncials and min-

* The MSS. of the President de Mesmes were purchased in 1731, for the Bibliothèque du Roi, and, I suppose, this Bible among them.

† See the "Hist. Lit. de la France," tom. iv., pp. 459-474.

‡ Sirmondi, Opp., ii. 1052.

§ Blanchini, "Evangl. Quadr.," ii. 2, Dxciv.

|| "Nouv. Tr. de Dipl.," iii., pp. 131, 250, 339. The Benedictines speak also of another Bible in the same library, written in the eighth year of Louis le Debonaire (822), *ibid.*, pp. 192, 317. These MSS. are now in the Bibliothèque du Roi.

uscules;* (12) the Bible at Toledo, certainly written before the year 990, a collation of which was printed by Blanchini;† (13) the Bible at Carcasson, of the eighth or ninth century, used by the Benedictines in their edition of the Vulgate; (14) the Bible in the Bibliothèque du Roi, No. 3, of the ninth century, given by Anowaretha to the monastery of St. Maur sur Loire, in Anjou;‡ (15) the Bible in the same library, No. 4, presented by the Canons of Puy en Velai to Colbert, in 1681, in two volumes, of the ninth century; (16) the Bible in the library of St. Geneviève at Paris, of the ninth century; (17) the Bible in the monastery of St. Gall, of the same age; (18) the Bible formerly in the library of Cardinal Passionei, described by Blanchini, "Evang. Quadr.," i. dlxv., dlxx., of the ninth century; (19) the Bible in the church of Narbonne, of the same period, referred to by the Benedictines; and perhaps several more in various monastic libraries of France, Italy, Germany, and Spain.

It is not here intended to speak of copies of the New Testament or the Gospels, the bare enumeration of which would fill a moderate-sized volume, which from the sixth century downwards exhibit all the pomp and splendour that the united arts of caligraphy and illumination could bestow on them. I may be permitted, however, to observe, in connection with the object for which these remarks were drawn up, that at Zurich and Amsterdam are preserved copies of the Gospels in all probability written by the care of Alcuine, since they have verses prefixed in which he is expressly named as the reviser;§ and at Ratisbon is a splendid MS. of the Gospels written in gold, for the use of the Emperor Charles le Chauve, in 870, to which his portrait is prefixed.||

It is now time to close this examination, which has led me further than I expected, and yet I have by no means exhausted my materials. It will be necessary, in forming an opinion of the value of the Bible now in the Museum, to discard all feelings of prejudice and selfishness. The hardy assertion of M. de Speyr-Passavant, that his MS. was the *earliest* copy of the Latin Scriptures in existence, is not true; nor is the equally confident statement, that there was no other MS.

* "Nouv. Tr. de Dipl.," iii. 254.

† "Vindic. Can. Script.," pp. xlix., ccxii., ccxvi. In this MS., as in the Bible of Theodulph, the book of Daniel is inserted between Canticles and Paralipomenon.

‡ At fol. 407^b of this MS. is a memorandum, that Charles le Chauve paid a visit to the monastery of St. Maur, "hoc anno, qui est ab incarnatione Domini octingentesimus sexagesimus nonus, regni vero ejus vicesimus nonus," etc.

§ Wetstenii "Prolegomena in N. T.," p. 84, Hug, "Einleitung des N. T." § 124, 3rd ed., and Biomstahl, "Briefe," pt. 5, p. 14.

|| Consult the "Bibliotheca Princ. Eccles. et Monast. Ord. S. Ben. ad S. Emmeramum," Ratisbonæ, p. ii., 12mo., 1748, and "Dissertation in aureum ac pervetust. Evangelior. Cod. S. Emmerami, Autore P. Colomanno Sanft.," "Ratisb." 1786. In this last work (which I have not been able to see, and which Dr. Dibdin seems ignorant of) are three plates, and no doubt the portrait of Charles le Chauve among them.

of the time of Charlemagne to be found in France, entitled to a greater degree of credit. Both are ignorant misstatements, founded on interested motives.

The Prayer Book of Charlemagne, in spite of his impotent efforts* to prove it written for Charles le Chauve, must ever retain its undoubted authenticity. That the Bible now in the British Museum has superior claims to be considered the copy presented by Alcuine to Charlemagne than any other, I have, I trust, succeeded in rendering probable; and it must not be forgotten that the names of some of the first judges in matters of this description, particularly in France (where they had their own MSS. to consult and, as it were, to defend), have given their written testimonies in favour of this proposition.

F. M.

The Bible at Belem, near Lisbon.

[1816, *Part II.*, p. 483.]

It was stated in p. 61, "That the celebrated Bible which Junot carried off from Portugal was not in the sale of his library which took place in Pall Mall; and that the Government of Portugal were so anxious to redeem this great curiosity, that they had offered Madame Junot 80,000 livres, but she had required 150,000."

I am enabled to assure you for a fact that the munificence and justice of his Majesty Louis XVIII. purchased this celebrated Bible of Junot's widow, and paid her 80,000 francs for it. It was remitted to the Chevalier de Brito, Chargé d'Affaires de Portugal, in the month of March, 1815, by order of the King, to be restored to the Convent of Belem, near Lisbon.

I had the opportunity of examining this Bible, unique of its kind, for several successive evenings, in the apartments of that excellent diplomatic character, in the Hotel de Brancas at Paris. It is written entirely with the pen, in nine folio volumes; and is illustrated with engravings, which form pictures in the most expressive and brilliant style.

The Chevalier de Brito had the good fortune to consign this invaluable work to the care of Captaine le Chevalier Beaurepiere, a few days before the return of Buonaparte from Elba: and I have been recently informed that it again ornaments the library of the Convent de Belem, near Lisbon.

H. P.

* His argument is: The verses in the Prayer-book were written by Godescalc; there was a Godescalc living between 848-870—*ergo*, he wrote the Prayer-book! But the verses expressly declare the book was written shortly after the year 781; and could not an earlier Godescalc have been the scribe? The name is not uncommon, and in effect we find a Godescalc, Deacon of Liège, in the middle of the eighth century. See "*Hist. Lit. de la Fr.*," iv. 57.

Henry the Eighth's Book "Of the Seven Sacraments."

[1857, Part I., p. 74.]

Montaigne, in the journal of his voyage in Italy, under date the 6th of March, 1581, describes a visit to the library of the Vatican. Among other treasures which he saw there, he gives the following account of a manuscript of Henry VIII.'s book "Of the Seven Sacraments.":

"I saw the original of the book that the King of England composed against Luther, which he sent, about fifty years since, to Pope Leo X., subscribed of his proper hand, with this beautiful Latin distich, also of his hand:

"*'Anglorum Rex Henricus, Leo decime, mittit
Hoc opus, et fidei testem et amicitiae.'*

I read the prefaces—one to the Pope and the other to the Reader. He excuses himself upon his warlike occupations and want of sufficiency. The language is good Latin, for scholastic."

Has this volume been seen by any recent visitors of the Vatican Library, or described in any modern book of travels?

The subjoined letter from Wolsey to Henry VIII., printed in Burnet ("Hist. of Reformation," vol. iii., ii., 8.), gives some account of the previous history of this very volume, and seems to show that, as regards the "beautiful distich" above given, subscribed, as it was, with the King's proper hand, Henry stood godfather to the prosody of his Chancellor:

"SIR,—These shall be onely to advertise your grace that at this presant tyme I do send Mr. Tate vnto your hignes with the booke bounden and dressed, which ye purpose to send to the pope's holynes, with a memoriall of such other as be allso to be sent by him with his authentique bulles to all other princes and universities. And albeit Sr. this booke is right honorable pleasant and fair, yet I assure your grace that which Hall hath written (which within 4 days wol be parfited) is farre more excellent and princely: and shall long contynue for your perpetuall memory, whereof your grace shall be more plenarly informed by the said Mr. Tate. I do send also unto your hignes the choyse of certyne versis to be written in the booke to be sent to the pope of your owne hande: with the subscription of your name to remain in *archivis ecclesie ad perpetuam et immortalem vestre majestatis gloriam laudem et memoriam*, by your

most humble chaplain,
T. Car^{lis} Ebor."

It would be curious to inquire whether any traces remain of any of the other copies which were intended to be sent with the recommendation of the Pope to other princes and universities.

F. N.

The Toledo Missal.

[1812, *Part II.*, pp. 33-34.]

Whilst the Bibliomaniacal fever rages, the following description of the Toledo Missal may not be unacceptable to your numerous readers. It is extracted from Osborne's Catalogue of 1751; and the price asked for it was 35 pounds.

"Missale Mixtum secundum Regulam Beati Isidori dictum Mozarabes; Toleti, 1500."—This is the *scarcest Book in the whole World*. At the end of it are the following words, which deserve to be inserted here: "Ad Laudem Omnipotentis Dei, necnon Virginis Mariæ Matris ejus, Omnium Sanctorum Sanctarumque, expletum est Missale Mixtum secundum Regulam Beati Isidori dictum Mozarabes; Maxima cum Diligentia perlectum & emendatum, per Reverendum in utroque Jure Doctorem Dominum Alfonsum Ortiz, Canonicum Toletanum. Impressum in Regal. Civitate Toleti, Jussu Reverendissimi in Christo Patris Domini D. Francisci Ximenii, ejusdem Civitatis Archiepiscopi. Impensis Nobilis Melchioris Gorricii Novariensis, per Magistrum Petrum Hagembach, Alemanum, Anno Salutis nostræ 1500, Die 29^o Mensis Januarii." This is supposed to be the antient Missal amended and purged by St. Isidore, Archbishop of Sevil, and ordered by the Council of Toledo to be used in all churches, every one of which before that time had a Missal peculiar to itself. The Moors afterwards committing great ravages in Spain, destroying the churches, and throwing everything there, both civil and sacred, into confusion, all St. Isidore's Missals, excepting those in the city of Toledo, were lost. But those were preserved, even after the Moors had made themselves masters of that city; since they left six of the churches there to the Christians and granted them the free exercise of their religion. Alphonsus VI., many ages afterwards, expelled the Moors from Toledo, and ordered the Roman Missal to be used in those churches, where St. Isidore's Missal had been in vogue ever since the Council above-mentioned. But the people of Toledo, insisting that their Missal was drawn up by the most ancient bishops, revised and corrected by St. Isidore, proved to be the best by the great number of saints who had followed it, and been preserved during the whole time of the Moorish Government in Spain, he could not bring his project to bear without great difficulty. In short, the contest between the Roman and Toletan Missals came to that height, that, according to the genius of the age, it was decided by a single combat, wherein the champion of the Toletan Missal proved victorious. But King Alphonsus, say some of the Spanish writers, not being satisfied with this, which he considered as the effect of chance only, ordered a fast to be proclaimed, and a great fire to be then made; into which, after the King and people had

prayed fervently to God for his assistance in this affair, both the Missals were thrown, but the Toletan only escaped the violence of the flames. This, continue the same authors, made such an impression upon the King, that he permitted the citizens of Toledo to use their own Missal in those churches that had been granted the Christians by the Moors. However, the copies of this Missal grew afterwards so scarce that Cardinal Ximenes found it extremely difficult to meet with one of them; which induced him to order this impression, and to build a chapel, in which this service was chanted every day, as it had at first been by the ancient Christians. But, notwithstanding this, the copies of the Toletan Missal are become now so exceeding rare, that it is at present almost in as much danger of being buried in oblivion, as it was when committed to the press by Cardinal Ximenes."

Salisbury Missal.

[1817, Part I., pp. 579-582.]

In an ancient Missal for the use of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, and printed at London in 1551 [1555?], by John Kingston and Henry Sutton (See Ames, p. 205, art. Sutton) I find the following address from the Bibliopola to the purchasers of his book:

AD SACERDOTEM.

"Sanctorum qui Sancta soles intrare Sacerdos
Hoc Missale novum, si michi credis, emas.
Invenies illic digestas ordine Missas
Cæsaris ut Burgi verior usus habet.
Cetera sunt fedis passim deformia mendis;
Hoc Elephas ullâ dat sine labe tibi.

This hexastich, which is considerably more modern than the following Leonine poetry, gives up plainly the etymon of Salisbury. Sarisbury, or Sarum—as derived from Cæsaris or Cæsarum burgum; and may be adduced as a proof that the art of puffing was known in the middle of the sixteenth century, as well as it is in our days.

The precepts or apophthegms contained in the verses, applied to every month in the year, relate to the Regimen Sanitatis, and are closely connected with the dreams of astrological physiology still kept up in Moore's and other almanacks. I have taken the liberty of subjoining my observations upon them. Each month has its denouncing sentence or anathema, and four lines relating to the preservation of health.

JANUARIUS.

Prima dies mensis et septima truncat ut ensis.
In Jano claris calidisque cibis potiaris;
Atque decens potus post fercula sit tibi notus.
Ledit enim medo potus tunc ut bene credo.
Balnea tunc intres, et venam findere cures.

By this, the first and seventh day of the month are declared to be unlucky. For what reason, we have no data to guess. The first day being the commemoration of the circumcision of Christ, the "truncat ut ensis" might apply in a retrospective point of view—but I am at a loss to make the allusion good for the seventh.—The tetrastich tells us that warm and particularly good food is to be used—a cheerful, but sober draught ought to be taken after meal; this draught cannot mean wine or spirituous liquors, since mead, "medo," is prohibited in the next line.—Bathing and bleeding are recommended.

FEBRUARIUS.

*Quarta subit mortem, prosternit tertia fortem.
Nascitur occulta febris Februario multa,
Potibus ac escis uti si tunc benè nescis.
Frigus et horrorem fuge—pollice funde cruorem—
Suge favum mellis quo morbos pectore pellis.*

The third day and the fourth of February bring death to the strong—an improper use of food or drink causes hidden and inward fevers. It is recommended (naturally enough) to avoid colds, and anything which might bring on a shivering. The bleeding at the thumb, mentioned here, seems to imply that this species of phlebotomy was anciently more commonly performed than it is now; and the sucking of a honeycomb is pointed out as a preventive against diseases of the chest and lungs.

N.B. Little attention is paid here, as well as in several other places, to spelling, grammar, and quantity, which appear entirely subservient to the mania of rhyming.—I give the text as I found it.

MARTIUS.

*Primus mandentem disruptit quarta bibentem.
Martius humores gignit, variosque dolores:
Sume cibum purè—cocturas, si placet, ure.
Balnea sunt sana—sed queque superflua vana.
Vena nec abdenda nec potio sit tribuenda.*

The first day brings indigestion, the fourth intoxication.—This month generates humours and pains. Choose your food among the purest, and cause it to be well done. Bathing is salubrious: (the following words contain an egregious truism) what is superfluous is useless. Be blooded if necessary, but take no medicinal draught.

APRILIS.

*Denus et undecimus est mortis vulnere plenus.
Se probat in vere vires Aprilis habere;
Cuncta renascuntur, pori tunc aperiuntur.
In quo scalpescit corpus, sanguis quoque crescit.
Ergo solvatur venter, cruor et minuatur.*

Why the tenth and eleventh of this month should be deadly days, the author, speaking *ex cathedrâ*, does not condescend to tell.

Who can affirm that they are not grounded upon some traditional and chronological observations? Had we at hand the Ephemerides of the earliest centuries of the Christian era, we might find that, by accidental occurrences, the days thus anathematized as black and unlucky, stand in the pages of history, like the Nefasti in the Roman Calendar, marked by some deeds of an ominous nature, conformably to the received opinion of the time.

We are told in the "quatrain" that April has strength in spring, that all in Nature revives; that the pores of the skin open; that the body "scalpescit"—this word does not yield good sense; "scalpere" means "to scratch." Now, taking the effect for the cause, does it mean that the skin is liable to itchings? An ancient line of the same nature and metre, but much more intelligible, runs thus:

Scalpo dum prurit, sed postquam scalpitur, urit.

The French Adage says:

Trop gratter cuit,
Trop parler nuit,
Trop manger fait mal, etc.

The next hemistich declares that at this time of the year the blood increases, and therefore bleeding and purging are necessary.

MAÏUS.

Tertius occidit, et septimus ora relidit.

Maio securè laxari sit tibi cure,
Scindatur vena, sed balnea dentur amœna—
Cum calidis rebus sint fercula seu speciebus;
Potibus astricta sit salvia tum benedicta.

The third and seventh of May are denounced here as unlucky days: the third brings death, the seventh is injurious to the face or mouth—the word *relidit* is not Latin; yet by analogy to *oblido*, composed of *ob* and *lædo*—we may suppose it to have the meaning adopted in the translation.—Purging, bleeding, and bathing, are here again recommended as of great importance. The diet must consist of warm food with spices; and sage mixed with the drink. This plant, the name of which attests its salubrity, was antiently of much more use than it is now. There was a sort of potion called *salvium* mentioned by Columela, 6, 9, made by a decoction of this plant, much esteemed for its virtues. Sage, in many countries, is smoked instead of the Nicotiana or tobacco, on account of its having less pungency, and a more agreeable smell; "petite sange," from Provence, *Salvia angustifolia*, or "sage of virtue," is often smoked by gentlemen in France, before breakfast, as a preventive against the toothache, and other morbid affections of the head. The School of Salernum recommends sage as a remedy in all diseases—hence the line:

Cur moriatur homo cum Salvia crescit in horto.

Why should man die, since Sage grows in his garden.

JUNIUS.

Denus pallescit, quindenus fœdera nescit.

In Junio gentes perturbat medo bibentes,
 Tumque novellarum fuge potus cervisiarum,
 Ne noceat cholera—valet ista refectio vera
 Lactuæ frondes ede, jejunos bibe fontes.

Fear rules the tenth ; the fifteenth holds no faith ! What notorious breach of pledged faith, what dreadful events, have signalized these two days in the annals of history ? This oracular line has certainly all the appearance of alluding to some peculiar facts that have happened on that day ; but, as the sentence possesses all the solemnity of an oracle, it has also its obscurity.

The drinking of mead, meathe, or metheglin (hydromeli), and of newly brewed beer, is forbidden in June, lest it should kindle the bile, the fiery humour, the alcohol of human constitution ; the tender leaves of young lettuce, and draughts of spring water in the morning, are not improperly recommended.

JULIUS.

Tredecimus mactat, Juli denus labefactat.

Qui vult solamen, Julio probet hoc medicamen :
 Vena non scindat—nec ventrem potio lædat—
 Somnum comescat, et balnea cuncta pavescat—
 Sana recens unda, simul allia, salvia munda.

The thirteenth brings death ; the tenth of this month debilitates.—Who wishes to enjoy good health and its comforts ought to comply with the following directions : Abstain from phlebotomy, from cathartics, from too much sleep, and all kinds of bathing ; use freely fresh water, garlick, and sage.

AUGUSTUS.

Prima necat fortem, perditque secunda cohortem.

Quisque sub Augusto vivat medicamine justo.
 Rarò dormitet, æstum coitum quoque vitet—
 Balnea non curet, nec multa comestio duret
 Nemo laxari debet vel phlebotomari.

The first line seems to allude implicitly to some great event, some signal defeat sustained by a military force, on the first and second of that month.—The apophthegms are mostly mere repetitions of what we had before : short slumbers ; abstinence from exercises that cause an impetus in the blood, and an excess of perspiration ; not to bathe or eat too much, and to avoid purgations and the letting of blood.

SEPTEMBER.

Ternus Septembris et denus fert mala membris.

Fructus maturi Septembri sunt valituri :
 Et pyra cum vino—panis cum lacte caprino—
 Quamque dat urtica tibi potio fertur amica—
 Tunc venam pandas, species cum semine mandas.

The third and the tenth are stated to be unwholesome days.—Pears stewed with wine and sugar, which the French call “poires a l’hypocras;” bread soaked in goat’s milk; ptizan, made of nettles; bleeding, and the use of whole spices, are recommended.

OCTOBER.

Tertius et denus est sicut [mors] alienus.

October Vina præbet cum carne ferina.

Necnon aucina caro tunc valet et volucrina.

Quamvis sit sana tamen est repletio vana;

Quantum vis comede; sed non præcordia læde.

The denouncing line is imperfect. The only place where we find it is in Coetlegon’s Dictionary, and there it runs thus: “Tertius et denus est sicut mors alienus,” the meaning of which, I confess, appears still very obscure.—The tetrastich is to the following purpose. October yields wine and venison; the flesh of wild and tame fowls is good in this month; good and hearty eating, though of not much use, is however harmless, and high feeding is allowed as far as it does not prove injurious to the stomach. It means, if I am not mistaken, that in October, when the body, weakened by summer heat, wants to recover its wonted strength to encounter stoutly the hardships of the cold season, a greater quantity of food may be taken than at any other period of the year without becoming injurious to health.

NOVEMBER.

Scorpius est quintus, et tertius est nece cunctus.

Hoc tibi scire datur quod Reuma Novembre creatur.

Quæque nociva veta—tua sit preciosa diæta.

Balnea cum venere tunc non conducit habere.

Potio tunc sana—tunc nulla minutio vana.

The fifth day is dangerous as the scorpion (in which sign it is), and the third surrounded with death.—The four verses warn us against colds generally brought on by November; let us avoid unwholesome food; use a choice diet; leave off bathing and venereal pleasure: gentle purgatives, and other means to prevent plethora, are stated to be conducive to health. The sudden constriction of the pores at the first appearance of frosty weather, stopping the insensible perspiration, too often generates diseases; and our Leonine poet is right in prescribing against fulness and obesity.

DECEMBER.

Septimus exanguis, virosus denus ut anguis.

Sanæ tunc membris calidæ res mense Decembris.

Frigus vitetur—capitalis vena secetur—

Lotio tunc vana—sed ventri potio sana.

Sit tepidus potus, pugnans cum frigore totus.

The meaning of the first or denouncing line is one of the most puzzling of all: the seventh day of the month is bloodless; the tenth as venomous as a snake. The quatrain tells us that warm things are

pleasant and salubrious ; that cold is to be avoided ; that blood let out at the temporal vein may be useful, bathing useless, purging wholesome, and that our drink should be gently warmed, to counteract the coldness of the weather ; there is nothing new in all this ; it only proves that our medico-poet is no conjuror.

N.B. The day of the month which, throughout the year, seems to be the most obnoxious, is the tenth, being mentioned six times in the anathema ; next comes the third, which is stigmatized five times, then the first and tenth, each being noted three times ; then the fourth, which is mentioned twice ; the second, fifth, eleventh, thirteenth, and fifteenth, are each marked only once. No day above the fifteenth is taken notice of. [See Note 69.] Z.

[1787, *Part I.*, pp. 12-13.]

The following Service Books, according to the use of Sarum, are omitted by Mr. Gough in the curious list which he has given of them in the second volume of his "British Topography," pp. 319, 361 :

"Hore intemerate Beatissime Virginis secundum Usum Sarum noviter impressæ, cum multis Orationibus et Suffragiis noviter additis." The sides of the leaves, the divisions of the service, and many of the initial letters, are ornamented with curious wood-cuts, representing Scripture histories, etc. At the end is a table of contents, with this colophon : "Expliciunt Hore Beate Marie Virginis, secundum Usum Sarum, noviter impressæ, cum multis Orationibus et Suffragiis noviter additis. Anno Domini MCCCCXCV." In the original the Latin words are contracted, but I have thought proper to give them at length. I can find no printer's name, nor any device, although the book is perfect. The many English directions which it contains, would lead some persons to conjecture that it was printed in England ; but such directions would be no sure criterion, for many of the Sarum Service Books, which were printed in France, have the titles and directions in the English language. In the table of contents are mentioned, "two lytil prayers whyche King Harry the Sixth made. D'ne Jesu Christe, qui me creasti,—D'ne Jesu Christe, qui solus."—These prayers exactly correspond with those which are printed in the last volume of your Mag., p. 746 [see Note 70], from a manuscript manual in the possession of Mr. T. Row ; but the prayer ad Beatum Henricum, or de Beato Henrico, which Mr. Row mentions, is not to be found in my book. I will now give a particular description of my book, which has escaped the notice of so inquisitive an antiquary as Mr. Gough.

Hore Beate M. V. secundum Usum Sarum, 1519. At the end the following colophon : "Hic finem habent Hore Beate Marie, secundum usum Sarisburien', cum orationibus Sancte Brigide, et cum omnibus que in ipsis hactenus imprimi consueverunt. Parisiis, per

Franciscum Regnault, in vico Sancti Jacobi, e regione Maturinorum, ad signum Elephantis," with a manuscript date, 1519. In the last leaf, "Francis Regnault," with an elephant and a tower. At folio clxv. is a picture of the Trinity, very much resembling that which Mr. Herbert has copied in the first volume of his "Typographical Antiquities," p. 310, as the sign or device of Henry Popwell. Perhaps this book might have been printed for him. The calendar, and other parts of the book, are embellished with curious woodcuts having verses under them. The pictures in the calendar represent the various stages of man's life, the verses to which I will transcribe. Unfortunately I am obliged to begin with February, as the verses for January are lost.

February.

The other vi yeres is lyke February,
In the ende thereof begynneth the sprynge.
That tyme chyl dren is moost apt and redy
To receyve chastysement, nurture, and lernynge.

Marche.

Marche betokeneth the vi yeres folowyng,
Arayng the erthe wt' pleasaunt verdure;
That season youth careth for nothyng,
And without thought dooth his sporte and pleasure.

Apryll.

The next vi yere maketh foure and twenty,
And figured is to joly Apryll.
That tyme of pleasures man hath moost plenty,
Fresshe and lovyng his lustes to fulfill.

Maye.

As in the month of Maye all thing is in myght,
So at xxx yeres man is in chyef lykyng.
Pleasaunt and lusty, to every mannes syght
In beaute and strength, to women pleasyng.

June.

In June all thyng falleth to rypenesse,
And so doth man at xxxvi. yere olde;
And studyeth for to acqyre richesse,
And taketh a wyfe to kepe his housholde.

July.

At xl yere of age, or elles never,
Is ony man endewed with wysdome.
For than forthon his myght fayleth ever,
As in July doth every blossome.

August.

The goodes of the erthe is gadred evermore
In August, so at xlvij yere
Man ought to gather some goodes in store,
To susteyne a age that than draweth nere.

Septembre.

Lete no man thynke for to gather plenty,
Yf at liij yere he have none ;
No more than yf his barne were empty
In Septembre, whan all the corne is gone.

Octobre.

By Octobre betokeneth lx yere,
That aege hastely dooth man assaile.
Yf he have ought, than it dooth appere
To lyve quyety after his travayle.

Novembre.

Whan man is at lxvi yere olde,
Whiche lykened is to barren Novembre,
He wexeth unweldy, sekely, and colde,
Than his soule helth is tyme to remembre.

Decembre.

The yere by Decembre taketh his ende,
And so dooth man ; at threescore and twelve
Nature with aege wyll hym on message sende,
The tyme is come that he must go hymselfe.*

These verses are followed by "The Dayes of the Weke moralysed;" next to which is "The Manner to lyve well, devoutly, and salutarily, every Day, for all Persons of meane Estate. Compyled by Mayster Johan Que'tin, Doctoure in Dyvinite at Paris: Translated out of French in the Englishe by Robert Copland, Prynter at London." The size of this volume is 8vo. B. R.

* I apprehend that these verses are translated either from the Latin or the French, though most probably from the latter. The French original (if I may so term it) may be found in the *Horæ secundum Usum Romanum*, printed in the year 1508, pour Anthoine Verard, libraire demourant à Paris. The curious reader may thank me for transcribing a specimen.

Januier.

Les six premiers ans que vit l'homme monde,
Nous comparons a Januier droitement,
Car en ce moys vertu ne force abonde,
Nomplus que quant six ans a ung enfant.

Feurier.

Les six d'apres resembent a Feurier,
En fin du quel commence le printemps ;
Car l'esprit se ouvre prest est a enseigner,
Et doulx devient l'enfant quant a douze ans.

Mars.

Mars signifie les six ans ensuivans,
Que le temps change en produisant verdure ;
En celuy aage s'adonnent les enfans,
A maint Esbat sanc Soucy ne sans cure.

Description of a Golden Manual of Prayers

[1791, *Part I.*, pp. 27-29.]

Having been favoured with a facsimile copy of the curious little miscellany of devotions, very superbly bound in solid gold, which Queen Elizabeth, it is said, usually wore, hanging by a gold chain, at her side; of which, according to promise indicated in p. 988, you herewith receive a more particular and correct account than I was enabled to give when "The Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland" were published; and intreat your indulgence to give it a place in your valuable repository.

This rare collection of devotional pieces begins with "Morning and Euening Prayer, with diuers Psalmes, Himmes, and Meditations. ¶ Made by the Lady Elizabeth Tirwit. Scene and allowed. Printed by H. Middelton, for Christopher Barker." This title is printed within a border of metal flowers. On the back page is an escutcheon bearing these arms, A lion rampant double queued, in a bordure charged with eight escallops. These prayers, etc., occupy signatures M, in eights; the size of the leaf is two inches and a half high, and one inch and three-eighths broad, margin included in both dimensions. Prefixed thereto is "A briefe Exhortation vnto Prayer," in six leaves; the form of Morning Prayer, on seventeen leaves; Evening Prayer, on eight leaves. On the last of them is C. Barker's device, as represented on the frontispiece to the "Typographical Antiquities," with this couplet over it:

A Barker if you will :
In name, but not in skill.

Then follow "Certaine godly Sentences," on four leaves, with the same device on the back of the last.—"Certaine other godly Prayers," on twenty-three leaves; the back of the last blank.—"Hymnes," on seventeen leaves, with the same device on the back of the last, and a blank leaf after it.—"The Lettanie," on seventeen leaves, concluding with the "Prayer of Chrisostome;" before which are inserted, "A Prayer for the Queene's Maiestie," and, "A Prayer for Pastors and Ministers of the Church." On the back of the last of these leaves is this colophon, "¶ Imprinted at London, by Henrie Middelton, for Christopher Barker, 1574." On another leaf is C. Barker's device again; and, lastly, a blank leaf. These prayers, etc., by Lady Tirwit, were reprinted, with considerable variations and without the Letany, in Tho. Bentley's 2d "Lamp of Virginitie," vol. i., pp. 103-138.

The next article in this curious miscellany has the following title in a border of metal flowers, "The Queene's Prayers, or Meditations, wherein the Mynde is stirred to suffer all Afflictions here." On the back is the text, Col. iii. 1, 2. It is needless to describe these

prayers particularly, as they differ only in orthography from those you have given from Mr. Levett's curious MS. bound in silver, in your magazine for last September, and the residue thereof from Berthelet's edition, printed 1545, in that of November following. I shall only mention that the running title throughout is "The Queene's Praiers;" even over that part of "The Letanye," which remains in this splendid binding. A probable reason for leaving out the residue of the Litany, might be to render the volume more portable; the whole Litany having been inserted at the end of Lady Tirwit's prayers. It would doubtless have been taken entirely away, but that "The Letanye" begins on the same page (F iii) on which the Queen's prayers end. These are complete according to the printed editions, but at the end of the meditations has only "A devoute Prayer* to be sayde daiely." See *Gent. Mag.* for Nov. last, p. 988. The four first leaves are without a signature, B—E, in eights; F has only four leaves remaining. Had this piece been left entire, we might very likely have found a colophon at the end. I have an edition not much larger than the forementioned Queen's prayers, printed by William How, 1571, which has its title, verbatim, the same, and environed with a border of the same metal flowers, and has the same running title, even to the end of the "Letany."† From so great similarity may it not reasonably be conjectured that both editions were printed by him? I cannot suppose Q. Catherine Parr published these meditations and prayers out of any ostentation of authorship. In this particular especially she does not in the least pretend to it, as was observed in the note, p. 987, they were only "collected out of holy workes by her, neither does she profess herself, though possibly she might be the translator."

To the fore-mentioned devotional treatises in this august collection is annexed the latter part of an almanack for twenty years, exhibiting the Easter days, Golden numbers, Dominical letters, and Leap years from 1583 to 1591 inclusive. . . . [See Note 71.] W. H.

Prayers and Prayer-Books of Queen Elizabeth.

[1824, *Part II.*, pp. 602-604.]

The Prayer by Queen Elizabeth, communicated by Clionas, and printed in p. 389, is one of the three contained in a little volume entitled "Supplications of Saints;‡ a Book of Prayers and Praises, in Four Parts. Wherein are three most excellent Prayers made by

* Which is a short comment upon the Lord's prayer.

† About this time the Litany appears to have been much in vogue, and frequently annexed to manuals of private devotions. I have a collection of Christian prayers and meditations, several of them signed John Bradford, with a calendar and almanack prefixed, from 1572 to 1588, and a Litany at the end, with Lidley's prayers annexed, printed by H. Middelton, 1574, m. 24°, K k, in eights.

‡ Let not this be misunderstood as meaning Supplication to Saints.

the late famous Queen Elizabeth. By Tho. Sorocold.* This volume, we are told by Wood ("Athenæ," by Bliss, vol. ii., col. 636), in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth, and beginning of King James, took with the vulgar sort, and was as much admired as "The Practice of Piety" was afterwards. Hearne relates that in his time he remembered a very pious lady who used to give away great numbers to the poor. It is also said in the same place that the thirty-sixth edition was published in 1640, the thirty-seventh in 1642, the thirty-eighth in 1693. It is, however, now rare; there is no copy in the British Museum or Bodleian Libraries; but one, called in the title-page the fourth edition,† though evidently printed in the reign of Charles II., as appears by King Charles, Queen Catherine, and James Duke of York, being mentioned therein, I have inspected at Sion College. It is a small duodecimo of 284 pages, with a very terrific woodcut portrait of "Elizabetha Regina" as a frontispiece.

Her Prayers have the following titles:

1. "A Prayer of Thanksgiving for the Overthrow of the Spanish Navy, sent to invade England, anno Domini 1588." This is that printed in the second volume of Nichols's "Progresses" as an accompaniment to Stow's account of the Queen's solemn Procession to St. Paul's. A manuscript copy of it is to be found in the Harl. MSS. No. 2044, where it is distinctly called "The Coppie of a Praer which her Majestie made her selfe, and sayd it when she was at the Sermon at St. Pauls Crosse, the 24 of November, 1588."

2. "Queen Elizabeth's Prayer for the Success of her Navy, anno Dom. 1596." The occasion of this was the well-known expedition to Cadiz; and it is particularly mentioned by Stow, as follows: "And in this meane time of all this businesse at Plimmouth [where the troops were mustered and embarked] the Queenes Majestie, well considering that the Lord of Hoastes blesseth the hoastes and forces of godly Princes, and giveth victorie to the faithfull armies, made a very devout Prayer to Almighty God for the good successe of the Fleet, and sent it by Captaine Edward Conway to the Generals, commanding that it should be dayly sayd throughout all the Fleete." Of this also I have seen a manuscript copy, in the handwriting of the time, in the Cotton MSS., Otho, E. ix., where it is called "Her Maties pryvat Meditation upon y^e present Expedition, sent from Sir Robt. Cecyll to y^e Gen'ralls of her Highnes' Army at Plymowth, inclosed in this l're underwritten." As I believe this prayer to be unknown to modern readers, the subjoined transcript of it may interest Clionas and others, who will find it composed in a style very similar to that in page 389, which was written in the following year.

* Who was a Lancashire man, M.A. of Brasenose College, and a "goodly minister," admitted Rector of St. Mildred in the Poultry, Oct. 22, 1590.

† "London, printed for Peter Parker, at the Signe of the Leg and Star, over against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. Price 1s."

I have followed the manuscript copy, because, as Sorocold's is somewhat modernized, the more antient version must most assimilate to that first traced by the Queen's own pen.

"Most omnipotent Maker & Guider of all our worlde's masse, that onely searchest & fadomest y^e bottom of all herts' conceyts, & in them seest y^e true originall of all accions intended: thou that by thy fore-sight dost truly discerne how no malice of revenge, nor quittance of injurie, nor desyre of bloodshedde, nor greediness of luker, hath bred the resolution of our now sette out army; but a heedeful care & wary watche, y^{at} no neglect of foes, nor over-suerty of harme, might breede either danger to us or glory to them. These being the grounds, thou y^{at} diddest inspyre y^e mynd, we humblye beseech with bended knees, prosper y^e worke, & with y^e best forewindes guyde the journey, speede the victorie, & make y^e returne the adauncement of thy glorye, the tryumphe of thy fame, and suerty to y^e Realm, with y^e least losse of English bloode. To these devout petitions, Lord, give thy blessed graunt. Amen."

3. The third in Sorocold's volume is "Queen Elizabeth's Prayer for her Navy: A.D. 1597." This is that printed in p. 389, a little modernized. Besides the manuscript copies in the Harleian MSS. as mentioned by Clionas, a third (written temp. Eliz.) is in the Cotton MSS. Galba, D. xii., entitled, "A Prayer mayd by the Queene for the prosperos successe of the journey begun." It may be observed that the word *voyage* was not at that time adopted into the English language; in the preceding prayer the Queen uses *journey* where we should now say *voyage*, and here again "the journey begun" was the sailing of the fleet.

Bishop Tanner ("Bibliotheca," p. 260) mentions a book of prayers in the Norwich Library, believed to have formerly been Queen Elizabeth's, which has in the beginning "A Prayer to be said in time of extream sicknes," written by the Queen's own hand.

In the Duchess of Portland's Museum was "Queen Elizabeth's Prayer-book, which contains *six* Prayers, *composed by her Majesty, and written by her own hand* (in the true spirit of devotion) in the neatest and most beautiful manner upon vellum. Two of the prayers are in the English language, one in Latin, one in Greek, one in Italian, and one in French. On the inside of the covers are the pictures of the Duke D'Alançon, Elizabeth's suitor, and the Queen, by Hilliard; the binding shagreen, with enamelled clasps, and in the centre of each a ruby" (Malcolm's "Letters of Granger," vol. ii., p. 99). Can any of your correspondents inform me where this precious volume is at present preserved?

From the preceding collectanea Clionas will perceive that the religious compositions of Queen Elizabeth cannot be called few.

A particular and very accurate description by Mr. Herbert (the editor of Ames) of a Manual of Prayers, which, superbly bound in

solid gold, usually hung by a gold chain at the side of the maiden Queen, may be found in your vol. lxi., p. 28; and its enchased covers, representing the Judgment of Solomon, and the Elevation of the Brazen Serpent, are engraved at p. 321 of the same volume. This Manual is also noticed, and the engraving copied, in Mr. Dibdin's "*Bibliomania*," pp. 158, 330, where we are told that the person who then owned it asked for it £150. Other devotional volumes used by her Majesty, and particularly that which goes by the name of Queen Elizabeth's Prayer-book, are likewise there described.

"A Prayer for all Kings and Princes, and especially for Queen Elizabeth, used in her Majestie's Chappell," London, 4to., black letter, is in the British Museum. [See Note 72.]

Yours, etc. NEPOS.

Prayer-Book of Sigismond I. of Poland.

[1845, *Part II.*, pp. 25-28.]

In the number of your magazine for this month, p. 493, a correspondent says, in reference to the Young Pretender, that "it will appear from a manuscript now in the British Museum, 'called a Prayer Book of Sigismond the First, King of Poland,' that his names at full were 'Charles Edward Lewis Casimir Stuart.'" He adds that he had not himself seen this manuscript, but that in it are entered the births of the children of James and Clementina, the parents of Prince Charles. Having had an opportunity of examining the manuscript in question, I am enabled to correct the error into which your correspondent has fallen, by assuring him that there are no entries in it of a date later than the sixteenth century, and that they all refer to the Queen and family of Sigismond I., for whom the volume was executed in 1524.

As the manuscript itself is one of considerable value, perhaps a description of its contents, and a transcript of the more important entries alluded to above, may not be without interest. It is a small quarto volume, measuring at present $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in width, but has been cut down from its original size to the extent of at least two inches, and the illuminated borders in consequence have been most barbarously mutilated. It is difficult to say for what purpose this act of Vandalism was committed, unless it were to enable the owner to place the book conveniently in his pocket; an object, one would suppose, dearly purchased by the sacrifice of so beautiful a work of art as this volume must have been when perfect; the remains of which, even in its deteriorated condition, excite admiration in all who behold it.

The volume originally consisted of 203 leaves of vellum, and is written throughout in a fair Roman letter, each line of which is inter-ruled with gold, and with triple gold lines round each page.

The larger initials and borders are elaborately wrought in gold and colours, and the smaller capitals and *alines* are also elegantly designed in gold on various coloured grounds. There are, in addition, four miniatures introduced, the size of the page, of admirable design and execution, and numerous arabesque borders. The first of these miniatures is prefixed to the volume, and represents St. Jerome writing his Psalter at a desk, in a cardinal's habit, whilst his attendant lion crouches at his feet. A small crucifix is attached to the desk, and on the cushion beneath lies a velvet-bound volume, while others are placed in the recess of a window at the side, and above the holy father an hour-glass hangs suspended from the wall. The whole composition is full of dignity, and the colouring in this and in the other miniatures is rich and harmonious, and finished with a skill that is but seldom seen. The artist was clearly a follower of the German school of art, and a close imitator of Albert Durer; but he has evidently also studied the Italian school, as appears in the ornamental designs of the borders. His name I have been unable to ascertain, but the initials of it, S. C., can be discerned by a keen eye in one corner of the miniature above described, and they occur a second time in the border of fol. 194^b, with the addition of F. for *fecit*. As the date of 1524, at the end of the volume, fixes the period of the artist, perhaps some person may be more fortunate than myself in identifying him: and it may assist the inquiry to state that another manuscript executed by the same artist in 1527, for Francesco Maria Sforza, Duke of Milan, and bearing also his initials, is preserved among Douce's MS. collection in the Bodleian Library, No. 40.* In point of richness, and the number of illuminations, as well as preservation, the latter volume has greatly the advantage over the MS. in the Museum, although inferior to it in point of historical interest. In the border beneath the miniature of St. Jerome is the royal shield of Poland, bearing the white eagle, and on each side cherubs support a crown over it, a design which is introduced again on the opposite page; and on the upper part of the painting is a small tablet, inscribed in golden letters, "Salvum fac, domine, Regem nostrum Sigismundum." Beneath this, in capital letters also of gold, is written, "Incipit Psalterium S. Jeronimi." This first portion of

* This volume, containing the Office of the Virgin, is described by Sir F. Madden in Shaw's "Illuminated Ornaments," No. xxxviii. and a specimen (a very inadequate one) is given in that work of the decorative style of the MS. A shield of arms in the volume is quartered thus: I. Quarterly 1 and 4, or, an eagle displayed sable, 2 and 3, argent, a contorted viper azure, swallowing a child gules, for Sforza Visconti; II. Masovia; III. Lithuania; IV. also quarterly, 1 and 4, Arragon; 2 and 3, paly of three, Hungary, Anjou of Naples, and Jerusalem. Query, by what right did Francesco, Duke of Milan, quarter Masovia and Lithuania? The first quarter, of the empire, was granted by the Emperor Adolph of Nassau in 1317, and confirmed to Louis Sforza Visconti by Maximilian I. in 1494. See Imhof, "Genealogiæ illustrium in Italia familiarum," fol., Amst. 1710, *ad calc.*

the MS. does not contain the entire Psalter, but a series of extracts from it, which is closed by a prayer at fol. 35^b. Then follows the "Letania Post Psalterium," which extends from fol. 37 to fol. 52^b, and concludes with another prayer. The second portion commences at fol. 53, and consists of "Orationes de Passione Domini," which are continued to fol. 64^b, inclusive. Among these is inserted, at fol. 59, the second large miniature, which is of exceeding beauty and interest, representing the monarch Sigismond I. on his knees before the Saviour, who is drawn at full length, as if just descended from the cross, the crown of thorns still on His brow, and the drops of blood still pouring from His wounds, and offering to the royal suppliant bread and wine, the types of the Communion. The features of the king are admirably painted, and no doubt present us with a genuine portrait. He is habited in a scarlet robe, trimmed with fur, and over it is a rich collar of gold and gems.

The third portion of the volume embraces fol. 65^b-79, and contains the "Oraciones ante et post Communionem, multum devotissime;" prefixed to which is the third miniature, of richer execution even than the preceding ones, representing the Virgin, with the infant Jesus in her arms, standing on a crescent, in a graceful, yet commanding attitude, and surrounded by a halo, regarding with benignity the monarch Sigismond, who kneels at her feet. This painting is in excellent preservation, and the figure of the Virgin, in its attitude, dishevelled hair, and drapery, resembles so much a well-known etching of Albert Durer, as to induce me to believe that the artist may in some degree have copied from it.

The shield of Poland is repeated in the border, and in the following page another shield is introduced, bearing the arms of Lithuania, supported by two native soldiers, of very spirited design, but, unfortunately, somewhat mutilated.

At the close of this division are introduced in a later hand various prayers, which, as appears by a rubric prefixed, were transcribed after Sigismond's death, from another volume which had belonged to him. These extend from fol. 79 to fol. 85^b. The last portion, which embraces the remainder of the volume, from fol. 86 to fol. 197^b, is entitled "Clipeus Spiritualis," and has an address to Sigismond prefixed, written in blue letters, commencing in the following words: "Serenissimo domino Sigismundo primo, Regi Polonie. Qui hunc libellum tibi miserim, non oportet queri, Serenissime Rex Mittitur enim ab ignoto, ob hanc unicam causam, quod preces vitorie in eo contentae, a quodam devoto heremita, cum commemoratione vite et factorum Christi, compositae, ad te maxime pertinent, et uni tibi inter alios Christianos Principes proprie conveniunt, cujus ensis non in diffundendo, sed in defendendo Christiano sanguine exercetur," etc. We have here, therefore, the testimony of the donor of the volume, that he caused it to be executed for the King, and pre-

sented it to him, without letting his name be known, and chiefly with the pious object that, through the efficacy of the prayers contained in it, Sigismond might be enabled to triumph over his enemies. In the border surrounding the first page of this address, is introduced a coat of arms, gules, a ram passant argent, horned or, which is borne by the Franconian families of Vogt von Reinech and Tottenheim,* and may probably lead to the discovery of the donor. After the address follows the third miniature, which is intended as a frontispiece to the collection of prayers and litany. On it is drawn a large shield, supported by cherubs, and inscribed "Clipeus Spiritualis," etc., with the arms of Poland and Lithuania in each lower corner, and sentences from the Psalms inscribed around. On a tablet suspended from the top is the invocation, "Domine, saluum fac regem nostrum Sigismundum," as at the commencement of the volume. Many of the prayers in this and the preceding portions of the volume breathe a tone of the deepest humility and devotion; and that the royal personage for whom they were intended, or his successors, have constantly meditated on them, we have the strongest proof in the *thumb-worn* leaves, the writing on which, in some instances, is now completely obliterated by use. At the end of this portion is written in capital letters of gold, "Laudans invocabo Dominum, et ab inimicis meis saluus ero. 1524.—S." After this are inserted in the volume, as now bound, some later additions on paper, extending from fol. 198 to fol. 219, written in Italian hand of the close of the sixteenth century. These commence with a prayer, "Ad recte obeundum munus regium," which is followed by other orations and psalms, evidently drawn up for the use of one of the royal possessors; and these are succeeded by a series of prayers to saints, accompanied by drawings, among which figure St. Michael, the archangel Raphael, St. Christopher, St. Roch, St. Sebastian, St. Leonard, and St. Anthony. Many of these prayers are directed against an epidemic disorder (*pestis epidimia*), and were composed probably on some particular occasion.

I now come to the entries relating to the family of Sigismond, which occur on the fly-leaves of the manuscript, at the beginning and end. They are all nearly contemporary with the events recorded, and of much value, as affording fixed dates, on which reliance can be placed. Several of these are in the handwriting† of Queen Bona, second wife of Sigismond I. (daughter of Giovanni Galeazzo Sforza, Duke of Milan), who was married in 1518; and one of the

* See Sibmacher, "Teutsche Wappenbuch," 4to., 1655, th. i., pl. 103; th. ii., pl. 79.

† Compare the Queen's signature in MS. Cott. Nero, B. II., fol. 108, to a letter congratulating Mary I. of England on her marriage, dated 8 July, 1554. In the same volume are the autograph signatures of Sigismond I., Sigismond II., Augustus, and Sigismond III.

first entries is a memorandum that her annual dowry in the kingdom of Poland amounted to about 54,000 Polish solidi, at the rate of 30 grossi to each, and in Lithuania to 36,000 solidi. On fol. 3 we read :

“La Ser^{ma} Reina Bona si parte . . . de Varsovia il p^{mo} giorno di Febru . . . che fù di Sabato dell' anno 15[55] et arrivò in Bari, nel porto, allì . . . di Maggio del medesimo anno. Qu . . . la sua felicissima intrata dentr . . . Città di Bari, allì xiii. di det . . . mese, che fù di Mercordì.”

This entry refers to the period when Queen Bona retired from Poland to her duchy of Bari, where she remained until her death, which took place in less than three years afterwards. Two other entries relating to this lady, one written while she was living, and the other after her decease, appear on the last fly-leaf of the manuscript.

“Die ii^a mēsis Februarii, 1494, hora 13^a m'. 30. Vegenolis* nata est Ser^{ma} Dnā Bona Sfortia, Regina Polonie, etc. Quam fata felic^{me} servēt, dum fluvii in freta current, convexa polus dum sidera pascet.

“Die 19 mēsis Novēbris, 1557, hora quinta noctis Ser^{ma} dnā Bona Sfortia Regina Poloniæ e vita discesist, in castro Bari, ubi stetit usque diem quartū mēsis Octobris anni sequentis 1558, et ipso die sepulta fuit . . . archiepiscopali, in civitate Bari, et illic jacet. . . .”

It would hence seem that Anderson is in error in placing her decease in 1558, as also is Padre Antonio Beatillo, in assigning it to the year 1556.† It appears from the last-named writer that the Queen's body was removed in 1593 from the cathedral to the church of St. Nicolas, where a superb monument had been erected to her memory by her surviving daughter Anna, widow of Stephen Bathori, King of Poland from 1575 to 1586; and in the inscription Queen Bona's age is stated at “65 y. 7 m. 10 d.,” which does not, however, agree with the dates entered in the manuscript.

The entries which succeed in point of time are those which relate to the children of Sigismond I. and Bona.

“Die martis, hora quarta noctis statim pulsata, 18 Januarii, 1519, Cracovie nata est Ill^{ma} D'na Ysabella Casimiriensis, ut felicissimis auspiciis, et vehementissime desideratis.

“Die primo Aug^{ti}, 1520, Cracovie, prope diem albescentē, pulsata statim septima hora noctis precedentis, natus est Ill^{mus} Princeps D'n's Sigismundus modernus, futurus Rex et heres, cui sidera faveant nestoreā etatem, imperiū felicissimū et optabile.

“Die 13^o Julii, 1522, hora 4^a noctis subsequētis pulsata, Cracov'

* Probably Vignola, near Modena.

† “Historia di Bari,” 4to., Nap., 1637, p. 209. A great deal of curious information relative to Bona, the benefits conferred by her on the city of Bari, etc., is to be found in this work.

nata est Ill^{ma} D'na Sophia, sub felici et auspicatissimo sidere, quā rerum oīum conditor diu servet et felicitet ad nestoreos et optatos ānos.

"Alli 18 de Octobro 1523 nasci Anna, sonāte 13 hora.

"Allo primo de Novembre, 1526, nasci Caterina, sonāte 4 hore."

Of these children, the eldest born, Isabella Casimir, became the wife of John Zapolski, Waiwode of Transylvania, and afterwards King of Hungary. The second, Sigismond Augustus, after the death of his father in 1548, was elected King of Poland, and died without issue in 1572, and with him expired the dynasty of the Jagellon line. He had three wives, the first and third of whom were sisters, both being daughters of the Emperor Ferdinand I. On fol. 217^b are the following memoranda relating to these marriages.

"A di iii di Maggio, nell'āno 1543, la Reina Elisabeth, figlia di Rē di Romani, fū maritata al Ser^{mo} Sigismondo Augusto, Rē de Polonia.

"A di . . . di Luglio, del anno 1553, la Reina Caterina, pur figlia del sodetto Rē di Romani, fū maritata al sodetto Rē di Polonia."*

Of the remaining children of Sigismond I. Sophia married Henry, Duke of Brunswick, and died in 1575; Anna became wife of Stephen Bathori (as before mentioned), and died without issue, in 1586; and Catherine married John III. King of Sweden, by whom she had Sigismond III., elected King of Poland in 1587, after the death of Stephen Bathori.

The last two entries of births are in the handwriting of Queen Bona, by whom also a long note has been written on fol. 220^b, but subsequently erased, and the following memoranda in reference to her mother, Isabella of Arragon, daughter of Alphonso II. King of Naples:

"Isabella Aragonie, Dux Mediolani, nata est Neapoli, die iiiii Octobris, que est dies Frācisci, hora x^a m' xii. anno M^occcc^olxx^o.

"Alli 11 de Febraro, nel anno 1524, e morta la Ill^{ma} S^{ra} duchessa de Milano, in Napoli."

The only remaining entry in the volume worth notice (which is also the latest) is the autograph signature of "Sigismundus Rex Tertius," at fol. 203^b, which has narrowly escaped the knife of the binder; a proof, by the way, that the present binding, and consequently the mutilation of the volume, is subsequent to the period of his accession in 1587, and probably of his reign, which ceased in 1632. How the volume passed from the hands of Sigismond the Third's sons and successors to the Sobieski dynasty does not appear; and the remainder of its history is to be gathered from a recent note at the beginning, by

* She was the widow of Francesco Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua, and died in 1572. Her sister Elizabeth died in 1545. Sigismond had married secondly, in 1549, Barba, daughter of George Radzivil, Castellan of Vilna, but this alliance was blamed, as being unequal in point of rank, and led to his mother's retirement from Poland.

which it appears that, in 1838 or 1839, the manuscript was procured at Frescati from the possessor of the effects of the Cardinal York, and came into the possession of the Stuarts by the marriage of the Princess Marie Clementine Sobieski in 1719 to Prince James, the first Pretender, son of King James II. It was presented to the Duke of Sussex by the Chevalier Gregoire de Berardi; and at the sale of the Duke's MSS. in August, 1844, was purchased for the British Museum, for the sum of £73 10s.

Yours, etc. M.

Mr. Roche's Missal.

[1844, *Part I.*, p. 20.]

The "Roman Catholic Book of Prayers," found by your correspondent, is doubtless one of the *Horæ*, which, shortly after the invention of printing, replaced the previous manuscripts, and, like them, were generally on vellum, with various decorations—arabesques, etc., so attractively described in Dr. Dibdin's "Decameron" (Second Day). The chief printers were Simon Vostre, who began about the year 1486, Antoine Verard, Thielman Kerver, Hardouin, Eustace, etc., in Paris; and a few proceeded from the provincial presses. Missals, breviaries, *Preces Piæ*, with other devotional volumes, received similar embellishments; but no effort of the press has equalled some of the preceding elaborations of the pen and pencil, such as the celebrated Bedford Missal, which, a few years since, cost Sir John Tobin, of Liverpool, about £1,200 (including charges), and others. Yet even that beautiful specimen of industry and art is, I think, surpassed by a magnificent missal in the possession of my neighbour, Ed. Roche, Esq., of Trabolgan, the father of our county representative, Ed. Burke Roche, Esq. It was obtained at Florence, by the late Colonel Roche, from a convent, during the French invasion in 1796. I have never seen anything more splendid of the kind, though I carefully inspected the Bedford article. But I particularly advert to the exquisite paintings that adorn the work, less numerous, indeed, because the volume is of slenderer dimensions, than those which enrich its celebrated compeer. It is a small and rather thin folio. Many years, however, have passed since my old friend, Colonel Roche, showed it to me for examination. He was a gentleman of taste and fortune; while the inmates of, or rather refugees from, the Florentine monastery, were fortunate in finding such a purchaser for their property, possessed and cherished for ages, in place of its forcible transference, with the numerous other spoils of conquest, to Paris, by Bonaparte, at that period.

Yours, etc. J. R.

De Imitatione Christi.[1772, *p.* 569-571.]

It has long been matter of controversy by whom the celebrated treatise, "*De Imitatione Christi*," usually attributed to Thomas à Kempis, was written. As the book, for its intrinsic merit, has been printed more than forty times* in the original Latin, and near fifty times been translated into modern languages, our pains may not be wholly misemployed in inquiring who was really the author of it.

Some of the first editions, it is said, as those of Bresse, in 1485, and Venice, in 1501, ascribe the work to St. Bernard. In an inventory of books, belonging to Monseigneur Comte d'Angoulême, and of Perigord, dated the first of January, 1467, there is mention of the "*Imitation*" of St. Bernard, in a very old letter; a proof it was at that time the general opinion that this justly admired treatise came from the pen of that venerable personage; but no proof seems to be advanced for this supposition. St. Bernard was imagined to be the only man capable of such a work at that time. The name of St. Francis, which may be found in the "*Imitation*," B. III., c., xxxviii., § 8, is alone sufficient to refute this error.

But the most probable conjecture, at this distance of time, is that Jean Gersen, Abbot of Verceil, was the true author, and that the book was composed between the years 1231 and 1240. M. Velare, the late Paris editor of a Latin and French edition, has favoured the public with a dissertation on this subject, in which he appears satisfactorily to prove that the work was extant before the thirteenth century. As an evidence of this fact, it clearly appears that the author belonged to the Abbey of Verceil, from a copy of the "*Imitation*," preserved in the Monastery of St. Catherine of the Congregation of Mount Cassin.

It appears, from two passages in the "*Imitation*," that the author was a monk, "*Vita boni monachi crux est, et dux paradisi*," L. III., c. xlii., § 5; and in L. III., c. viii., § 51, he positively acquaints us with this circumstance, when he places himself in the number of those who had forsaken all terrestrial delights, to immure themselves in a cloister, "*quibus datum est, ut, omnibus abdicatis, seculam renuncient, et monasticam vitam assumant*." Now, Thomas à Kempis was not a monk, but a regular canon, of the Order of St. Augustine. The Benedictines always esteem it their greatest happiness to be ranked among the monks; on the other hand, the regular canons think it no such blessing.

Another circumstance which may be adduced is that, about the

* See Hart's "*Amaranth*," p. 22; Worthington's "*Kempis*," p. 3, Preface.

period before mentioned, the Abbot of Verceil was celebrated as a great master of the spiritual life, and intimately acquainted with the pious St. Francis of Assisi, who died in 1226, and Master of St. Anthony of Padua, who died in 1231.

M. Velart assures us that he has in his possession an ancient French translation of the book, reprinted at Anvers, by Martin Lempereur, about the year 1530. It appears to be the work of a priest of the diocese of Metz, who rendered it into that language from a translation in the German tongue, not being able, after much pains, to procure the Latin original. In a short preface, prefixed to the treatise, he tells us that "this version in German was made by the pious Ludolph of Saxony," who, according to Mincheu, author of the Dictionary, flourished in 1330. Thus it plainly appears that a translation of the "Imitation" was extant even previous to the birth of Kempis.

In the Library of the King, at Paris, among different MSS. of the "Imitation," there is one to be seen which M. Mello, who died in 1761, and who was a connoisseur in ancient writings, used to say, appeared to be written about the year 1300. At the end, in the same handwriting, is the tract "*De Tribus Tabernaculis*;" but this MS. appears not to be the original, from the faults which occur in it. We are therefore, perhaps, not mistaken in placing the composition about the year 1230.

A MS. examined in 1671, the eighth in the possession of the Abbey of St. Benoit, in Podolirone, begins thus, "*Incipit liber Johannis primus de contemptu mundi*." The famous MS. of Arone, which has engaged the two learned Jesuits, Possevin and Bellarmin, to adopt the opinion that Gersen was the author, informs us of his office, in these words, "*Incipiunt capitula libri primi abbatis Johannis Gersen*." The name and office of the author is even repeated five times. From a copy printed at Venice, in 1501, we learn of what abbey he was principal. This copy belonged to the Abbey of St. Catherine of the congregation of Mount Cassin. At the end are these words, "*Johannis Gersen, Cancellarii Parisiensis, de contemptu mundi, libri quatuor finiunt*." This note seems to be added by the printer; but a person better acquainted with the matter remarks in the same copy, "*Hunc librum non compilavit Johannes Gersen, sed D. Johannes, abbas Vercellensis, ut habetur usque hodie manuscriptus in eadem abbatia*." D. Constantin Cajetan saw this remark in 1615, and quotes it.

In a letter written by M. du Congé to M. Dumont, Counsellor at Amiens, dated 17th August, 1671, he mentions, "That he had been at the conference relating to Thomas à Kempis, and, after the MS. he had seen, it might be asserted, without hazard of veracity, that the work was written by Gersen." This great man, says M. Valaro, was so well convinced of this matter, that he always cited it as the

work of the truly pious Jean Gersen. The above passage is given from the original letter, which M. Daubigny communicated.

Many other pieces have appeared under the name of Kempis, all which are so manifestly inferior to the "Imitation," that a person who has read them once will have little inclination to repeat the perusal. It appears, by the testimony of a person who resided thirty-four years in the monastery of Mount St. Agnes, that he transcribed the whole Bible: "Scripsit Bibliam nostram totaliter, et alios multos libros, pro domo et pro pretio. Insuper composuit varios tractatulos, ad ædificationem juvenum." He uses "scripsit" for the works which he transcribed, and "composuit" for those which he composed.

Thomas à Kempis lived, when a youth, at Darenty, in the house of Florentius, where, with other young men, for a subsistence, as printing was then either unknown or in its infant state, he employed much of his time in transcripts of this kind. It is no improbable supposition that, from the frequent copies of the "Imitation" found in his writings, he became at last to be esteemed the original composer. To detract as little as possible from his praise, though not the author of the "Imitation," his piety and zeal must endear his name to the latest times, and, by his indefatigable pains, he has contributed greatly to spread a book of genuine piety. He died at an advanced period of life,* exempt from those corporeal infirmities to which aged persons are subject.

Sebastian Castalio, the learned editor of the Bible so justly celebrated, who died in 1563, gave an edition of the "Imitation" in elegant Latin, which has been several times reprinted both in our own and foreign nations. It was formerly a book often put into the hands of our youth at Cambridge, when religious treatises were more in fashion than at present in both universities.

The "Imitation of Christ" early attracted the notice of our countrymen. A translation of the three books, which, in the design of the writer, appears to comprehend the whole work, was published by a clergyman named William Atkinson, prior to the reign of Henry VIII.; but he omitted many passages, and in others made considerable variations from the literal sense. The fourth book, which treats of the Sacrament in a manner peculiar to the Romish Church, was first rendered into English by the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII., a lady less distinguished for her high rank than for those amiable qualities which are an honour to the female sex, and whose beneficence and humility deserve general imitation. This fourth book was printed with the translation of Atkinson, just mentioned, and, if we mistake not, the name of Gersen is in the title-page.

* Paine's "Kempis," Preface. He was in the ninety-second year of his age when he died, and yet his eyes were not dim, as was said of Moses. — Dr. Worthington's Preface.

I met, by accident lately, with a copy of the "Imitation," printed at London in the black letter before the year 1546, intituled, "A boke newly translated out of Latyn into Englishe, called The Followenge of Christe." The introduction begins thus: "Hereafter followethe a boke callyd, in Latyn, Imitatio Christi, that is to saye in Englyshe, The Followenge of Christe; wherein be containyd foure lytell bokes, which boke as some men afferme, was fyrst made and compyled in Latyn, by the famous clerke, Mayster Johan Gersen, Chancellour of Paris." But the name of the Chancellor of Paris was Gerson, not Gersen, and he died in 1429, long after the Abbot of Verceil.

I am acquainted with a gentleman who has in his collection a book of prayers composed by Catherine Parr, Queen to King Henry VIII., and printed in the black letter, in the year 1545, the greater part of which is a translation of some select passages of the "Imitation" with little alteration; but there is no reference either to the name of the author, or even the title of the book. The reader is referred to Strype, for a catalogue of the works of that truly pious and amiable princess.

The same friend is also possessed of a good translation of this book by Edward Hake, printed in the black letter, in 1568, and dedicated to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. The translator has printed only three books, which he justly supposed to contain the whole of that excellent work, and to which, without naming any author, he has given the following title, "The Imitation or Following of Christ, and the Contemning of worldly Vanities; whereunto, as springing out of the same roote, we have adjoined another pretie Treatise, intituled, the perpetual Rejoyce of the Godly even in this Lyfe."

In the reign of Elizabeth, M. Rogers attempted another version from the Latin, and dedicated it to the Lord Chancellor Bromley; but this work is different from the literal sense, though no small degree of time and assiduity was employed in the translation. It is also evident that he followed the Latin version of Castalio, and not the original.

There have been several translations since, of different merit. Dr. Worthington, whose memory will ever be dear to his countrymen, from an high opinion of this spiritual treatise, did not think his labour ill employed in a translation. It was first printed in 1652, and again in 1677, and is to be valued for its simplicity and faithfulness.

Dean Stanhope, whose Christian's "Pattern" has procured a favourable reception in the world, as a translation of this treatise, may rather be considered as a loose paraphrast, than an exact translator. His work is more varied from the original than that by Rogers, already spoken of.

The last translation is by J. Payne, first printed in octavo, 1763, and since in duodecimo, which is equally distinguished for its fidelity and elegance, and is certainly the best that has yet appeared.

The merit of the "Imitation" is so generally acknowledged as to make any encomium in this place altogether unnecessary. Two eminent authors of the French nation have left to posterity their opinions of the book in the following words, viz. : "The 'Imitation' is the finest book which has proceeded from the pen of any man since the days of the evangelists": M. de Fontenelle's *Life of the great Corneille*.—"The 'Imitation of Jesus Christ' is one of the most excellent treatises which was ever composed. Happy the person who, not content to admire its beauties, earnestly endeavours to reduce its precepts to practice!" M. Leibnitz's *Letters*, p. 77.

I am, etc., C.

[1776, pp. 356-357.]

Perhaps your correspondent C. may be glad to be informed that the first translation in our language of the three books was undertaken and published at the command of Lady Margaret, mother to Henry VII., by William Atkinson*, D.D., in 1502. The book was printed by the venerable Wynken de Worde, and is now become so uncommon as only to be found in the libraries of persons fond of such literary curiosities. The treatise is there said to be composed by Girsen, or as his name in the title page is inaccurately spelt, Gerson. . . . H. D.

[1813, *Part II.*, p. 16.]

A work with the title "Dissertation sur soixante Traductions Françaises de l'Imitation de Jesus Christ, suivie des Considerations sur la Question relatif a l'Auteur de l'Imitation; par Ant. Al. Barbier, Bibliothecaire de sa Majesté l'Empereur et Roi, et un de son Conseil d'Etat," 8vo., has lately been printed at Paris, and shows that the controversy respecting that celebrated work is revived.

Your volume xliii. contains an ingenious letter, in which it is contended that Gerson, not Thomas of Kempis, was the author of "The Imitation;" and a short view of the question is given by Mr. Alban Butler, in a note to his account of St. Andrew Avellino, in his "Lives of the Saints." I am ignorant whether the question has engaged the attention of any other English writer; and I observe that in the French work I have mentioned no notice is taken of any manuscripts or early edition of "The Imitation" preserved or printed in England.

I have some thoughts of offering to the public an account of the life and writings of Thomas of Kempis, containing a discussion of his claim to the authorship of "The Imitation." I shall esteem it a great favour, if any of your correspondents will favour me, through

* He published a translation of the book "De Imitatione," and likewise the works of the learned Joseph Mede and John Smith, of Cambridge.

the channel of your valuable publication, with any information respecting the subject. The principal points to be ascertained are, 1st. What manuscript and early printed editions of "The Imitation" are in England, and where they are to be found? 2ndly. What are the best Protestant and Catholic translations of it? And, 3rdly, what English writers (if any) have discussed the question of its authorship?

Another work, called "Internal Consolation," enters much into the disputes respecting "The Imitation:" any information respecting it will be gratefully received.

Yours, etc., A. N.

[1813, *Part II.*, pp. 119-120.]

The letter inserted in your magazine for July, p. 16, concerning the author of the "Imitation," reminded me of having in my possession a French translation of that work. Having consulted it with a view of resolving the three principal points which your correspondent has stated for ascertaining its author, I observe with regret that I can only communicate to you the title and advertisement of the best Catholic translation of that celebrated production.

The editor's advertisement shows that, when the first edition was printed, in 1728, the same doubts existed, as now, respecting its author; but at the same time it appears clear by the same advertisement, that it was generally attributed to Gerson, rather than to Thomas à Kempis, as the writer of the letter alluded to in volume xliii. of the *Gentleman's Magazine* has already advanced.

What strikes me forcibly in the advertisement is, that it is said that the translator made use of a Latin edition, which he thought the most correct, having "been copied with great care from the most ancient and best manuscripts." Where, then, were these ancient manuscripts deposited? Where did Father Morel find them? and what has become of them? These questions naturally present themselves, but they cannot with certainty be resolved.

If it was not possible to ascertain the true author of this work in 1728, how much more difficult would it be now, after the lapse of nearly an hundred years! Above all, when we consider the dilapidations which the convents suffered during the French Revolution, in which it is most probable those ancient manuscripts existed; and I do not doubt but those mentioned in the advertisement were deposited in the Convent of Benedictines of the Congregation of St. Maur, of which the R. P. Morel was a member.

"De l'Imitation de notre Seigneur Jesus Christ. Traduction nouvelle, avec une Priere affective, ou Effusion de Cœur à la fin de chaque Chapitre. Par le R. P. Dom Robert Morel, Religieux Benedictin de la Congregation de St. Maur. Sixieme Edition. A Toulouse: De l'Imprimerie de J. Guillemette, Libraire juré de l'Uni-

versité, Grand Rue, et vis à vis l'Eglise S. Rome. MDCCXXXVIII.—Avec approbation, et privilege du Roi.”

“AVERTISSEMENT.—Le Livre de l'Imitation de Jesus Christ est si generalement estimé de tout le monde, que, tout ce que l'on pourroit dire, pour en relever le merite, seroit au dessous de l'idée, que l'on en a. C'est cette haute estime, qui a donné lieu à ce grand nombre de traductions, qui en ont été faites en toute sorte de langues, et principalement en la nôtre ; chacun voulant marquer son zèle pour un si excellent ouvrage, et contribuer à le mettre en etat d'être lû et entendû de tout le monde.

“L'auteur de celle ci etant un enfant de Saint Benoit, il sembloit bien naturel, qu'en traduisant ce Livre, et le donnant au public, il le fit paroître sous le nom de Gersen, abbé de son ordre, et qu'il rapportat les anciens manuscrits, et le temoignage des habiles gens qui le lui attribuent : mais cela auroit peut-etre pû renouveler des contestations, pour lesquelles il a toujours eû un fort grand éloignement, et qui interessent fort peu le public : il a crû qu'il valoit mieux le donner sous nom d'auteur, et s'appliquer à en rendre la Lecture plus agreable et plus utile. C'est ce qu'il a taché de faire, en rendant sa traduction la plus exacte, qu'il lui a été possible, et en y ajoutant à chaque chapitre une priere, pour obtenir de Dieu la grace d'entendre et de pratiquer ce qu'il contient.

“Si l'on trouve, qu'il se soit éloigné en quelques endroits, de celles qui ont paru jusques à present, c'est qu'en faisant la sienne, il s'est servi d'une Edition Latine, qu'il a crû la plus correcte, ayant été faite avec beaucoup de soin sur les plus anciens et les meilleurs manuscrits ; et que dans les endroits cette edition est differente des autres.”

“N.B. Le privilege du Roi pour l'impression et la publication de ce livre, accordé pour 20 années, porte la datte du 23 Janvier, 1728.”

1402. “Jean Charlier, dit Gerson du lieu de sa naissance au Diocese de Rheims, Docteur et Chancelier de l'Universite de Paris, a travaillé sur un grand nombre de sujets de doctrine et de pieté. *On lui attribue le Livre de l'Imitation de J. C. que l'on croit qu'il a fait en FRANÇOIS.*”—Dufresnoy, “Tab. Chron.,” tom. ii. 371.

1450. “Thomas à Kempis, Chanoine Regulier, plusieurs traités de Spiritualités, a traduit du François en Latin le Livre de l'Imitation de Jesus Christ.”—*Ibid.* 377.

First Edition of Thomas à Kempis' Works (supposed 1474) does not contain the Treatise “De Imitatione Jesu Christi.”

“De Imitatione Jesu Christi,” lib. iv. Brixiae, 1485, 12mo., Edit. Princeps. Another 1492, 12°; L. B. Elzevir, 1630, 12mo.; Typ. Reg. 1640, fo.; Paris, Seb. Martin, 1657, 12mo; Paris, Barbou 1758, 12mo.; Paris, Didot, 1788, 4to.

Traduit en François par le Sieur de Breuil, Paris, 1663, 8vo.; en

vers par P. Corneille, Paris, 1658, 4to.; par Valart, Paris, 1759, 12mo.

Yours, etc., T. FAULKNER.

[1813, *Part II.*, p. 232.]

I have now before me a copy of that invaluable work, the first page of which begins thus:

"Incipit liber primus egregii viri Thome de Kempis de Imitatione Christi, et de contemptu omnium vanitatum mundi."

The last chapter of the fourth book has the following conclusion:

"Explicit liber quartus et ultimus libri hujus de Imitatione Christi, ab egregio viro Thomâ de Kempis editi."

At the end of the index of the chapters are these lines:

"Finit iste libellus Coloniae retrò Minores diligentissimè impressus Anno Dcccccij. quintâ Octobris."

I must observe that between the fourth book and the index just mentioned are found two little printed works—one, "De Meditatione Cordis;" and the other, "Doctrina pulchra pro Religiosis." The former begins with this title:

"Incipit Tractatus magistri Johan'is Gersonis de Meditatione Cordis";

and ends thus:

"Explicit liber de Meditatione Cordis Joh'is. Gers. Sequitur Doctrina pulchra pro Religiosis et Solitariis."

If it should be of any service to your correspondent, I beg leave farther to add that the tenth volume of the "Annals of the Art of Printing" ("Les Annales de l'Imprimerie"), a work published at Nuremberg in 1802, speaks, page 448, of the edition of 1503 of these two fore-mentioned works, viz., "De Imitatione Christi" and "De Meditatione Cordis," as one of the first; for the very first printed Latin edition of the "Imitation of Christ" had been published, I believe, in 1492.

I do not know any translation of the "Imitation of Christ" into English prior to the one published at Antwerp in 1686, in which is found a sketch of the Life of Thomas of Kempis.

Yours, etc. L. F.

[1813, *Part II.*, pp. 232-233.]

At the request of your correspondent A. N., I send you a copy of the title-page of a book in my possession.

Yours, etc. JOHN CRISP.

“The Christian Pattern,
or the
Imitation of
JESUS CHRIST;
being the genuine Works of
Thomas à Kempis,
containing Four Books; viz.

- I. The sighs of a penitent Soul, or a Treatise of true Compunction.
- II. A short Christian Directory.
- III. Of Spiritual Exercises.
- IV. Of Spiritual Entertainments, or the Soliloquy of the Soul.

Translated from the Original Latin,
& recommended by George Hickes, D.D.
To which is prefixed

A large account of the Author's life and writings.

London: printed for John Nicholson at the King's Arms in Little Britain; Robert Knaplock at the Angel & Crown Saint Paul's Churchyard, and Jonah Bowyer at the Rose in Ludgatestreet near the West End of Saint Paul's. 1707.”

[1813, *Part II.*, pp. 424-425.]

A translation in black letter now lies before me. The following is the title:

“The Folowing of Christe, translated out of Latin into Englishe, newly corrected and amended. Whereunto also is added the Golden Epistle of Saint Bernard. The second of December, Anno 1566.”

At the end is the following colophon:

“Imprinted at London in Paules Church ye yerde, at the signe of the Holye Ghost, by John Cawood, printer to the Queenes Majestie.”

The following Introduction is prefixed to the translation:

“Hereafter foloweth a booke called in Latin Imitatio Christi; that is to say in Englishe, the Folowing of Christ; wherein be contained four litle bokes; which boke as som men affirme was fyrst made and compiled in Latin by y^e famous clerke master John Gerson Chauncellour of Parris. And the said four bokes be nowe of late newelye translated into Englishe in suche maner as hereafter appereth; and though iij of the first bookes of the said iiij bokes have been before this time right well and devoutly translated into Englishe by a famous clerke called master William Atkinson, which was a doctour of divinitie; yet for as much as y^e said translator, for some cause him moving, in divers places lefte oute much parte of some of the chapters, and somtime varied fro the letter as in the third chapter, and in the xvij and xix chapter of the first boke, and also in divers other chapters of the saide iij bookes will appere to them that will

examine the Latin and the saide fyrste translation together, therfore the said iij bokes be eftsones translated into English in such maner as hereafter foloweth, to thintent y^e they that list maye at their pleasure be occupyed with the one or with the other after as their devotion shall stirre them to when they have sene them both. And after the said iij bokes foloweth y^e iiii boke which was firste translated out of Frenche into Englishe by the righte noble and excellent princes Margaret late countess of Richemonde and Darby, mother unto the noble prince of blessed memory King Henry the vii father unto our late souveraine lord king Henry the viij. And for as much as it was translated by y^e said noble princes out of Frenche, it could not folow the Latin so nigh ne so direct^{ly} as if it had been translated out of Latine. And therefore it is nowe translated out of Latin, and yet nevertheles it kepeth the substance and the effecte of the fyrst translation out of French though sometime it varye in wordes as to the readers wil appere. And in the latter ende after the iij boke is a short morall doctrine which is called the spirituall glasse of the soule. And it is right good and profitable to everye person oft tymes to loke upon it."

At the end of the "golden Pistle":

"This was brought unto me in Englishe of an olde translation, rough and rude, and required to amend it. I thought lesse labour to write new the hole, and I have don unto the sentence not very nere the letter, and in divers places added some things folowing upon the same, to make the matter more sentencious and full. I besече you take all unto the beste, and praye for the olde wretched brother of Sion Richard Whitforde."

Yours, etc., J. J.

[1813, *Part II.*, pp. 649.]

Give me leave to inform A. N. (p. 16) that there appears to have been several MSS. of the celebrated and excellent treatise "De Imitatione" preserved in the religious houses previous to the calamities which have raged so long and so dreadfully on the Continent. The date of that at Antwerp is 1441; at Louvaine, 1485; and that at Arone very ancient, but with its date I am unacquainted. Kempis died in 1471; and in the first MS. of his works there is authentic proof that the "Imitation" does not appear. The most probable supposition at this late period is that John Gersen, Abbé of Verceil, the friend of Francis of Assise and Anthony of Padua, was the real author. The Benedictines espouse this latter opinion; on the other hand, the Canons Regular of St. Genevieve assert that Thomas à Kempis was the real author.

Possibly the catalogue which follows, of English and foreign editions, may be acceptable to those who interest themselves in this controversy:

1501. Edition at Venice.
1502. John Gerson's Three Books of the Imitation of Christ, translated into English by William Atkinson, D.D. Printed, at King Henry the Seventh's Mother's desire, by Wynkin de Worde.*
1545. Prayers and Meditations by Catherine Queen of England.
1546. A Boke newly translated out of Latin into English, called the Followinge of Christ, made and compiled in Latin by the famous Clerk John Gerson.*
1567. The Imitation or Following of Christ, by Thomas Kempise, a Dutchman. Black Letter.
1568. Translation by Edward Hake : dedicated to the Duke of Norfolk.
1584. Translation by Thomas Rogers : dedicated to Ld. Chancellor Bromley.*
1619. Translation into French by Bellegarde.*
1639. By Wm. Page. Oxon.
1652. By Dr. John Worthington.*
1677. Second Edition of the same.
1699. E. Redmayne.
1714. By Dean Stanhope, 8vo.
1719. Pere Camus, printed at Paris.*
1748. By John Wesley, A.M.† Also an Edition in Latin by Sebastian Castalio.
1757. Walter Ruddiman, in Latin, 24mo.*
1763. By Valart. Paris.*
1763. By John Payne, Principal Accountant of the Bank, 8vo.*
1766. Translated into French by Valart.
1769. Edition in 12mo., by Payne.*
1792. Edition at York, printed for Mawman.*
1804. London Edition, by John Kendall. (Both these old Translations and Abridgements.)*
1808. Nouvelle Edition, revue et corrigée par M. l'Abbe de la Hoges.

The copies marked * are in my possession.

J. C.

[1813, *Part II.*, pp. 649-650.]

An edition of "Thomæ à Kempis de Imitatione Christi," printed at Antwerp, "apud Viduam Joannis Cnobbaert, 1644," contains—

"Certissima Testimonia, quibus Thomas à Kempis auctor asseritur Librorum de Imitatione Christi."

"Vita Thomæ à Kempis ex variis auctoribus ab Heriberto Ros-weydo concinnata."

"Vita Thomæ à Kempis, auctore incerto, pœnè coævo."

† Printed with a little alteration from Dr. W.

And the following—

“Appropatio.”

“Hos Thomæ à Kempis de Imitatione Christi libros quatuor, nunc denuo ad autographum anno M.CCCC.XLI. scriptum, per Heribertum Ros-vveydum recensitos, unà cum certissimis Testimoniis, quibus solidissimè liber ille auctore suo vindicatur, necnon vitam ejusdem Thomæ ab eodem Ros-vveydo concinnatam, dignissimè judico, quæ Typographiæ beneficio ad manus plurium perveniant. Datum i Junii, anno MDCXXVI.

EYBERTUS SPITHOLDIUS, S. T. L.

Canonicus et Plebanus Antverpiæ, Librorum Consor.”

“Appropatio” is so spelt in the work, as is “Conсор.” There is a list of places in which the MSS. were kept, and of learned men who attribute the work to Thomas à Kempis. It had been claimed for Gesen, Gessen, Gersen, or Gerson, so early as the year 1521.

Editions not mentioned in page 120 are: Norimbergæ, folio, 1494; Parisiis, 1520 and 1521.

C. E. STRINGER.

[1813, *Part II.*, p. 650.]

An edition of Thomas of Kempis in my possession is dated one year *prior* to the Antwerp edition mentioned by L. F., p. 232 [ante p. 293.] There are two tables or indexes, which, at the first glance, I thought were accidental duplicates; but, on looking again, I was struck with the difference, for that which is placed next to the short preface describes the work as “written by Thomas of Kempis, Canon Regular of the Order of S. Augustin;” and the one at the end of the fourth book as “written by the venerable man John Gerson, Abbot of the most holy order of St. Benedict.” This surely is a new mode of fixing on an author!

“The Following of Christ: in Four Books. Written in Latin by Thomas of Kempis, Canon Regular of the Order of St. Augustin. Translated into English, and in this last Edition, reviewed and compared with several former Editions. Printed Anno Dom. 1685.”

G. W. L.

[1813, *Part II.*, pp. 650-655.]

Excepting the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer, no work has been so often translated and reprinted: it would make an excellent subject for a Polyglott edition. It has been translated into at least sixteen languages: and in one of those languages, the French, no less than sixty different times. One of these versions, too, that of the celebrated Corneille, has run through thirty-two editions. We may easily be led into a mistake concerning the real age of the work, making it more modern than it really is, if we do not constantly advert to one circumstance, viz.: that the particular passage, or expression, which may be indicative of this or that age and nation,

as well as religious communion, may be a mere licence of the translator or transcriber, and these licences are scarcely ever unaccompanied by some anachronism or other. The best English translation is considered to be that of Stanhope. But it would be vain and impossible in this place to give an account of every edition: besides, your publication informs us that this is already undertaken, and by the hand of a master. I shall therefore, merely for his use, set down some of those that I have happened to meet with—first throwing out that the other little work, the “*Interna Consolatio*,” inquired after by your correspondent A. N. [ante p. 291], I suspect (after some search) to be not a separate work. May it not be merely the third book of the “*Imitatio*” itself?

In the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, there are several copies, three in the Fagel division: “*De Imitatione Christi*,” ad fidem autographi. 1441, L. B. Elzevir, Leyden, in eighteens, no date. *De Imit. Chris.* Glasg. Foulis, 1751, 18mo. “*De Imit. Chris.*” fol. Par. à Typographiâ Regiâ. (N.B. There are only seventeen lines in each page; the size of the letter is between the “*petit canon*” and “*trismegiste*,” see Fournier, “*Man. Typographique*,” tom. ii.) By the way, it is surprising that there should be no copy among the manuscripts: but this I have been distinctly assured by the Vice-Provost, whose accuracy is well known.—In the larger division of the library there are in print the following copies: “*De Imit. Chris.*” 12mo., Cant. 1688. interprete Seb. Castiglione. In this edition the work is ascribed to Thomas-a-Kempis: and it has this singularity, that it professes to be translation *into Latin from the Latin*. “*De Imit. Chris.*” Gersoni, 18mo. Leyden, 1608. Next we have the entire works, or *Opera omnia Thom.-à-Kemp.* editio 5ta. curis Somenalii Soc. Jesu. Duaci 1635, 12mo.: this contains the “*Imitatio*.” Another copy, I should have mentioned, in black letter, making an integral part of the work intitled “*Meditationes Sanctorum*,” 12mo. 1526, printed by Michael de Eguia. In this the “*Imitatio*,” though ascribed to Thomas-à-Kempis is paged with Gerson’s “*Meditatio cordis*,” by the insertion of which the “*Imitatio*” is separated from its index. Two other copies in black letter, in Latin verse, one of Graswinckel, 8vo. Rott. 1661: the other 4to. without date, printed by Jac. le Forestier, also of Rotterdam. There are four editions of Gerson’s “*Opera omnia*,” two printed at Paris, one at Basil, one at Antwerp; the dates respectively are 1521, 1606, 1594, 1708. And what is remarkable, in the two more antient editions the “*Imitatio*” is omitted. Besides these, there are the translations by Wesley, Lond. 8vo. 1735, and likewise that by Stanhope; these are all in Trinity College Library.

I have been told of several that are in private hands, in the Greek Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French and English languages. Some of these I have seen; in truth, there is scarcely a bookseller’s shop or

stall in Dublin which has not one or more copies in some language or other; which makes it the more difficult to believe, what I am informed is nevertheless true, that there is no printed copy in the Irish language. However, the most interesting edition by far of any of those here mentioned, I have yet to make notice of. It is an Italian translation which was lately in the collection of Mr. W. Shaw Mason, the Secretary to the Record Commission for Ireland. This translation was printed in 4to. at Venice in 1491. It is now in the possession of the Earl of Charlemont, presented to him by Mr Mason in order to complete his set. For it seems that the late Lord Charemont had the curiosity to collect all the editions he could meet with of this little book. The present noble possessor has, with that liberality towards the interests of knowledge, and with that courtesy, so characteristic of his family, promised to gratify Mr. Mason and his friends with an inspection of all these editions; and if anything should present itself particularly worthy of observation, it shall be communicated to you in some future number.

But to return to the Venetian copy. Upon inspecting this we may observe, 1. That the manuscript must have been considerably older than the date of the impression. For there are many words scarcely distinguishable from the Spanish and Latin: thus *amigo* for *amico*: the terminations passim in *ade* instead of *ate*, as *infirmidade*, *fecundidade*: and the reason is evident. The old Italian, Spanish (and French) languages, being collateral branches from the same trunk, had not yet proceeded far beyond the dividing point, from which they have since gone on diverging wider and wider to their modern extent. 2. This edition is a first impression taken from a manuscript, and not from a former printed copy. For the very errors in it are such only as one is apt to fall into from those ambiguities of the copyist's pen so well known to anyone in the least conversant with manuscripts: thus, *monumenti* for *movimenti*, *nova* for *vana*, *consideratione* for *conversatione*, etc., all errors which to those who are acquainted only with printed books seemed forced and incredible, but which, on looking at a manuscript, we shall find are but too natural and obvious. Often in this Venetian copy two words are run into one, and *vice-versâ*, one word split into two. 3. This copy is printed on a strong yellow paper, wire-drawn, the water-marks (probably private ones) are at this day undecypherable: it is so beautifully printed as to contend for elegance with the best works issuing from the press at this day; while it affords this other curious proof how unfixed the Italian was at the date of this manuscript: frequently it occurs that the same word, as *signore* for example, is spelt two ways in the very same line, as *segnoire*. Some of the common easy abbreviations occur, that are all to be met with in the works edited by the Record Commission. Short eloquent prayers are inserted here and there between some of the chapters. The

work is not paged ; nor, properly speaking, title-paged. It has no division of verses, nor sections, as some editions have (particularly an exquisite little edition in Latin, 24mo., that I have seen in Mr. Shaw Mason's collection, printed at Dijon in 1653 under the care of Rosiocidi Soc. Jesu). Each chapter in the Venetian copy forms an entire paragraph : it has no other points than the period and colon ; and no accents whatsoever. Each chapter, except the first of every book, begins with a small letter thrown back into a square blank recess ; but the first chapter of each book begins with a handsome capital set in arabesques. Instead of a formal title-page, there is only a label of two lines, "Joannes Gerson, etc., etc., in vulgari sermone : " at the end of the volume : "Venetia per Bertolamio di Zani da Porteso nel anno M,CCCC,LXXX. a di XXXIII. de Decembrio. [Some portions of this communication together with all that follows from this point are omitted.]

L. S.

[1814, *Part I.*, pp. 219-220.]

I take leave to refer L. F. to Herbert's "Typographical Antiquities," p. 1206, where, under the title "Richard Yardley," he will find an account of "The Imitation of Christ," printed in 1592, but referring to another edition thereof by Henry Denham in 1584, "newly translated, corrected, and with most ample Textes and Sentences of Holy Scripture, illustrated by Thomas Rogers." (Sixteens.)

Mr. Herbert, also, under the title "*Henry Denham*," p. 994 (copied from Ames) gives an account of *another* edition of "The Imitation or following of Christ," printed in 1567, "at the first written by Thomas Kempise, a Dutchman, amended and polished by Sebastianus Castalio, an Italian, and Englished by E. H. [Edward Hake]."

Allowing for the accuracy of Herbert's book, and the account given by your other correspondent, J. J., p. 424 ; it will appear that there were at the least *four* different translations of "The Imitation of Christ" into English *prior* to the one published at Antwerp in 1686, viz. :

1. By Wm. Atkinson, Doctour of Divinity ... previous to 1566
2. The translation printed by Cawood in 1566
3. By Edward Hake in 1567
and
4. By Thomas Rogers in 1584

I have an edition of Rogers's translation printed by "Peter Short, dwelling on Bredstreet-hill, at the signe of the Starre, 1596." The title-page runs thus :

"Of the Imitation of Christ."

[inclosed in an ornamented Border]

"Three, both for wisdome and godlines, most excellent bookes, made 170 yeares since by one Thomas of Kempis, and for the

worthines thereof *oft* since translated out of Latine into sundry languages by divers godly and learned men—now newlie corrected, translated, etc.”

In this edition there is the concise Latin Dedication to Sir Thomas Bromley (Lord Chancellor), the two Epistles, and the “godly Preface,” mentioned by Herbert—but the woodcut and the colophon have been both torn off.

I. H.

[1814, *Part I.*, p. 325.]

A translation of “The Imitation” was printed in French in the year 1493. In 1571, Jean Bouillon printed his, which was esteemed for near a century; and this was succeeded by another in the year 1663, under the name of the Sieur de Bueil, but in truth was written by M. le Maître de Sacy, one of the gentlemen of Port Royal. Our age has produced many other translations; but the one more exact and better written than any of the preceding is by the Abbé Valard, the best edition of which is of 1766.

T. J.

[1814, *Part II.*, pp. 101.]

To the long catalogue of editions of the “Imitation” may be added the “Kempis Commun” of Peter Poiret, the mystical author, who died 1719, after publishing numerous volumes. It is printed at Amsterdam by Wetstein, and dated 1683. The excellent Preface (not written by Poiret, but prefixed to some former translation) is a short but comprehensive summary of wisdom and piety. Five engravings are annexed to this copy, alluding to subjects of the “Imitation”; viz. 1. The Agony in the Garden; 2. Resurrection of Lazarus; 3. Interview with the Woman of Samaria; 4. Denial of Peter; 5. Last Supper. The vignette represents our Lord arraigned before Pilate.

Yours, etc., J. C.

[1814, *Part II.*, pp. 101-103.]

I subjoin a list of several editions of that famous little work, “The Imitation of Jesus Christ,” for the information of your correspondents interested in the critical question respecting its author. The decision of this question is, I think, hardly to be looked for, unless some ancient manuscript should unexpectedly turn up: every species of presumptive evidence has long since been scrutinized, and the result has only limited the probable claim to two persons: viz. John Gersen, abbot of Vercelli, and Thomas à Kempis.

1. Latin and Greek, Augsbourg 1615.
2. Latin Louvain 1621.
3. English London 1673.
4. Latin Rouen 1682.
5. Latin Cambridge 1685.
6. Latin Paris 1697.
7. French Brussels 1700.

8. Latin	Cologne	1711.
9. English	London	1744.
10. French	Douay	1753.
11. English	London	1810.

Besides another edition in Latin, without either date or place where printed. All these are pocket editions, and No. 5 is the only Protestant version. No. 9 is the second edition of the best Catholic translation, being made by the late Bishop Challoner; the first edition was printed, I believe, in 1728; and No. 11 is the thirteenth of that version. There is also a modern Catholic edition in Latin. No. 2 has a curious engraved portrait, inscribed "Vera Thomæ de Kempis Effigies." [See Note 73.] Yours, etc., W.

Dr. May's Collection of Reformation Tracts.

[1818, *Part I.*, pp. 209-211.]

Literary Notice of Dr. May's Collection of Reformation Tracts (*Autographa Lutheri et Reformatorum*).

The Reformation, that important revolution which delivered a great part of Europe from the ignominious yoke of the Roman Pontiff, is deservedly considered as one of the most remarkable epochs in the history of the Christian world. Every minute circumstance relating to its origin, and which contributed to its promotion and accomplishment, is of the highest interest to the divine, the philosopher, and the historian.

The invention of printing and the revival of learning greatly favoured, and materially assisted in promoting, that necessary change, which the despotism of Papal dominion, the crimes of the monks, and the licentiousness of the clergy so loudly demanded; for, by the restoration of letters, the love of truth and sacred liberty was kindled in the minds of the pious and the reflecting part of mankind; and through the medium of the press, men of learning and genius were enabled to give their sentiments a rapid and extensive circulation at a very trifling pecuniary expense.

It was in Germany, in the year 1517, that the earliest, and at the same time most successful efforts were made to release sovereigns, as well as the people, from the inglorious bondage of their spiritual dominion, when on a sudden arose Martin Luther, a native of Saxony, a man of unparalleled genius, of a vast and tenacious memory, of incredible labour, of invincible magnanimity, and endowed moreover with learning the most extensive for the age in which he lived.

By the force of his abilities, coupled with unexampled perseverance, he laid open to the people in their vernacular tongue the sacred volume of the Scriptures; he published numerous expositions of his doctrines, exposed the palpable abuses of the Romish hierarchy,

checked their cunning and artifice, answered every objection which their subtilty could invent, and refuted their calumnies against himself as well as against those who, convinced by his writings, had dared to become his admirers and associates in the vast work he was accomplishing; and all this was done, not by the publication of tedious and intricate systems of theology, and by elaborate and perplexing discussions, but by discourses from the pulpit, by epistles to eminent men, and by a vast multiplicity of tracts, many of which, though fraught with learning, were still written in a style so plain and clear, that men of the humblest attainments might read and comprehend them.

Luther's disciples and subsequent coadjutors in his sacred cause followed the same plan, which they were convinced was the sole and most certain way of attaining their purposes. This simple and strenuous mode of proceeding gave birth to many hundreds of pamphlets, written in German or Latin, which were printed in different parts of Germany, in England, and Switzerland. As the only original and authentic records of the Reformation, these little productions have always been held in the highest reverence and esteem by the theologian as well as the historian, and have been collected with avidity and at a considerable expense.

Owing, however, to the remoteness of the time of their publication, and to the persecution that some of them experienced, it was always a very difficult task to bring together these scattered productions; and, except in some ancient towns in Germany that were the first to adopt the principles of the Reformation, it was almost impossible to meet with any considerable number of them.

Amongst the few collectors who were so fortunate as to discover and to assemble any large number of these important tracts were, Professor Will of Nurnberg, and the celebrated bibliographer G. W. Panzer; to whom we may add the name of Dr. May of Augsburg, who, during the space of thirty years, devoted great part of his time to collect every publication relative to that interesting subject. Having, moreover, an opportunity of enriching his own collection with a great part of those of Steiner and Zapf of Augsburg, he succeeded in getting together a more numerous and perfect assemblage of tracts illustrative of the early history of the Reformation than had ever been before made.

Dr. May's collection consists of 1,676 tracts in 4to, published between the years 1517 and 1550, by Luther, Melancthon, Spalatinus, Carolstadt, Oecolampadius, Urbanus Regius, Zwinglius, and many others, as well as by their adversaries, Dr. Eck, Sasgerus, Erasmus, and others.

Six hundred and forty-four of these are written by Dr. Martin Luther himself, fifty-six by Carolstadt, and thirty-eight by Melancthon.

Seven of them are rendered more curious and valuable by autographical notes of some of the most distinguished promoters of the Reformation, as Melancthon, Hedio, Francobergius, Schwenckfeld, and others. A highly interesting manuscript of the seven Penitentiary Psalms, with their Commentaries, supposed to be written partly by Luther's own hand, belongs to the collection. The collection is carefully arranged in chronological order, and a very minute systematical catalogue in folio by Dr. May renders it still more valuable to the bibliographer.

It would be superfluous, after these details, to say more on the high value and interest of this collection for any public or private library; as everyone acquainted with literature must be convinced that, without the assistance of similar collections, it is impossible to investigate the history of the Reformation of the Continent, which is so intimately connected with the history of the Reformation of this country.

The collection may be seen at Mr. Sotheby's, 145, Strand; and we understand it is the intention of the proprietor to dispose of it during the present season.

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE ANNEXED PORTRAIT OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER.

As a characteristic specimen of the collection described in the preceding paragraph, we have selected a scarce portrait of the great Reformer, from an old woodcut prefixed to one of those pamphlets which compose Dr. May's collection. It represents Dr. Luther at an earlier stage of life than is generally the case in those pictures of him* that were made by his friend and contemporary, the celebrated painter, Lucas Cranach of Gotha, and which we see circulating in almost innumerable copies. Many of these are not much better than caricatures, and entirely disfigure the expressive character of Luther's countenance: he appears to have been fifty or fifty-five years of age when those portraits were taken of him; and some of them, with a date, prove this assertion to be true.

The portrait, of which a lithographic fac-simile† is here given (see Plate II.), evidently represents Luther at a much earlier age. The monastic habit, and the ecclesiastical tonsure, prove that he had not yet thrown off these external signs of Papal submission. His delicate and thin-looking countenance evinces that, though under the pressure of rigid monastic rules and restrictions, his undaunted mind, solely occupied with the investigation of truth, and elevated above

* In December, 1765, Mr. Emanuel Mendez da Costa presented (through the medium of Dr. Ducarel) to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for Lambeth Palace, an original picture of Luther, brought from Manheim in Germany.

† This faithful *fac-simile* is drawn and printed at Mr. R. Ackermann's lithographic press.

all earthly concerns, was already meditating and preparing the great project of Reformation, which he afterwards so gloriously accomplished. Though the portrait bears the date of 1520, at which date Luther was thirty-seven years of age, yet it is more than likely that it represents him at a much earlier period of life, probably at twenty-eight or thirty years of age, when he first attracted the public attention and admiration of his countrymen, after his return from Rome, in the year 1512, where he was despatched by seven convents, in order to plead their cause at the Papal Court. He was indeed the proper person for this employment; for he was a man of a most steady and firm temper, with a great share of natural courage, which nothing could subdue. At Rome he saw the Pope and the Court, and had an opportunity of observing the profligate and impious conduct of the Roman clergy—his indignation at which, perhaps, accelerated the execution of his great plan of Reformation. Having adjusted, to the great satisfaction of his employers, the dispute which was the business of his journey, he returned to Wittemberg, and was created Doctor of Divinity.

This, if we may be allowed to conjecture, is the period at which the annexed portrait was taken of him; it would be presumptuous to assert how like or how unlike it was then considered. All we can state is, that by his contemporaries it was believed to be a correct portrait of Luther.

The Tract, the title-page of which it adorns, bears the title, "Von der Babylonischen Gefencknuss der Kirchen, von Doctor Martin Luther;" *i.e.*, "The Babylonian Captivity of the Church, described by Dr. M. L.," and is reckoned to be one of the scarcer and particularly interesting pieces of Luther's earlier publications—a proof of which is that, in a short time after its publication, we find already three different editions and translations of it, all printed at different places, and assembled in Dr. May's collection. The two lines,

"Nosse cupis faciem Lutheri—hanc cerne tabellam;
Si mentem, libros consule—certus eris;"

occur under one of them, written by an old and apparently contemporary hand.

A Priest's Manual, temp. Edward IV.

[1843, *Part I.*, pp. 473-477.]

I found among the old papers at Loseley House, in Surrey, when I was making a selection from them for publication, a book of a small quarto size, sewed up in a cover of parchment, which had originally formed part of an ancient MS. of church music.

It was probably the manual of some monk or parish priest, containing various notes likely to be useful to him as a teacher of youth, a dispenser of medicine, a diviner of good and bad fortune, and a

spiritual adviser of the sick and dying. Thus it had an elementary grammar, sundry prescriptions, a treatise on judicial astrology, divers prayers, and forms for last wills and testaments, demising property to ecclesiastical foundations for pious uses, and the good of the souls of the donors. The handwriting of the MS. is that of the fifteenth century, about the time of Edward IV.

Of the "Accidence, or Elementary Grammar," the following brief specimen will suffice, the rules differing little but in language from the Eton accidence. The catechistical system, which has been of late years extensively revived in the little manuals of Pinnock, was employed, it will be seen, in the instruction of youth four hundred years since :

"*Question.* What shall you do when you have an Englishe reason (sentence) to make a Latyn by ?

"*Answer.* I shall take owte my principall verbe, and if it betokyne to doe, the doer shal be the nominatif case, and the sufferer shall be such case as the verbe will have after hym. And if my principall verbe betokyne to suffer, the sufferer shal be y^e nomynatyff case, and y^e doer y^e ablatyff case, with a preposition ; and if my principall verb shall be a verb impersonyll, I shall begynne at hym to make my Latyne, and to constur. Ensawmpull (Example) : An honest man lovys honest manners. *Honestus homo deligit (diliget) honestos mores.*

"Ensawmpull.—If the principall verbe be a verbe impersonyll, as 'me techis in the scole besely' (*i.e.* it is taught in the school diligently), 'Docetur assidue (assiduè) in scolâ.'

"*Q.* How shall you knowe, if there be many verbis in a *reason* (sentence), which is the principall verbe ?

"*A.* My first verbe shal be my principall verbe, butt yf (*i.e.* except) it come next to a relatyff or els be like to an infenetyff mode.

"*Q.* Whenne comys it nexte to a relatyff ?

"*A.* Whenne it comis nexte these two Englishe words *that* or *which*.

"*Q.* Whenne is it lyke to an infenetyff mode ?

"*A.* Whenne I have this Englishe *to* or *to be*, as to loffe (love) or to be luffde (loved). Ensawmpull : Chyrche is a place the whiche a Cristen man byn mykill holden to luff (love).

"*Q.* Whenne *Sum et fui* is the principall verbe, howe shall y^e knowe your nomenatyff case ?

"*A.* By this Englishe word *who* or *what*.

"*Q.* The chyrche is what case ?

"*A.* The nominatyff.

"*Q.* Whatt part of speech is Whatt ?

"*A.* A nown relatyff ; for he makes mencyon of a thyng spoken of before.

"*Q.* What has a relatyff ?

"*A.* An antecedent.

"Q. Why is he called an antecedent ?

"A. For he goes before y^e relatyff, and is rehearsed of hym.

"Q. Howe knowe you a relatyff?

"A. By these two Englishe words *that* or *y^e whiche*, being the tokens of a nowne relatyff."

I proceed to give some extracts from the treatise on "Judicial Astrology :"

"Here begynnes y^e wise booke of Philosophie and Astronomie, compiled and made of y^e wisest Philosophers and Astronomers y^e ever was sithence the worlde was begunne, that is to say, of the londe of Greece ; for in that londe Englischmen wyse and understandinge of filosofy and astronomy studit and compiled this boke out of Greke into Englysch, gracyously.

"Furst, this Boke tellis how many hevens ther ben, afterwarde pronouncith and declares of the course and of the grete marvell of the planets, and afterwarde of the signes, and of the sterres of the firmamente; afterwarde of the elyments, and complexions, and manners of Man; without which no man may come to profitable workinge of filosofy ne astronomye ne surgerye ne other sotell sciens. *For ther is no secte in this world that may worke his crafte, but he have y^e sciens of y^e Boke.* And yt is to understonde that there be xi. hevens, and ix. orders of angels; and after the day of dome ther shall be x. of angels as there were at the begynnynge, when God made them. There be also vii. planetts movynge and workinge in vii. hevens; and there be vii. dayes, y^e wiche take ther proper names of y^e vii. planetts, y^t be to say in Latin, Sol, Luna, Mars, Mercurius, Jubiter, Venus, Saturnus. In Englich, Sunday, Munday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Also there be xii. signes in the heest (highest) heven, whiche be moveabull; that is to say in Laten, Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisses.* And these twelve signes be not bestes, but by way of filosofy they be likened to such beasts; of the which signes everych hath a certen number of sterres assigned to him; and therefore the xii. signes be clepid the proper houses of the planets, in the wych they rest and abide at certen tymes, constellations fully declared. And a planet is for to say in Englishe, *a sterre which is discording*, for it is greater, and more of power to *harm*, than other that *bless*."

The writer here, I suppose, takes the derivative word *πλανητης*† in a bad acceptation, and I take occasion to observe that the same idea is expressed by our old standard poets. Thus Shakespeare :

"Some say that ever, 'gainst that season comes
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night long,

* * * * *

* Sic. in MS.

† See Schrevelius in Lexicon.

The nights are wholesome, then no *planets strike*,
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm."

And Milton :

" *Planets, planet-struck*,
Real eclipse then suffered."

Bobadil, in Ben Jonson's celebrated drama, ascribes the cause of his paralyzed valour to his being "planet-struck," which deprived him of "power to touch his weapon ;"* and the inimitable Butler, in a fine vein of satire pointed at all astrological seers, says :

" Cardan believed great states depend
Upon the tip o' th' bear's tail's end,
That as he whisk'd it towards the sun
Strewed mighty empires up and down,
Which others say must needs be false,
Because your true bears have no tails."†

The phrase "planet-struck" is ever defined by our lexicographers with reference to the same influence, blasted, stunned, stupefied, "sidere afflatus." I return to the MS. :

"Also ther ben according xii. months to y^e xii. signs ; in the wych the xii. signes reign—that is to say, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, January, and February ; and y^e xii. signes travellen and worke to good in eche monethe, but one of them principally reigneth and hath dominacyoun (domination) in his proper monethe."

The MS. now proceeds to notice the influence of the signs of the zodiac, and, with an ingenuity in perfect accordance with the darkness of the Middle Age, makes all the signs derive their appellations from some circumstance related in Holy Writ.

"Aries," we are told, "first of all reigneth in y^e moneth of March, for in that signe God made the world ; and that signe Aries is cleped the signe for a *Ram*, inasmuch as Abraham made sacrifice to God for his son Isaac. And whoever that is borne in this signe shall be dredful (terrible ?), but he shall have grace. The second signe, Taurus, reigneth in Aprill, and is signe of a Bull ; forasmuch as Jacob, the son of Isaac, wrastlyd and strove with the Angel in Bethelhem, as a *bull*. Whoso is borne in this signe shall have grace in all beasts."

It must be confessed that the above inferences are very forced, and what the import of "grace in all beasts" may be, one is sadly at loss to determine ; perhaps it implies good fortune under every celestial sign.

"The third sterre, Gemini, regneth in May, and is clepid the signe of a Man and Woman, forasmuch as Adam and Eve were made and formed bothe of a kynde. Whoso is borne in this signe pore and feble (feeble) he shal be ; he shal lefe (live) in waylynge and disese."

* *Every Man in his Humour*, Act IV., Scene 7.

† "*Hudibras*," pt. ii., canto 3.

It may be remarked, by the way, how readily the pious astrologer deprives Castor and Pollux of the apotheosis with which the heathen poets had invested them ; although he set out by assuring us his treatise was derived from Greece, he displaces at once the twin sons of Leda, and establishes in their room *Gemini* of *two sexes*, Adam and Eve !

"The fourth signe Cancer reigns in June, and yt is clepid y^e signe of a Crabbe, or of Canker, which is a *worme* ; forasmuch as Job was a leper, full of cankers, by the hand of God. Who that is borne in this signe he shal be fell (cruel), but he shal have the joy of Paradise. The fifth signe Leo reigneth in July, and is clepid y^e signe of a lyon, forasmuch as Danyel the prophet was put into a depe pytt amonge lyons. Who that is borne in this signe he shall be a bolde thief, and a hardy.

"The sixth sign, Virgo, runneth in August, and is clepid the signe of a mayden, for as much as our Lady Seynt Mary in y^e bearinge, and before the birthe, and after the birthe of our Lord Jesu Christ our Saviour, was a maid. Whoso is borne in this signe he shal be a wyse man, and wel stored with causes blameabull (blameable).— [Qy. well versed in instances worthy of reproof ?] The seventh signe reigneth in September, and is clepid y^e signe of a Balance, for as much as Judas Scariott made his counsell to the Jues (Jews), and solde to them the Prophet Goddis son for xxx^{li}. of their weighed money. Whoso be borne in this signe shal be a wycked man, a traitour's and an evyll deth shall he dye. The eighth signe reignes in October, and is clepid y^e sign of a Scorpion ; for as muche as the children of Israel passed throughout the Rede See (Red Sea). Whoso is borne in this signe shal have many angers and tribulacons, but he shall overcome them at the laste. The ninth signe, Sagittarius, reigneth in November, and is clepid y^e signe of an Archer, for as much as Kynge David, Prophet, fought with Goliath. Whoso is borne in this signe he shal be hardy and lecherous. The tenth signe, Capricornus, reigneth in December ; it is clepid the sign of a goat, for as muche as the Jewes losten the blessing of Christ. In this signe whoso is borne shal be ryche and lovyng. The eleventh signe is Aquarius ; it reigneth in January, and that is clepid the signe of a man pouring water out of a pot, for as moche as Seynt John Baptist baptyzed our Lord Jesu in the fleuve Jordan for to fulfil the new law, as it was his will. Whoso that is borne in this signe shal be negligent, and lose his thynges recklessly. The twelfth signe is Pisses, that reigneth in Fevere, and it is clepet the signe of a Fysher ; for as much as Jonas y^e Prophete was cast into the sea, and three days and three nyghts lay in the wombe of a gualle (whale). Who that is borne in this signe shal be gracyous, hardy, and happy."

One ceases to wonder at the darkness which overspread the Christian Church in our land before the reformation of her services

and translation of the Bible, when one finds such specimens of theological deduction as are contained in the passages I have cited. Nor is divinity, if I am rightly informed, of a much higher order at the present day in Italy and other parts of the continent.

The above-quoted absurdities, it may be observed, have little or no reference to those influences without a knowledge of which, the preface said, no *leech* or *doctor* could pursue "his craft," for it was only the *conjunction* of the planets with the signs of the zodiac which put those mysterious effects in operation. These are amply discussed in another part of the book, accompanied by medical receipts, of which I have only extracted one or two specimens.

"For all maner of fevers.—Take three drops of a woman's mylke that norseth a knave childe, and do it in a hennes egg that is sedentary (a sitting hen), and let him sup it up when the evyl takes him.

"For hym that may not slepe.—Take and wryte these wordes into leves of lether,—Ismael ! Ismael ! adjuro te per Angelum Michaëlem ut soporetur homo iste ; and lay this under his head, so that he wot not thereof, and use it alway, little and little, as he have nede thereto."

Under the words—

"Here begynneth the waxinge of the mone (moon), and declareth in divers times to let blode which be gode.

"In the furste begynnyng of the mone it is profitable to each man to be letten blode ; the ninth of the mone neither by nyght ne by day, it is not good."

In another place the following is predicated of a woman born under the sign Taurus :

"Fair of looking, seemly and well shaped, browne of colour, great eyen, fair hair, many sicknesses shall she have, and much chaffer for she buys and sells ; and she shall have three husbands, and one of them shall dwell with a great lord, and she shall have a child that shall be hurt with fire or else with hot water, and she shall be busy and studious in her works, and these ben her *strong* points, as it is aforesaid ; and over more, *on a Friday* she shall die of a *quinsey*."

The poet Chaucer described his doctor of physic as—

"Grounded in *Astronomy*,
He kept his pacient a full grete dele
In *hours* by his magike naturele,
Well could he fortune the *ascendent*;
Of his images for his pacient.

* * * *

He was a very parfit practisour."

So that the doctor governed the hour for applying his remedies by the horoscope, constructed by him for his patient.

The lapse of two centuries did not produce any change in the superstitious belief in the occult influences of the heavenly bodies ;

and therefore with the certainty of that almanac, which still bears the name of an old astrologer, Vincent Wing, and tells us in our own time what parts of the human body will be affected in each successive day of the week throughout the year, we find a physician of the period of Queen Elizabeth informing his patient that, on Friday and Saturday, the planetary influence would affect his heart, and, on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, reign in his stomach ; when remedies would be in vain, opposed to the domination of what Chaucer calls *magic natural* — the uncontrollable secret influence of the spheres ; but that on the *Wednesday seven night*, and from that time forward for fifteen or sixteen days, the administration of medicine would be passing good.* Thus the physician found himself circumscribed in his healing efforts by the stars, and constrained to wait for their propitious aspect, as patiently as the mariner who brings his ship to anchor, expecting the next spring-tide to carry her over the shoals which oppose her passage to the distant port.

By degrees the science of medicine emancipated herself from the dominion of the stars ; but over the fortunes of private individuals even to the present time with some they still hold mysterious sway.† It may also be observed that the Pharmacopœia of ancient apothecaries and chemists formerly exhibited the most extraordinary drugs. "Mummy," the crumbling dust of Egypt's swathed kings ; tincture of skulls ; oil of bricks and of flints ; aurum potable, "preserving life, in medicine potable"‡ and hundreds of other strange ingredients were employed by the old professors of chemistry and the healing art. The irregular nostrums of quacks and non-medical prescribers also abounded. I have been lately much amused by a paper which I found printed in a modern publication§ from the original in her Majesty's State Paper Office, in which Lord Audley, under the medical *nomme de guerre* "John of Audley," prescribes for Mr. William Cecil, afterwards the great Lord Burghley, then one of Queen Mary's Secretaries of State. I modernize the orthography :

"Good Mr. Cecil,

"Be of good comfort and pluck up a lusty merry heart, and then shall you overcome all diseases ; and because it pleased my good Lord Admiral lately to praise my physic, I have written to you such medicines as I wrote unto him, which I have in my book of my wife's hand, *proved upon herself and me both*, and if I can get any thing that

* See letter of Dr. Simon Trippe to Mr. George More, dated Winchester, September 18, 1581, in Loseley MSS., p. 264.

† See Obituary in *Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1843, p. 100. [See note 74.]

‡ We have seen among the stores of an old wine-cellar in Devonshire, a bottle containing a liquid, in which leaves of gold were floating, glittering like golden fishes in a glass vase. The compound had a strong taste of aniseed. Was this the aurum potable ?

§ Tytler's "Edward VI.," etc.

may do you any good, you may be well assured it shall be a joy to me to get it for you.

"A good medicine for weakness or consumption :

"Take a sow-pig of nine days old, and slay him, and quarter him, and put him in a stillat, with a handfull of spearmint, a handfull of red fennel, a handfull of liverwort, half a handfull of red neap,* a handfull of clarge, and nine dates, clean picked and pared, and a handfull of great raisins, and pick out the stones, and a quarter of an ounce of mace, and two sticks of good cinnamon bruised in a mortar, and distill it with a soft fire, and put it in a glass, and set it in the sun nine days, and drink nine spoonfuls of it at once when you list.

"A compost :

"Item.—Take a porpin, otherwise called an English hedge-hog, and quarter him in pieces, and put the said beast in a still with these ingredients. Item, a quart of red wine, a pint of rose water, a quarter of a pound of sugar . . . cinnamon, and two great raisins.

"If there be any manner of disease that you be aggrieved with, I pray you send me some knowledge thereof, and I doubt not but to send you a proved remedy. Written in haste at Greenwich, the 9th of May, by your true hearty friend,—John of Audelay."

"To the right worshipfull Mr. Cecil, this Letter be delivered with spede." [See Note 75.]

[Endorsed, "9th May, 1553."]

The subject of this communication might be further illustrated by numerous extracts from old MSS. and printed books relating to physick and astrology ; enough, however, has been said in annotation of the little inedited MS. volume from the stores at Loseley.

Yours, etc. A. J. K.

* *Nepe* in orig. Qy. what?



Notes and Index.



NOTES.

1 (page 6). Mention may here be made of an interesting article, by Mr. B. H. Hodgson, "On the Native Method of Making Paper, denominated in Hindustan, *Népalese*," is to be found in the *Bengal Journal*, vol. i.; *Transactions Agric. Society India*, vol. v.; and it was reprinted in Mr. Hodgson's *Miscellaneous Essays relating to Indian subjects* (London, 1880), vol. ii., pp. 251-254.

2 (page 10). The enormous increase in the demand for paper has no doubt something to do with the badness of its quality. A paper read before the Society of Arts, on December 20th, 1882, and reported in the *Bibliographer*, vol. iii., p. 61, deals with "the utilization of wastes;" and it is mentioned that straw, rags, old paper, manilla stock, cotton waste, corn (maize) stock, and esparto grass are used in its manufacture; and it "is often found profitable to buy up the bedding litter from the metropolitan stables, and, after washing it and disinfecting it, to send it to the paper-mills." There are now, it is estimated, about 4,000 paper-mills in the world, producing 1,000,000 tons of paper. The United Kingdom probably uses 350,000,000 pounds annually.

3 (page 11). The first paper-mill in England is generally stated to be that erected at Dartford, in 1588, by a German; but Mr. Toulmin Smith, in examining some rolls of the fourteenth century, found that they were written on linen paper, not on vellum, and, after careful microscopical examination, was disposed to think it was manufactured in England. Pepys, upon seeing a letter of Queen Elizabeth's, exclaimed, "What plain, uncut paper!"—*Diary*, 24th Nov., 1665. Possibly this was from the Dartford mill. Thomas Watkins, a stationer, brought the art of paper-making to perfection in England, in 1713. In Scotland, the first mention of paper-making is an application, in 1590, by Peter G. Heres, a German, and others, for permission to establish a paper-mill.

4 (page 14). It has often been noted that the ink used in the old manuscripts and in early printing was very superior to that which came into use subsequently. (See *Curiosities of Literature*, vol. ii., p. 29, edit. 1867.) It says much for the skill and care of the early printers that, although printing-ink is necessarily a different material from writing ink, they should have succeeded in producing at once such a magnificent pigment as they did. Books printed by the earliest printers are now as brilliantly black in their typography as they ever were, while expensive books, printed in the last and the present centuries, are often spoiled by the ink having become quite brown.

5 (page 18). In spite of all the literature which has grown up around the subject of the origin of printing, the controversy respecting the relative claims of Gutenberg and Coster still rages. In 1870, Dr. A. Van der Linde published his work on the "Haarlem Legend," in which he was supposed to have demolished

the claim of Lourens J. Coster to the invention. This work was translated into English by Mr. J. H. Hessels in the following year, and a long-established doubt appeared to be settled. In 1878, Dr. Van der Linde published a new work on Gutenberg, which Mr. Hessels investigated, and found very unsatisfactory. The result of these investigations was a volume published in 1882, in which Mr. Hessels showed that there was little if any authority for attributing the invention to Gutenberg. Thus the matter remained for a few years; but in 1886-87 Dr. Van der Linde published three large quarto volumes on the History of the Invention of Printing. Mr. Hessels criticised this book in a series of articles in the *Academy* in 1887, with what result may be seen from the title of the reprint of these articles, viz., "Haarlem the Birthplace of Printing, not Mentz." Mr. Blades, who read a paper on the subject, before the Library Association, is inclined to agree with Mr. Hessels.

6 (page 24). Robert Foulis (born 1707) began printing at Glasgow about 1740, and in 1743 he was appointed printer to the University. In 1744 he produced his so-called immaculate edition of Horace (at least six errors have been found in it), and in the same year his brother Andrew (born 1712) joined him in partnership. The brothers printed a large number of beautiful editions of the classics, and obtained for themselves the name of the "Elzevirs of Scotland." A volume of the Maitland Society's publications, entitled "Notices and Documents illustrative of the Literary History of Glasgow during the greater part of the Last Century" (1831), contains a portrait of Robert Foulis, from a medallion, by Tassie, and a catalogue of books printed at the Foulis Press from 1741 to 1776. The "Demetrius Phalareus de Elocutione," 1742, was the first Greek book printed in Glasgow. Unfortunately the two brothers were ruined by their attempt to found an Academy of the Fine Arts. Andrew died in 1774, and Robert in 1776, after he had sold the Art Collections at Christie's in London. The Catalogue of these occupied three volumes, and the result of the sale was a balance of *fifteen shillings* in favour of Robert Foulis. The unfortunate Academy may be credited with one good effect; for it is said that James Tassie, the gem-engraver and modeller, cultivated his first taste for art there. Both the brothers Foulis were something more than tradesmen, and each of them read several papers before the Literary Society of Glasgow. The original name of the family was Faulls.

7 (page 33). Thanks chiefly to Mr. Blades, we now know much more of Caxton than the old writers of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. There appears to be only one book with the imprint in the words used in the text, namely, Mr. Blades' No. 33, Tully of Old Age—"emprynted by me symple persone William Caxton, 1481." This is one of the least rare of Caxton's books, there being twenty-two copies extant; and this may account for a writer in 1819 judging it to be indicative of Caxton's general imprint.

8 (page 39). Mr. Arber, in the addendum to the fourth volume of his *Transcripts of the Registers of the Company of Stationers of London, 1554-1640*, has printed some interesting documents bearing on this question. They are, "Abstract of the grievances of the journeymen printers" (1614); "A further representation of the stationers' company against the University of Cambridge" (1624); "A decree of Star Chamber concerning printing, made the eleventh day of July past, 1637." The addendum to vol. i. contains an account, from the printed originals in the British Museum, of the controversy of 1643-45 about the printing of the Bible.

9 (page 40). The number of the *Bookbinder* for August, 1887 (vol. i., p. 19), contains an account of Roger Payne, with a portrait and a fac-simile of one of his bills. Roger Payne is the artist whose name is best known among those of English bookbinders, but much of his binding is singularly plain. A specimen of his binding is figured in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, p. 366. It represents a very fine specimen of his work in the British Museum. The border is very elegant,

but the side of this volume has been somewhat spoiled by the coat of arms of Mr. Grenville, which, with much bad taste, has been stamped upon it. There are several beautifully illustrated works on French binding, published in France. In the library at Chevening are some fine Spanish bindings, and Mr. Scharf has described them in *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd ser., vol. i., pp. 33-36. In England, the chief works are: *The Art of Bookbinding*, by Joseph W. Zaehnsdorf, 1880; *Bookbinding considered as a Fine Art, Mechanical Art, and Manufacture*, by H. B. Wheatley, 1880; *On Bookbindings, Ancient and Modern*, edited by Joseph Cundall, 1881.

A review of Martin's *Catalogue of Privately Printed Books* is given in 1834, part i., p. 637, and it contains the following interesting passage: The earliest volume in the Catalogue is "De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ et privilegiis Ecclesiæ Cantuariensis; cum Archiepiscopis ejusdem 70. An. Dom., 1572," folio. This was printed at Lambeth, by John Day, at the expense of Matthew Parker, the second Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury; who maintained for the purpose limners, wood-cutters, and bookbinders within the palace. A plate is affixed to this notice, giving a reduced fac-simile of the binding of Queen Elizabeth's copy of this very rare volume, now in the British Museum. The material is green velvet, and the embroidery is raised in deep relief with silver thread and foil, and variously coloured silk thread. The colours have generally faded with the exception of the large flowers, which are of a carnation hue. The design evidently conveys a quaint conceit on the Archbishop's name of Parker, the margin of pales indicating a park, containing figures of deer browsing, lodged, springing, and tripping, agreeably to the heraldic taste of that period. The other side of the book presents a similar design, but with variations. The large group of flowers is omitted to make room for an additional deer, which is sleeping, and two snakes. The four other deer are the same as those before, excepting that the springing one is not looking back. The park-pales differ in a few particulars: the wicket-door is open, and there are openings as if pales were broken out in the other part of the gate; the openings at the side are not like windows, but lower (and perhaps represent deer-leaps); in another part some of the pales are omitted to make room for the head of the browsing deer. The back of the book was ornamented with five flowers in squares; but two are now defaced by leather labels. The height of the volume is eleven inches, and the width eight inches. Dr. Dibden has devoted a whole chapter of his *Decameron* (the Eighth Day) to the subject of bookbinding; but he does not make any remarks on this particular style. He only mentions one book, a Psalter, which belonged to Queen Mary, and now in the Bodleian Library, which is "bound with a large flower, worked in tambour upon one side of it," and he suggests it may have been Mary's own working. Such suppositions are generally gratuitous; but yet there are two books which appear to have good claim to display the needlework of the Princess Elizabeth. One of them, the Bodleian MS. 235, is described in Nichols's *Progresses of Q. Eliz.*; it contains St. Paul's Epistles, with some religious remarks in Elizabeth's writing, and on the covers are mottoes, with a heart and a star worked with gold twist on black silk. The Royal MS. (Brit. Mus.) 7 D. x., may also be fairly presumed to be Elizabeth's work in its exterior as well as interior. It is a volume of prayers, written on vellum, and addressed to her father. The red velvet cover has, on either side, a monogram apparently composed of the letters R H K N A and E, highly raised in silver thread, with the letter H above and below, and a rose at the four corners. It is remarkable that a transcript of this volume, probably made by one of the royal family, exists among the MSS. belonging to the King's (or Georgian) Library, its cover being also a copy of the original, only with a new monogram on both of the sides. The Royal MS., 12 C. VIII., bound in leather, has a loose cover of red velvet, ornamented on each side with the Prince of Wales's feathers, worked with pearls, within a border worked with silver thread. This may possibly have been a cover shifted with the book in use, made either for Henry Prince of Wales or Prince Charles. The MS. it now covers was presented

to King Henry VIII. Mr. Pickering, of Chancery Lane, has a small Bible, 12mo, 1638, the covers of which are worked in silk with tulips and heartsease." The subject of bookbinding is so vast that it is not possible to do more than just touch upon it in these notes.

10 (page 44). The bookworm has now almost a literature of its own. Dr. Dibdin years ago treated of it; and it is mentioned by Hooke in 1665, and by Sylvester in the *Laus of Verse*. Mr. Blades makes it the subject of one of the sections of his fascinating book, *The Enemies of Books*. A paper in the *Report of the British Association* for 1879, by Professor Westwood, gives the completest information as to the various species of insects that damage books. From this paper it appears that the caterpillars of the moth *Aglossa pinguinalis*, and also of a species of *Depressaria*, often injure books by spinning their webs between the volumes, gnawing small portions of the paper with which to form their cocoons. A small mite (*Cheyletus eruditus*) is also found occasionally in books kept in damp situations, where it gnaws the paper. A very minute beetle (*Hypothenemus eruditus*, Westn.) forms its tiny burrows within the binding of books. The small silvery insect (*Lepisma saccharina*) found in closets and cupboards where provisions are kept, also feeds on paper. The white ants (*Termitidae*) are a constant source of annoyance in hot and warm climates. Cockroaches (*Blatta orientalis*) are also equally destructive to books. The Death-watches (*Anobium pertinax* and *striatum*) do the greatest injury, gnawing and burrowing not only in and through the bindings, but also entirely through the volume; and instances have been recorded where no fewer than twenty-seven folio volumes, placed together on a book-shelf, had been so completely drilled through by the larva of this beetle, that a string might be run through the hole made by it, and the volumes raised by the string. Professor Westwood directed special attention to a *Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Causes of the Decay of Wood-carvings (by the Anobia) and the Means of Preventing and Remedying the Effects of such Decay*, which was issued by the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, at South Kensington, in 1864. This contains Professor Westwood's account of the life-history of the *Anobia*. He also referred to a previous Parliamentary Report on the National Gallery, with the observations thereon by the late Dr. Waagen, especially with reference to the state of Sebastian del Piombo's picture of the "Raising of Lazarus," which had been attacked by the *Anobia*. The Arabic MSS. in the Cambridge Library, brought from Cairo by Burckhardt, and various Oriental MSS. in the Bodleian Library, were much injured by these insects. The remedy suggested against the attacks of the *Anobium* was by *vaporization*, and experiments were recorded in which objects attacked by the *Anobia* had been placed in a large glass-case made as air-tight as possible, and small saucers, with pieces of sponge saturated with carbolic acid were placed at the bottom of the case; and on the recommendation of Professor Westwood it had been found successful to place the infected volumes in the Bodleian Library in a closed box, with a quantity of benzine in a saucer at the bottom. A strong infusion of colocynth and quassia, chloroform, spirits of turpentine, expressed juice of green walnuts, and pyroligneous acid have also been employed successfully. Fumigation on a large scale may also be adopted by having a room made as air-tight as possible, burning brimstone in it, or filling the room with fumes of prussic acid or benzine. Dr. Hagen had also suggested that by placing an infected volume under the bell-glass of an air-pump, and extracting the air, the larvæ would be found to be killed after an hour's exhaustion. Dr. Hagen, of Harvard College, Mass., read a paper before the American Library Association, which is printed in the *Library Journal*, vol. iv., pp. 251; 373. Thomas Parnell was perhaps the earliest literary man to descant upon this insect, and his verses may not be inappropriately copied here:

Come hither, boy; we'll hunt to-day
The bookworm, ravening beast of prey,
Produc'd by parent Earth, at odds,
As fame reports it, with the gods

Him frantic hunger wildly drives
 Against a thousand authors' lives;
 Through all the fields of wit he flies;
 Dreadful his head with clustering eyes,
 With horns without, and tusks within,
 And scales to serve him for a skin.
 Observe him nearly, lest he climb
 To wound the bards of ancient time,
 Or down the vale of fancy go
 To tear some modern wretch below.
 On every corner fix thine eye,
 Or ten to one he slips thee by!
 See where his teeth a passage eat:
 We'll rouse him from the deep retreat.
 But who the shelter's forc'd to give?
 'Tis sacred Virgil, as I live!
 From leaf to leaf, from song to song,
 He draws the tadpole form along,
 He mounts the gilded edge before,
 He's up, he scuds the cover o'er,
 He turns, he doubles, there he pass'd,
 And here we have him, caught at last.
 Insatiate brute, whose teeth abuse
 The sweetest servants of the Muse—
 Nay, never offer to deny,
 I took thee in the fact to fly.
 His roses nipt in every page,
 My poor Anacreon mourns thy rage;
 By thee my Ovid wounded lies;
 By thee my Lesbia's Sparrow dies;
 Thy rabid teeth have half destroy'd
 The work of love in Biddy Floyd;
 They rent Belinda's locks away,
 And spoil'd the Blouzelind of Gay.
 For all, for every single deed,
 Relentless justice bids thee bleed:
 Then fall a victim to the Nine,
 Myself the priest, my desk the shrine.
 Bring Homer, Virgil, Tasso near,
 To pile a sacred altar here:
 Hold, boy! thy hand outruns thy wit,
 You reach'd the plays that Dennis writ;
 You reach'd me Philips' rustic strain;
 Pray take your mortal bards again.
 Come, bind the victim; there he lies,
 And here between his numerous eyes
 This venerable dust I lay,
 From manuscript just swept away.
 The goblet in my hand I take,
 For the libation's yet to make:
 A health to poets! all their days,
 May they have bread, as well as praise;
 Sense may they seek, and less engage
 In papers fill'd with party rage.
 But if their riches spoil their vein,
 Ye Muses, make them poor again.

Now bring the weapon, yonder blade,
 With which my tuneful pens are made.
 I strike the scales that arm thee round,
 And twice and thrice I print the wound;
 The sacred altar floats with red,
 And now he dies, and now he's dead.

How like the son of Jove I stand,
 This Hydra stretch'd beneath my hand!
 Lay bare the monster's entrails here,
 To see what dangers threat the year:
 Ye gods! what sonnets on a wench!
 What lean translations out of French!
 'Tis plain, this lobe is so unsound,
 T—— prints, before the months go round.

But hold, before I close the scene,
 The sacred altar should be clean.
 O had I Shadwell's second bays,
 Or, Tate, thy pert and humble lays,
 (Ye fair, forgive me, when I vow
 I never miss'd your works till now!)
 I'd tear the leaves and wipe the shrine,
 That only way you please the Nine:
 But since I chance to want these two,
 I'll make the songs of Durfey do.

But from the corpse, on yonder pin,
 I hang the scales that brac'd it in;
 I hang my studious morning gown,
 And write my own inscription down.

This trophy from the Python won
 This robe, in which the deed was done,
 These, Parnell, glorying in the feat,
 Hung on these shelves, the Muses' seat.
 Here Ignorance and Hunger found
 Large realms of wit to ravage round;
 Here Ignorance and Hunger fell;
 Two foes in one I sent to hell.
 Ye poets, who my labours see,
 Come share the triumph all with me!
 Ye critics, born to vex the Muse,
 Go mourn the grand ally you use!

10a (page 45). In the British Museum is a quarto volume containing the first eleven catalogues of books sold by auction, with the prices in manuscript. In this volume Mr. Heber has added the following MS. note: "This volume, which formerly belonged to Narcissus Luttrell, and since to Mr. Gough, is remarkable for containing the eleven first Catalogues of Books ever sold by auction in England. When it came into my possession it had suffered so much from damp, and the leaves were so tender and rotten, that every time the volume was opened it was liable to injury. This has been remedied by giving the whole a strong coat of size."—*Oldys London Libraries*, p. 107.

From an article in *Book-Lore* for December, 1885, on "Early English Book Auctions," by John Lawler, we take the following notes upon this subject: "The method and practice of selling books by auction, or 'Who bids most,' was introduced into England in the year 1676 by William Cooper, book-seller, dwelling at the sign of the Pelican, in Little Britain. The practice had

and numbers, it will be more easy for any Person of Quality, Gentlemen, or Others, to Depute anyone to Buy such Books for them as they shall desire, if their Occasions will not permit them to be present at the Auction themselves.' The arrangement evidently follows that of the Dutch catalogue already referred to. A kind of classification is adopted, such as 'Patres Græci,' 'Patres Latini,' 'Biblia Varia,' etc., each with subdivisions and separate numeration. The arrangement of names in the various divisions is not alphabetical, so that one might have to read through the whole of the division before finding a particular book. As to the conditions of sale, they were very simple, and the most important of them are still retained in literary auction catalogues. Thus we have, 'That those which bid most are the Buyers; and if any manifest Differences should Arise, that then the same Book or Books shall be forthwith exposed again to Sale.' The books were sold as perfect, and allowed to be rejected if found imperfect before being taken away. The descriptions are of the shortest kind; in very few instances occupying more than a single line for each book. There is no attempt to distinguish editions, nothing about condition or binding. The printers' names are not given, only the place of printing. As to the library itself, it is such a one as a learned divine like Dr. Seaman might be expected to gather, consisting of the works of the Fathers and Schoolmen; learned, critical, and philological works; the writings of contemporary English and foreign divines of the Puritan school; and a goodly number of books and pamphlets printed in the reign of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth, chiefly of the controversial kind. The catalogue is remarkable for the conspicuous absence of Elizabethan poetry, and indeed of all poetry; neither Shakespeare nor Milton being represented in any shape or form. It contains a particular rarity in John Eliot's Indian Bible, printed at Cambridge in New England, in 1636, which was then thought so little of as to be described as follows, under 'Biblia'—*Veteris et Novi Testamenti in Ling. Indica, Cantabr. in Nova Anglia*. It sold for a few shillings, and is now worth £200. Of specimens of early typography the library was quite destitute, the only 'fifteener' in it being the Florentine *Homer* of 1488. A copy of the *Complutensian Polyglott* of Cardinal Ximenes and, as usual, the *Walton Polyglott* figure amongst the Bibles.

"From an interesting list which Cooper has printed on a blank page of a sale-catalogue of the library of Walter Rea, Esq., we know for certain how many auctions were held between October, 1676 and October, 1682. From this list also may be gathered some information which could not be gleaned from the catalogues themselves. Thus he gives the names of several of the owners of books, which do not appear on the titles of the catalogues. We learn furthermore that thirty sales were held between 1676 and 1682. In this list are included the libraries of many important historical and literary persons, whose names and reputations have lasted to our own time, such as W. Greenhill, author of a *Commentary on Ezekiel*, still read; Dr. Thos. Manton; Brooke, Lord Warwick; Sir K. Digby; Dr. Stephen Charnock; Dr. Thomas Watson; Jo. Dunton, the eccentric bookseller; Dr. Castell, the author of the *Heptaglotton*; Dr. Thos. Gataker, etc.

"Between the first and second sales occurred an interval of three months, Seaman's beginning on the last day of October, 1676, and Kidner's beginning February 6th, 1678. A still longer interval occurs between the second and third sales; and then another auctioneer steps upon the stage in the person of Zacharias Bourne, the library sold being that of the Rev. Wm. Greenhill, Rector of Stepney, Middlesex. This sale took place on the 18th of February, 1678, rather more than a year after that of Kidner. It is particularly interesting from the fact that it was the first book auction (and the first 'hammer' auction) held at a coffee-house. It was sold 'in vico vulgo dicto, Bread St. in Ædibus Ferdinandi Stable Cofipolæ ad insigne capitis Turcæ.'

"Between February, 1678, and February 1768, were issued seven auction catalogues. One of these comprised the library of Dr. Benj. Worsley, and 'duorum aliorum Doctorum Præstantium.' This catalogue introduces us to two new names

as auctioneers, viz. : John Dunmore and Rich. Chiswell, booksellers. The sale was held at the house 'over against the Hen and Chickens,' in Paternoster Row, and began on the 13th of May, 1678. This is classified, but each class is arranged alphabetically. It is the first example of this mode which is specially referred to by the auctioneers as being adopted 'for the more ease and Satisfaction of all Buyers.' Two or three other interesting particulars may be gleaned from the preface to this catalogue. First, that the method of the sale of books by auction had 'met with good approbation and acceptance from all Lovers of Books.' Secondly, that a suspicion had got abroad that a system of 'running up' or raising the prices of the books by indirect means—a system perhaps not quite unknown in our own days—was to be resorted to. The auctioneers emphatically deny this, and 'affirm that it is a groundless and malicious suggestion of some of our own trade envious of our undertaking;' and they proceed to say that to avoid all suspicion they have refused to accept 'commissions' to buy in this sale—the first example of the word being used in this sense. In another sale, November 11, 1678, which included the libraries of Dr. John Godolphin and Dr. Owen Phillips, and of which Cooper again appears as the auctioneer, it may be noted that, according to the preface, the method of selling books by auction was so well established as to need neither apology nor explanation. The place of sale is interesting from a topographical point of view, it having taken place in 'Westmorland Court, St. Bartholomew Close, by the *New Alley that leads into Aldersgate Street.*'

"The next book-auction catalogue introduces to us an entirely new episode in connection with our subject. The title is, '*Catalogus Variorum Librorum instructissimæ Bibliothecæ prestantissimo doctissimiq. Viri in Angliâ Defuncti: ut ei aliorum in omnibus Scientiis atque Linguis insignium, ex Bibliotheca clarissimæ Gislebertii Voetii emptorum, cum multis aliis tum antiquis, tum modernis, nuperimè ex variis partibus Europæ advectis.*' This collection of books was evidently a bookseller's speculation—what would be termed in the auction slang of our day a '*Rig.*' The title gives the names of no less than seven booksellers at which catalogues could be had, at the head of which is that of Moses Pitt, who was also the auctioneer. Pitt's business as bookseller and publisher was one of the most extensive of his time. He was the agent for the sale of the learned productions of the press set up in the newly constructed theatre of Arch. Sheldon at Oxford; and, as we shall presently see, the first to hold what is known as a trade sale, i.e., a sale of newly published books to the trade only. He was also the compiler or editor of several works, the best known of which is his immense *English Atlas*, an advertisement of which appears in this catalogue. It was in consequence of the expenses of producing this work that he was imprisoned for debt; and has left behind his interesting little work, called '*The Cry of the Oppressed: being a true account of the sufferings of imprisoned debtors under the Tyranny of Gaolers.*' The books in this sale—which was held at the White Hart in Bartholomew Close, and began November 25, 1678—were 'bought out of the best libraries abroad and out of the most eminent seats of learning beyond the seas.' Pitt considers it a necessity to insist upon strangers paying at once for the books bought by them at this auction, 'that all suspicions may be removed of any strangers appearing there to bid and enhance the price to others, without ever intending to send for what they so buy themselves;' and he further promises that he will 'not use any indirect way to advance or promote the sale by commissions or friends.' In this catalogue are to be found numbers of *Early Voyages to America*, etc., in foreign languages, which are now of immense value, but which were then thought so little of as to necessitate several of them being put together to make one lot. The method adopted is that of an alphabet of authors for the subdivisions. It is also interesting to note that this is the first catalogue in which 'large paper' copies are particularized.

"On the 2nd of December, in the same year, were sold books from the libraries of Brooke, Lord Warwick, and Dr. G. Sangar, which introduces to us another new auctioneer in the person of Nathaniel Renew, bookseller, at the sign of the

Kinges Armes in Paul's Churchyard. He notices in his preface the frequency of the 'auctionary' way of disposing of books, and gives a passing cut at Moses Pitt's catalogue of *Books from Abroad*; this collection being, as he says, 'not made by any private hand for gain, imputed to some auctions as a reflection, but really belonging to the persons whose names are on the title.'

"The next auction is that 'trade sale' of which mention is made above. It is a catalogue of books printed at the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford, of which Moses Pitt appears to have purchased the remainders.' The sale was intended for booksellers only. The books were sold in lots of two, four, or six copies, according as the company desired, and were to be paid for at intervals of one, three, six, nine, twelve, and fifteen months, according to the amount of the purchase-money.

"John Dunmore sold the library of Sir Edward Bish, or Byssh, Clarencieux King of Arms, in Ivy Lane, on November 15, 1679. By this time the principle and practice of book auctions had become quite familiar, six or seven sales taking place every year; and we can do little more than briefly review the remainder, stopping to notice only some interesting general particulars. Edward Millington sold the stock of two booksellers in Warwick Lane, March 29, 1680. The early auctioneers appear to have chosen any sort of house to conduct their sales in. Thus we find that the library of Dr. Stephen Charnock, Proctor of Oxford University, and a very learned divine, was sold at an upholsterer's house in Cornhill, the sign of the Lamb, in October, 1680—on the catalogue of which the name of the auctioneer does not appear. A sale which took place at 'Bridge's Coffee-House,' in Pope's Head Alley, November 22, 1680, is the first with the catalogue title in English. It is also interesting as the first sale which took place at this well-known coffee-house, which was several times afterwards used for the same purpose. The custom of selling books by auction at coffee-houses soon became frequent, and besides that of Bridge's, the following houses were used: 'Jonathan's,' in Exchange Alley, Cornhill; 'Tom's,' in Pope's Head Alley (who may have been Bridge's successor); 'Sam's,' 'Roll's,' and others. Besides these places there appear to have been at least three houses recognised as 'auction-houses' (*Domus Auctionariæ*). One in Warwick Lane, opposite Cox's Rents; another in Ivy Lane, kept by John Dunmore, the bookseller and auctioneer; and a third opposite the Black Swan in Ave Maria Lane.

"A very interesting episode in the history of early English book auctions is that of the introduction of the method into the provinces. Millington, the auctioneer, took down with him to Stourbridge, near Cambridge, at fair-time, in September, 1684, a quantity of miscellaneous books, which he sold by auction in a booth, appealing to the learned of the University to patronize him. He appears to have succeeded well enough to encourage him in a second attempt in the same place the next fair-time; and in the year following he sold in the city of Cambridge itself the library of the learned Dr. Castell, who assisted Brian Walton with his *Polyglott Bible*, and composed its indispensable handmaid, the *Lexicon Heptaglotton*. Millington was also the introducer of auctions into Oxford jointly with William Cooper, they together selling the stock of the Oxford bookseller, Richard Davis, in April and October, 1686, after which several sales were held in the University City. Indeed, such was the roving nature of Millington, that we find him treating the inhabitants of Norwich to a sale of books by auction, 'at Mrs. Elizabeth Oliver's house,' December 16, 1689; and in 1692 he travelled to Abingdon, and made a sale in the Town Hall, most likely under the patronage of the Mayor himself, since he makes a neat dedication to him in his catalogue. In this preface he mentions 'having made sales of this nature in many places in this kingdom,' so that he probably issued several other catalogues which are now lost. On the whole, Millington's career as a travelling book-auctioneer is most interesting, and worth treating in detail. The manner of conducting these early sales was somewhat different to that which prevails in our own day. Instead of the catalogues being divided into 'days,' in which a stated

number of lots should be sold, the first auctioneers sold as many lots as they could in a stated time. Thus they began at a certain time, and left off at a certain time, and so continued day by day until all the lots were sold. There is only one early auction catalogue from which we can gather particulars of the time occupied in selling. It is a sale of the library of Dr. Paget, conducted by Cooper in October, 1681. This catalogue contains 2,178 numbers, and he informs us that he hopes to dispose of the whole in four days. This gives 544 numbers in a day. The hours of sale were from eight o'clock in the morning until twelve, and again from two o'clock until six, the actual time occupied in selling being eight hours. This gives us about sixty-eight lots as the average number sold in each hour. With regard to biddings, Gough says that he noticed in one catalogue that penny biddings were taken; it is certain that up to ten shillings twopenny biddings was the usual custom, but no rule with regard to them appears to have been made by the auctioneers. There was much heart-burning upon a subject which afflicts as well auctioneers in our own day. Impetuous people attacked with bibliomania very soon got into the way of having books knocked down to them, without the slightest intention of paying for them. Cooper complains greatly of this; and Millington, in the preface to a catalogue issued in May, 1681, goes so far as to threaten to prosecute all such 'according to law.' The early hour in the morning at which Cooper began his sales naturally led to a poor attendance, and he was soon compelled to require as a condition of beginning at the appointed time that twenty people should be present. Later on the time was altered to nine o'clock, at which hour it remained for some time, when the morning sales were dropped, and the time altered to twelve, one, and two o'clock, as it prevails in our own time. The last book auction of the seventeenth century was that of the Library of Dr. Wm. Hopkins, Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral, which was sold in Oxford, February 10, 1707."

This long and interesting note explains many points in the text, which becomes more valuable from annotations like the present.

11 (page 86). The subject of bookplates came much to the front a few years ago, and many began to collect them; the late Mr. Edward Solly particularly had a very good collection. Mr. J. L. Warren's *Guide to the Study of Bookplates*, 1880, may be consulted, and also a privately printed book by W. Greggs, Hanover Street, Peckham, entitled, *Eighty-three Examples of Armorial Bookplates from Various Collections*. Some articles of considerable interest appeared in the *Antiquary* (1880), vols. i. and ii., and (1881) vol. iv. The earliest known English bookplate bearing a date is that of Sir Nicholas Bacon, 1574.

12 (page 90). This volume was published in 1836.

13 (page 90). "Translation of a Memoir on the celebrated Tapestry of Bayeux, by the Abbé de la Rue," by Francis Douce, *Archæologia*, vol. xvii., pp. 85-109.

14 (page 91). This was published by Michel in 3 vols., 4to, in 1836-44.

15 (page 92). This was published in 1835.

16 (page 93). This was published by the Bannatyne Club in 1845.

17 (page 94). This was published in the *Recueil des Voyages et des Mémoires publié par la Société de Géographie de Paris*. A version of the voyage is printed in Bergeron's *Recueil des Voyages en Asie*, 1735, in Purchas, vol. iii.; Hakluyt, vol. i.; Harris, vol. i.; Pinkerton, vol. vii.

18 (page 96). The chronicle of Geoffrey Gaimar, together with the life of Hereward has been edited and published by Mr. Wright, for the Caxton Society, in 1850; the chronicle of Peter of Langtoft was published by Mr. Wright in the Rolls Series of Chronicles in 1866; the Latin Life of Harold has been published by Mr. Walter de Gray Birch in 1885, and Michel's text has been collated. The whole work of Michel's alluded to in the text appeared under the title of *Chroni-*

ques Anglo-Normandes, recueil d'extraits et d'écrits relatifs à l'histoire de Normandie et d'Angleterre, Rouen, 1835-1840.

19 (page 96). This was published in 1837, 12mo.

20 (page 97). Published in 1836, 2 vols.

21 (page 98). This report was published separately in France.

22 (page 98). Substantially this communication was also printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1790, part ii., pp. 585-587, by Mr. Henry Lemoine. Portions of this, not included in the text, are, where suitable, added to the notes. Consult Edwards' *Memorials of Libraries*, vol. ii., p. 114.

23 (page 99). The Records of the Tower are now transferred to the Public Record Office. A catalogue of them was published.

24 (page 99). The Records at Westminster are reported on by the Commissioners of Historical Manuscripts, 4th Report, pp. 171-199. The Domesday Book is now in the custody of the Public Record Office, and was exhibited at the recent conference held during the eighth centenary (1886). Mr. Hubert Hall discussed the question of the custody of Domesday at this conference. Mr. J. H. Round has an article on this subject in the *Antiquary* (1887), vol. xv., p. 246.

25 (page 99). The State papers are now all removed to the Record Office in Fetter Lane, and the published volumes of calendars, together with the Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records (vols. i.-xlviii), are, of course, well known to all students.

26 (page 100). The Cottonian collection is now in the British Museum. For a description of it see Edwards' *Memorials of Libraries*, i., pp. 426-430.

27 (page 100). This library was transferred to the British Museum.

28 (page 100). See Edwards' *Memorials of Libraries*, vol. i., pp. 761-762. This library was sold at Sotheby's by order of the Charity Commissioners.

29 (page 101). The Lambeth Library is now very extensive. Its present librarian is Rev. W. Kershaw, and a catalogue is published.

30 (page 101). Consult Mr. Douthwaite's *Gray's Inn: its History and Associations*, 1886, pp. 171-182.

31 (page 101). See Edwards' *Memorials of Libraries*, vol. i., pp. 726-732.

32 (page 101). Mr. Lemoine (see *ante*, note 22) says: "William Petyt, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, who died in 1707, left by his last will and testament a most valuable collection of MSS. and printed books to the society of which he was a member, as also £150 for erecting a room for depositing them in; and they have built a very curious room adjoining to their hall, which is almost finished. This collection consists of many great curiosities in antiquity, history and parliamentary affairs; and it is hoped that public generosity will improve this noble beginning. It would soon be a very complete library if every member of that honourable society would only present one book every year." See Edwards' *Memorials of Libraries*, vol. i., pp. 733-734.

33 (page 101). See Edwards' *Memorials of Libraries*, vol. ii., pp. 98-102. The Corporation papers and documents are very valuable. They are being made accessible to the student through the enlightened liberality of the Corporation, who have published, or allowed to be published, four volumes under the care of the Master of the Rolls, two by Mr. H. T. Riley, and the *Remembrancia*, edited by Mr. W. H. Overall. A catalogue of the Guildhall Library, edited by the Librarian, Mr. W. H. Overall, is published.

34 (page 102). See Edwards' *Memorials of Libraries*, ii., pp. 84-86. A catalogue of this library is published.

35 (page 104). Mr. Lemoine, in his communication, 1790 (see *ante*, note 22),

says: "The College of Physicians, in Warwick Lane, who have a numerous collection, among which are Mr. Selden's books, with the library of the Marquis of Doncaster, and others of their members, left them in remembrance." It is now in the house of the College at Pall Mall East.

36 (page 105). Mr. Lemoine [see note 22] says: "The Jews, in Bevis Marks, had a library of considerable value in their synagogue, relating to their ceremonials and Talmudical worship; but some narrow minds among them conceiving that, if these books should get into the hands of Christians, they would be disgraced by shameful translations, agreed among themselves to cause them to be burnt; for which purpose they employed some of their scribes, or tephilim writers, to examine into the correctness of the copies; and receiving a report agreeable to their wishes, they had them conveyed to Mile End, where they were all destroyed in a kiln; for it is contrary to their maxim ever to make waste-paper of the sacred language."

During this year, 1887, an exhibition of Jewish objects was held, and a catalogue was published, which contains some interesting items of Jewish bibliography.

37 (page 105). Mr. A. C. Bickley informs me that the library referred to is either the one now at Devonshire House, Bishopsgate Street, or that at the Quaker meeting-house in St. Martin's Lane. Both were formed at a very early period in Quaker history to embrace all works written by members of the Society of Friends or their adversaries. That at Devonshire House is the most complete collection of Quaker literature extant, but has no published catalogue.

38 (page 105). The library at Dulwich College is famous for the dramatic MSS. of John Alleyn, in connection with which the late John Payne Collier played so prominent a part. Norden's 'View of London' is not now in existence. A catalogue of the library is published.

39 (page 108). See Edwards' *Memorials of Libraries*, i. pp. 614-618.

40 (page 116). In 1225, Roger de Insula, Dean of York, gave several Latin Bibles to the University of Oxford, with a condition that the students who perused them should deposit a cautionary pledge. The library of that University before 1300 consisted only of a few tracts, chained or kept in chests in St. Mary's Church. The first public library in the University of Oxford was commenced about 1320 by Thomas Cobham, Bishop of Worcester, but dying soon after, little progress was made in the work until 1367, when his books were deposited in it, and the scholars permitted to consult them, on certain conditions. A dispute arising between the University and the Oriel College, it was not finally completed till about the year 1411. It was at first called Cobham's Library, but in 1480 the books were added to Duke Humphrey's collection.—Chalmer's *History of the Colleges, etc., attached to the University of Oxford* quoted in Timperley's *Encyclopædia of Literary and Typographical Antiquity*, p. 68.

41 (page 122). No less than fifteen copies of this chronicle are reported by the Historical MSS. Commissioners as existing in private muniment-rooms.

42 (page 126). The MSS. at Westminster Abbey have been described in the 4th Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, pp. 171-199.

43 (page 135). This subject was discussed in the first series of *Notes and Queries*, then under the editorship of Mr. W. J. Thoms. The correspondence certainly leads to the conclusion, expressed in the editorial note affixed to the first communication on the subject, that the nation did not pay one farthing for the munificent present, and that the story of the intended sale to Russia was a fiction, created from the fact that Russia offered to buy it, but was refused by the King. It will not be amiss to add some notes on the growth and progress of the library at the British Museum; and this can best be done by referring to Dr. R. Garnett's Lecture at Toynbee Hall, on "The British Museum and its Books": "After its

foundation, from the bequest of Sir Hans Sloane, and establishment in Montague House, in 1754, the first event of importance that happened was the presentation of a remarkable series of pamphlets and writings, referring to the Civil War, that had been collected by Thomasson. Before the receipt of this legacy, the library had not been very well off for books, although the records of the early days of the reading-room that were still extant showed that immediately after it had been got to work, on January 15th, 1759, it was constantly visited by the best literary men of the day, among the names in the books being those of Gray, Dr. Johnson, Hume, and Bishop Hoadley. The next important matter in connection with the library was the passing of the Copyright Act, in 1814, by which publishers were obliged to send copies of new books to the national collection—but for which measure the Museum would have been sadly deficient in its collection of English books. This Act marked an era in the development of the library, although at first it was not enforced, and the authorities were compelled to buy many books which, by right, should have been presented to them. The next remarkable event was the presentation of the King's library in 1823. Although he knew very little of their contents, George III. had, during his long reign, formed an admirable library of 60,000 books and 20,000 volumes of tracts and pamphlets, and these were presented by his successor to the nation, a special room being built at the Museum for their reception. About the same time Montague House began to prove inadequate for the increasing collection, and the resolution was taken to rebuild it. By the year 1837-38 the appearance of the Museum was very much altered, and in 1851 it was very much as it is now. Following the gift of the King's library, there was an important event, viz., the addition to the Museum staff of one man, the late Antonio Panizzi, whose name deserved to be remembered in conjunction with that of Sir Hans Sloane. By means of what was undoubtedly a "job" he was installed at the British Museum, and his appointment proved the regeneration of the institution. When he went there he found the Museum conducted in a style which might not have been amiss in 1760, but which was very much behind the age in 1831, and he set to work to make it more worthy of the position it ought to occupy. In 1837 several reforms were brought about, Panizzi becoming the head of the Printed Book Department, where he soon displayed his great administrative and organizing faculties. About this time Mr. Grenville bequeathed his very valuable collection of books to the nation. It now became apparent that the reading-room, although every contrivance was adopted to make the best use of the space, had become inadequate, and one day Panizzi took it into his head to build a new reading-room in the useless and unoccupied inner quadrangle of the Museum, and the present room was constructed, which will accommodate three hundred and fifty readers at one time. In order not to obstruct the light for the windows in the surrounding rooms, the roof was built in the form of a dome, which Panizzi was unpatriotic enough to make a foot larger than the dome of St. Peter's at Rome, although there was said to be a still higher one somewhere in Italy, and another in Russia. After the erection of the reading-room, nothing much happened, Panizzi's work being carried on by Winter Jones and his successor, Watts. There then appeared on the scene the present principal librarian, Mr. Bond, whose name would not be found far off Panizzi's when the history of the Museum came to be written. Under his direction and auspices, the printing of the catalogue was undertaken, and the electric light was introduced into the reading-room, which could thus be kept open till eight o'clock, the danger in the use of gas having prohibited such a proceeding before. With regard to the catalogue, 6,600 titles had been printed up to 1886, and they hoped to go on printing them at the rate of 1,500 a year, so that the catalogue might be expected to be completed by the end of the century. Last year for the first time they had more than six hundred daily visitors to the reading-room, a total which very nearly exhausted their accommodation. Fortunately, up to the present, the average number of books required by each reader had been a low one, for he did not think that they could go on without assistance if, with an average daily attendance of five hundred persons, four books per head were required."

44 (page 139). See note 29. The catalogue of the Lambeth MSS. printed in 1812, has been supplemented by the Rev. S. R. Maitland's List of some of the Early Printed Books in the Archbishopal Library at Lambeth (*woodcut facsimiles*), 1843, 8vo.

45 (page 142). This library still exists, and my friend Mr. E. W. Brabrook tells me that a project is on foot to dispose of it and found with the proceeds a public library more in conformity with modern tastes. A catalogue of the library was published by W. H. Black in 1831.

46 (page 142). I do not find that the Sussex Archæological Society has yet published anything specially on the libraries in the county. The series of papers on the parochial history of certain places contain notes on the special local libraries.

47 (page 144). The following is the passage referred to. It is contained in an article on "The Cultivation of our National History," 1788, part ii., p. 1057: "The institution of public libraries, well furnished with the best and latest works upon the history and antiquities of this and foreign countries, is an object of great importance. With the advantages of an island we have the disadvantages; and foreign works of learning are slowly imported into, and little known in, Britain. Literary intercourse would excite emulation, and it would pique our pride to see the history of Hungary more ably illustrated, as it is, than that of Britain, and the original historians published with far superior elegance and accuracy. As to public libraries, we are inferior to every country in Europe, and the want of books, or of access to them, is to literature what the want of money is to common life."

48 (page 145). The art of cataloguing was not reduced to system until the famous British Museum rules were formulated. These were printed in the volume of the Catalogue of the British Museum Library containing letter A, which was published in 1841. They were drawn up by Sir Antonio Panizzi, Mr. Watts, Mr. Edward Edwards and others on the staff, for the use of the cataloguers of the British Museum; but, although modified in several particulars, they have proved the groundwork of all rules adopted by librarians since. Many good catalogues were made before these rules were promulgated, and many bad ones since; but, besides their use as rules they have done much to make the public understand the difficulties of cataloguing, and to see that it is an art for which considerable training is required.

49 (page 147). The reader may consult Mr. G. Bannister's work on *The Writings of William Paterson, with biographical notices of the author, his contemporaries, and his race*: London, 1858. A third edition was published in 1859.

50 (page 148). I visited the library in 1875, and was much interested in its contents. Mr. Parker's *History of High Wycombe* does not contain any account of the library; but it is probable that it arose from the club mentioned in the text.

51 (page 155). The title of this book, in an earlier edition reads thus: "Directio vocabulorū sententiarū artis comice, glosa iterlineali comētariis Donato Guidone Ascensio." The Museum copy of the 1499 edition, quoted in the text, is imperfect, wanting the title-page, so that I have not been able to check the curious setting out of the title. A copy was sold with the Sunderland Library. See Sale Catalogue, No. 12,106, where it is stated to be the second of Gruninger's editions, with fine impressions of the elaborate and spirited woodcuts.

52 (page 156). This edition is not in the Museum library. It was sold in the Sunderland sale, Catalogue No. 9,139.

53 (page 156). A copy of this edition is in the British Museum Library. It is without title-page, pagination, signature, or catchwords. It contains 404 leaves, printed in double-columns, 52 lines to a full column.

54 (page 167). Hearne has printed, in the appendix to his edition of the

Chronicle of John of Glastonbury, a list of the works compiled in 1248. Edwards's *Memoirs of Libraries*, vol. i., pp. 111-114, gives an unaccountably short note of this wonderful library.

55 (page 168). Edwards's notes on church libraries are continued in his *Memoirs of Libraries*, vol. i., pp. 752-779. They commenced in England by the proclamation directing the deposit of the English Bible.

56 (p. 170). That books were chained to desks is very well known, and examples are still to be seen in some of the college libraries at Cambridge, at St. Michael's Church, Southampton, and many other places. We learn from Wood, who, in speaking of Foulis's *History of the Plots and Conspiracies of our pretended saints the Presbyterians*, says: "This book has been so pleasing to the Royalists that they have chained it to desks in public places for the vulgar to read." Beside the Bible, we find that Erasmus's *Paraphrase of the New Testament*, Fox's *Acts and Monuments*, commonly called the "Book of Martyrs," *Lives of the Saints*, and many other books were in like manner secured. According to Nicholas, *Test. Vetusta*, Judge Littleton, who died in 1481, bequeathed "to the Abbot and Convent of Hales Owen, in Shropshire, a book wherein is contained the 'Constitutions Provincial' and 'De Gestis Romanorum,' and other treatises therein, which I will be laid and bounded with an yron chayne in some convenient parte within the saide church, at my costs, so that all preests and others may see and rede it whenne it pleaseth them."

In an old account-book of St. John's College, Cambridge, for the year 1559, is this entry, "For chains for the books in the libraiy, 3s." Again, in 1560, "For chaining the books in the library, 4s." And among the articles for keeping the Universitie librarie, Maie, 1582, "If any chaine, clasps, rope, or such like, decay, happen to be, the sayd keeper to signify the same unto the v. chancellour within three days after he shall spy such default, to the end that the same may be amended." Many examples are given in the pages of *Notes and Queries*.

57 (page 180). Literary Clubs are now again considerably in vogue, and perhaps "the Sette of Odd Volumes" may be compared with many of those of old for the interest of its proceedings. A set of the rules of the "Cocked Hat Club" compiled mainly by Mr. Thoms makes a curious little volume.

58 (page 186). Mr. Furnivall has gone into the question of the books in Captain Cox's Library, in his book for the Ballad Society, 1871, *Captain Cox, his Ballads and Books*, where his description occupies pp. xv.-cxxxvii. There are in Mr. Furnivall's list fifty-nine books mentioned, as follows: "King Arthur's book;" "Huon of Burdeaus;" "The four suns of Aymon;" "Beuys of Hampton;" "The Squire of lo degree;" "The Knight of courtesy and the Lady Faguell;" "Frederik of Gene;" "Syr Eglamoor;" "Sir Tryamoor;" "Sir Lamwell;" "Syr Isenbras;" "Syr Gawyn;" "Olyuer of the Castl;" "Lucres and Eurialus;" "Virgils life;" "The castle of Ladiez;" "The wido Edyth;" "The King and the Tanner;" "Frier Rous;" "Howleglas;" "Gargantua;" "Robinhood;" "Adambel Clim of the Clough and William of Cloudesley;" "The Church, and the Burd;" "The seauen wise masters;" "The wise lapt in a Morels skin;" "The sak full of nuez;" "The seargeant that became a Fryar;" "Skogan;" "Collyn clout;" "The Fryar and the boy;" "Elynor Rumming;" "The Nuthrooun maid;" "The Shepherdz Kalender;" "The ship of fools;" "Danielz dreams;" "The booke of Fortune;" "Stans puer ad mensam;" "The hy wey to the Spithhouse;" "Julian of Brainfords testament;" "The castle of Loue;" "The booget of Demaunds;" "The hundred mery tales;" "The book of Riddels;" "The seauen sororz of wemen;" "The prooud wiues Paternoster;" "The Chapman of a peniwoorth of wit;" "Yooth and charitee;" "Hiks korner;" "Nugize;" "Impacient pouerty;" "Doctor Boord's breuiary of health;" "Broom broom on hie;" "So wooz me begon troylo;" "Ouer a whinny Meg;" "Hey ding a ding;" "Bony lass vpon a green;" "My bony on gaue me a bek;" "By a bank as I lay."

59 (page 189). In 1864, part ii., p. 538, the following note appeared upon this communication: "Inasmuch as Newton's will was printed nearly thirty years since by the Surtees Society (*Testamenta Eboracensis*, i. 364), the inaccurate catalogue of his library made by Dr. Matthew Hutton might well have remained unpublished. Whilst designating this catalogue as inaccurate, we are aware that there are some mistakes in the enumeration of the books in Newton's will as printed, but they are neither so numerous nor so serious as those in Dr. Hutton's extracts. Dr. Hutton's merits as an antiquary were very great, as were those of the editor of *Testamenta Eboracensis*. It is no reflection on the memory of either to say that a correct catalogue of a library of the middle ages requires an amount of peculiar learning which few possess. Seeing that St. John's College, Cambridge, was not founded till 1511, a bequest to its library in 1413 is startling. The fact is that for St. John's College should be read St. Peter's College, of which John de Newton was Master 1382-1397.—C. H. and Thompson Cooper."

I have corrected the list where necessary by that given in the volume of the Surtees Society.

60 (p. 193). The catalogue of [the Arundel and] Dr. Burney's MSS. was published in 1834-40, in 3 parts, folio.

61 (page 203). In 1854, part ii., p. 272, is the following paragraph: "The MSS. of the Poet Gray have again been sold by auction, and will consequently henceforth be more scattered than ever. It will be remembered that they were first sold in December, 1845, when some account of them was given in our vol. xxv., p. 29. At that sale the principal purchaser was M. Penn, of Stoke Pogis, who bought the MS. *Elegy* and *Odes*, and a great many annotated books, which latter he esteemed so highly that, regardless of expense, he employed Messrs. Clarke and Bedford to inlay them on fine paper, bind them up in volumes of richly-tooled olive morocco, with silk linings, and finally to inclose each volume in an outer case of plain purple morocco. This order was carefully carried out, and in this state we some years since saw the library in what is called Gray's Room, at the house in which he used to visit Mr. Rogers, at West End, Stoke. Either caprice or necessity induced Mr. Penn, two years ago, to offer his acquisitions for sale. A few lots were brought to the hammer, but they were all bought in. Mr. Penn found the public unwilling to pay for Messrs. Clarke and Bedford's binding, and the precious volumes were returned, it is believed, to the warehouses of the Pan-technicon; from whence they have now been brought—torn, in many instances, from their rich bindings, and sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, on the 4th August. The *Elegy*, which was purchased by Mr. Penn for £100, has been sold for £131 to Mr. Wrightson of Birmingham. It is inscribed by Gray, 'Stanzas written in a Country Churchyard.' Mason relates that he persuaded Gray to alter the word 'Stanzas' to 'Elegy.' There is a copy, in Gray's handwriting, at Cambridge, which is entitled an 'elegy,' and which omits the rejected stanzas. They appear in the present copy, as well as more than twenty variations, or early readings, which have been recently published in the *Athenæum* of the 29th July. The autograph of the 'Long Story' brought £25. Gray's correspondence with Mason (recently edited by Mr. Mitford) was sold for £31 to Mr. Holloway. A copy of the Strawberry Hill edition of the *Odes* brought £27 10s.: it contains marginal notes in the Poet's hand of the sources from which he borrowed aid or allusions in composition. These *Odes* were the first-fruits of the Strawberry Hill press in 1757. The Poet's MS. Note-Books, written during his travels, were sold for £26 10s. A single letter, addressed to R. Stonehewer, brought £11. The entire collection of Gray MSS. sold for £418 7s.

62 (page 210). Comparing the titles given in the text with Mr. Hazlitt's well-known *Bibliographical Collections and Notes*, three series, it will be found that No. [iii.] *The story of King Daryus*, 1565, is not mentioned. In respect of Nos. [vii.], Hannay's *Philomela*, etc., and [xv.] Munday's *Banquet of Daintie Conceits*, Mr. Hazlitt gives useful notes in his first series and for No. [xxiii.],

Shakespeare's *Love's Labore Lost*, 1598, 4to., reference should be made to Mr. Halliwell Phillips' *Shakespeare Rarities of Hollingsbury Copse*, p. 21, where there is a copy lodged.

63 (page 217). I cannot find that any further communication was made upon this book.

64 (page 219). A vellum copy of this book was sold at the Sunderland sale, No. 3,085. The catalogue says there are not more than six copies on vellum extant.

65 (page 219). The catalogue of this library is now very scarce, and fetches a high price, though it cannot be compared with the recent sales of the Sunderland library, etc.

66 (page 227). Mr. Hibbert's library was sold at Evans's, and it continued six weeks. It contained many of the most splendid productions of the press, from the M'Carthy and other celebrated sales, which have taken place within the last half-century. Its collection was the labour of more than forty years, and abounded in productions rare and excellent in every department of science and art. It was peculiarly rich in early printed Bibles, in the various divisions of National History, and perhaps unrivalled in the accumulations of early French romances; the former curious as monuments of the great attention paid to matters connected with religion; the latter valuable, in a literary view, as containing at once the sources of general information and amusement. Among the purchasers who bought largely, were the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Milton, Prince Cimitale, Lord Cawdor, the Earl of Carlisle, Dr. Goodenough, Sir Thomas Phillipps, etc.—1829, part ii., p. 64.

67 (page 227). This reference is to an article in 1841, part i., p. 368, signed J. R., and he estimates the legacy at £50,000.

69 (page 241). The copy of this missal, by Kingston and Sutton, in the British Museum Library, is dated 1555, and not 1551, as stated on page 236. There are also several variations in the Latin quatrains, which I cannot in all cases make consistent with the wording of those given in the text and the free translation accompanying them. The December quatrain on page 241 differs most from the 1555 copy in the museum. It is not possible to say whether the writer is using a different edition, or whether both his date and the variants in the Latin are due to errors. In the valuable book on the Salisbury service-books edited by Proctor and Wordsworth, and published in 1886, is appended a bibliographical list of the various printed editions, and I do not find an edition of 1551 mentioned therein. The edition used for this book is that of 1531, and the quatrains given in it are quite different from the 1555 edition, although the single line monthly precept is the same.

70 (page 272). This article is by T. Row, that is, Dr. Samuel Pegge, in reply to a previous article calling in question his opinion that a prayer was composed by Henry VI.—1786, part ii., pp. 745-747.

71 (page 276). There are other historical Manuals of Devotions mentioned in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine* which did not seem worth printing in the text. The following notes may, however, be acceptable here.

In 1790, part ii., pp. 617-619, Queen Catherine Parr's manual is described: It is written on vellum, and bound in a singular manner in plated silver. The size of the book is two inches and a half by two inches. At the end is written, in a different hand, an account by what means it became the property of the present worthy possessor, John Levett, Esq., who, in the most polite manner, permitted me to copy it. You will perceive the orthography is carefully attended to; and as the manual has never yet been published, I hope you will afford it a place in your magazine, which will oblige many of your readers, particularly yours, etc.,

RICH. GREENE.

At p. 787 occurs the following : "The private Manual of Devotions of Catherine Parr, Queen and survivor to Henry the Eighth, and given to Lady Tuke, daughter to Sir Bryon Tuke (Privy Counsellor to the aforesaid king), and my great-great-grandmother." It was then in the possession of Lady Margaret Hastings, my cousin ; from whom I received it, October 7th, A.D. 1669.—THO. LAWRENCE."

Crew Osley, Esq., married the last heiress of the Lawrence family, by whom he had issue John Osley, Esq., lately deceased ; who sold the estate at Whichnor, in Staffordshire, with every article that was in the mansion and on the premises at the time the bargain was agreed upon, to John Levett, of Lichfield, Esq., by which means the above manual became his property, and is now in his possession.

R. GREENE.

1789, part ii., p. 1079. In pp. 779, 780, you give an account of a picture and Prayer-book of Mary Queen of Scots, in the possession of the English Dominicans at Bornheim, in Flanders. One of the gentlemen of that priory brought to me, a few days ago, the enclosed facsimile (Plate III., fig. 2), exactly copied from the said Prayer-book, desiring me to send it to you for your very valuable Miscellany, which serves as a general repository for innumerable interesting scraps of this nature, which otherwise would remain unknown to the world, and be lost to futurity. You may rest assured of the authenticity of this facsimile copy, for which I can vouch.

A. MANN,

Secretary to the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Brussels.

1790, part i., p. 33. Your readers are much obliged to the Abbé Mann for his communications respecting the supposed Prayer-book of Mary Queen of Scots at Bornheim ; but the good monks, if they have no better evidence of its having belonged to that unfortunate queen than the writing in it, are certainly mistaken with regard to its history ; for the introduction of it into a picture, which must have been painted after her death, cannot be considered as any evidence. The manuscript which you have engraved is the hand of Mary I. of England, as may be proved by comparing it with her signatures, writing, etc., much of which remains, not only in the library of this place [Heralds' office], but in various other public repositories in the kingdom. It remains, therefore, to be considered who was the owner of the book ; and I beg leave, through your entertaining Miscellany, to offer the following conjectures : I am of opinion that the Kate mentioned by the queen in it, was Catherine, Countess of Arundel, daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset ; and first wife of Henry Fitz-Allen, the last Earl of Arundel of that house. This lady was much connected with Queen Mary, and related to her, being granddaughter to Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, uterine brother to Queen Elizabeth of York, Mary's grandmother, as the annexed pedigree shows. But this countess and her husband were ever remarkably attached to Mary and her interest, notwithstanding their relation to her competitor for the crown, Lady Jane Grey, who was the countess's niece. The general histories of the time so sufficiently relate the obligations the queen had to the earl, and how considerable a share he took in her advancement to the throne, by defeating the ambitious views of the Duke of Northumberland, that they need not here be repeated. It is probable the queen gave the book to the countess as a token of her esteem ; and this account of it is further confirmed by the verses in the other part of the book,

"When you your prayers doo reheers,
Remember Henry Mawtrevers,"

which were written either by the Earl of Arundel, her husband, or Henry their son ; both of whom, in the lifetime of their respective fathers, bore the title of Lord Maltravers.

This history of the book being allowed, there is no great difficulty in accounting how it came into possession of the House at Bornheim. The Earl of Arundel, by the said Catherine his countess, had three children : Henry, Lord Maltravers, his only son and heir-apparent, who died without issue, at Brussels, 1556, aged 18 ; Jane, married to John, Lord Lumley, and also died without issue ; and

Mary, at length sole heiress of the family, married to Thomas Howard, the fourth Duke of Norfolk of that noble house, whose issue, in her right, possessed the earldom of Arundel. From this marriage descended Henry Howard, Earl of Arundel, whose third son, Cardinal Philip Howard, in the year 1658, founded the monastery of English Dominicans at Bornheim, and probably gave them the Prayer-book in question, which might have descended to the Norfolk family along with other effects of the House of Arundel. Yours, etc.,

J. C. B.

1790, part i., p. 317. It is likely, that in the Prayer-book of Mary I. of England (see pp. 33, 236), the Abbé Mann may find a prayer supposed to have been used by her before she became queen, and published, together with "A Meditation touching Adversity," made by her in the year 1549, in Strype's "Ecclesiastical Memorials," vol. iii., collect. lxxii. and lxxiii. At the end of the prayer she wrote these words: "Good Francis" (meaning, as Strype supposes, p. 468, her chaplain, Dr. Francis Malles), "pray that I may have grace to obtain the petitions contained in this prayer before written; your assured loving mistress during my life, Marie." And at the end of the meditation is this request: "Good cosin Capel, I pray you be disposed to read this former writing, to remember me, and to pray for me, your loving friend, Marie." Some of your readers may know who might be the cousin Capel here mentioned. Not long after William, Marquis of Winchester, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Capel; and, if she were the person, I cannot trace the relationship by consanguinity or affinity. But, perhaps, the Princess Mary might style her cousin for no better reason than our kings give that appellation to noblemen, particularly to those of his council.—Yours, etc.

W. & D.

72 (page 279). A very interesting relic of Queen Elizabeth is preserved in the British Museum in the shape of a copy of the 1538 edition of Myles Coverdale's New Testament, with the following title: "The New Testament, faithfully translated and newly corrected by Myles Coverdale, with a true concordance in the margent, and many necessary Annotacyons after the chapters," etc., 16mo.

Upon the inside of the cover is the following manuscript note: "This small book was once the property of Q. Elizabeth, and actually presented by her to A. Poynts, who was her maid of Honor. In it are a few lines of the Queen's own hand writing and signing. Likewise a small drawing of King Edward the 6th when very young (of Windsor Castle) and one of the knight in his robes." The view of Windsor measures 3½ in. by 2½ in., and gives a view of the castle from Windsor Park. Several deer and hares are represented in the foreground, and the grass is of a very bright green colour. The sky and most of the building have become much darkened by discoloration of the paint with which they were depicted; but a red fence skirting the park, a gate with steps down to the park, and the gilt-tipped towers of the castle beyond, are all distinctly visible. The drawing of the knight, about 3 in. by 12 in. in size, displays greater artistic skill than that of Windsor Castle. Below it is this manuscript note: "This is actually a drawing of King Edward the Sixth. I. W. May, 1768. He likewise drew the Castle of Windsor on the other side of foregoing Leaf." The next leaf bears the following writing:

"Liber Roberti Grove
ex dono Thomæ Field
Martii 20^{mo} 1709

Liber Thomæ Gibbon
ex dono Roberti Grove

1714

N.B.

The Worthy Dr. Gibbon, faithfully
assured me that the hand writing on

the other side this Lease was really
Queen Elizabeths & I believe it
having many Letters of her writing
J^{no}. Waller."

Upon the other side of the same leaf is the very interesting entry by Queen Elizabeth herself, as follows :

" Amonge good thinges
I prove and finde, the quiet
life doth muche abounde,
and sure to the contentid
mynde, ther is no riches
may be founde
Your lovinge
maistres
Elizabeth."

It appears that the word "friend" had been written after the word "lovinge" in the seventh line of the above, but it has been partially erased, and the word "maistres" in the line below looks very much like an insertion. The writing is in Elizabeth's fine bold hand.

The little book has no title-page, and contains nothing after the "Gospell of Saynt John." The heads of the Gospels, chapters, and pages are printed in red, and each page has a red-line border. The other manuscript entries in the book are of various dates, but not of any very great interest. The book remains in its original calf binding.

73 (page 302). This famous work was written for the circle of the Brothers of Common Life at Windesheim. The late Mr. E Waterton had seven MSS. and over a thousand printed editions. There are more than 1500 editions printed in France. The first translations are as follows: German translation in 1448; French, 1488; Italian, 1488; English, by Atkins, in 1502; Spanish, 1661. Thomas Hamerlein, of Kempen, was almost everywhere believed to be the author of the "Imitation," although in several MSS. it was ascribed to various other authors, partly for having other works bound up with it. There are sixteen contemporary witnesses to Thomas à Kempis, while there is not a single one in favour of John Gerson, the Chancellor, or of Giovanni Gersen, besides which there is internal evidence that the author was a Dutchman, and that he belonged to the Windesheim Fraternity.

74 (page 311). The following is the passage alluded to relating to John Varley, the water-colour painter :

"He notoriously indulged in astrological vagaries, which must have tended to distract his attention from his art: indeed, his first thought seemed to be about 'nativities,' and his second about his pictures. Many are the stories told of the visits of fashionable young ladies to him, made ostensibly to buy a picture, but in reality to have their nativities cast. In season or out, Mr. Varley was always ready for an astrological talk."

75 (page 312). This should be compared with "the ancient book of medical recipes" in 1835, part ii., pp. 31-36, which is included in the volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library, Popular Superstitions*, pp. 154-164.





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